"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday rain; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,948. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FRENCH SHELLS FORM A CURTAIN OVER FOE'S LINES

Times Correspondent at Front Sees Destruction Wrought by "Rideau de Fer."

FIRE 250,000 IN ONE DAY

Long Rows of "75s" in Action and No Lack of High Explosive Shells.

IN THE CAPTURED TRENCHES

Germans Dug In to Stay on What Was to be the "New Frontier."

"BEATEN, BUT TO FIGHT ON"

"To the Last Cartridge," Said One of the German Prisoners—French Troops, Off Duty, Not Idle.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—I have just completed another trip to the front, probably the most important one accorded any correspondent since the war began. For several days, in the company of three Paris editors, I was escorted by an officer of the General Staff through the entire sector north of Arras where the French have been making brilliant gains in the last few weeks.

The trip was arranged suddenly by the War Ministry in order to prove the truth of the French official communiqués and the falsity of the German reports. I was the only neutral in the party. In fact, the day before we started I was informed that trips to the front had temporarily been abandoned because the fighting was too hot to take correspondents to any place on the line. During the entire time I was under heavy artillery fire and got more intimately acquainted with modern war than on all my previous trips to the front. I was especially fortunate to be picked out by the War Office over all competitors as the single foreigner permitted to go, for it so happened that we covered the same sector of fighting as that traversed last February on my first officially authorized visit to the battle zone. Thus I was able to make comprehensive comparisons of just what had been accomplished since that time.

On this trip I covered a large stretch of territory that until a few weeks ago—some places only a few days ago—Germany had claimed as her own by right of conquest. I walked through miles of trenches that only last February I peered at from other trenches through a periscope; cautiously, because they were then occupied by Germans; fearfully, because any instant the periscope was likely to be struck from my eyes and shattered by a hostile bullet.

A View of German Trenches.

The result of this long walk taught me many things. First in importance was that my confidence in the superiority of German trenches had been sadly misplaced. Since the trench fighting began after the battle of the Marne we have been regaled in Paris with stories of the marvelous German trenches. Humorists went to far as to have them installed with baths and electric lights, but we have all believed them to be dry, cement lined, with weather-proof tops and comfortable sleeping quarters, and as hygienically perfect as the German organization has ever made anything. This belief for me had been borne out in accounts of the German trench life reported for American newspapers and magazines.

What I can now say is that the correspondents who permitted this legend to go over the world must have been grandly entertained by the Germans in special sections of their trenches set aside as quarters for the officers. I believe that these trenches, which I saw on this trip must compare favorably with any they hold, for they form part of what is called "the labyrinth." Some of the most desperate fighting of the war is still going on there, with the French literally blasting the Germans out yard by yard, trench by trench. In fact, this trench line was to have formed part of the new boundary line of Germany—they dug themselves in to stay.

I entered these trenches following a long passage leading from the rear of the original French lines. I thought I was still in the French trenches, when suddenly I found myself in a mud ditch, much narrower than any I had ever traversed. The bottom, instead of being corduroy lined, was rough and uneven, making very hard walking. I said to the Major with me: "You must have made these trenches in a hurry; they are not so good as your others." He replied: "We did not make them. The Germans are responsible."

Comfort for the Officers.

Then we came to a wide place where a sign announced the headquarters of

Continued on Page 4.

AUSTRIA TO REFUSE RUMANIA'S DEMANDS

Balkan Kingdom Has 1,000,000 Men Ready to Take the Field on 600-Mile Front.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—"According to news from the Austrian frontier," says The Morning Post's Berne correspondent, "the Austrian Ministry met Monday—representatives from Berlin being present—to discuss the Rumanian note. It is understood that Rumania's demands will be refused. The relations between the two countries already are strained.

"Professor Basilesco, a Rumanian Deputy, in an article in The Geneva Journal, estimates that the Rumanian Army has now 1,000,000 men perfectly equipped which will present a problem on a new 600-mile front to the Austrian strategists."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says that all the Italian newspapers hail as an accomplished fact the approaching entry of Rumania and Bulgaria into the war.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 2.—The Frankfort Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"The national aspirations of the Rumanians seem to be reconcilable with the existence and security of Austria-Hungary. The German Government must play the rôle of counselor and intermediary. There is no reason for Austria-Hungary not making just and equitable concessions to Rumania."

A Copenhagen dispatch on April 22 quoted the Rumanian Minister to Italy as having said that Rumania had demanded cessions of territory from Austria in return for remaining neutral in the war, but that Austria had refused to acquiesce. Just what these alleged demands were was not stated, but the Minister was reported to have said that there existed a defensive alliance between Rumania and Italy, and that Italy would not accept any offer from Austria without having received the sanction of Rumania.

While there have been several rumors recently concerning Rumania and the war—that she would remain neutral and that she was negotiating with the Allies and was believed to be on the brink of war—nothing has come through of any demands made on Austria.

PLAN TO LET AUSTRIA FIGHT ITALY ALONE

Germans to Replace Austrian Forces in Galicia—Russians Upset This.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, June 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany's attitude toward Italy raises as much perplexity here as in Germany itself.

Even during the days immediately preceding the declaration of war against Austria Germanophil agents were freely speaking of a German force numbering 300,000 men ready to throw themselves from the Trentino into Italy. But information which was given me at the same moment led to the belief that Germany would leave Austria to face her new enemy alone while facilitating the transport of Austrian troops from the eastern front and sending German reinforcements to take their place in the campaign against Russia.

The Austro-German tactics since May 23 appear to confirm this. General Mackensen's attempted coup against Przemysl would seem to have as its object temporarily to paralyze the Russian effort and make possible a contemplated transference of Austrian forces, but the strength of the Russian resistance, followed by the Russian counter-attack, has modified the situation in the two theatres of war and assisted the Italians in their thrust into Trentino and along the Isonzo.

The whole circumstances would lead one to believe that the military preparations of the central empires against the entry of Italy into the war have been as faulty as their diplomacy. They made the grave error of not taking Italy seriously enough. The important progress of the Italian arms announced daily is proof of this. At the end of ten days of war Italy, favored by events on the San, has been able materially to embarrass the Austro-German armies.

CLARK WANTS JINGOES SENT TO THE TRENCHES

Speaker Deplores Ill-Advised Counsel as Hampering President in Nation's Crisis.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 1.—Speaker Champ Clark, in an address today before a local Democratic organization, said in connection with Germany's reply to the American note:

"President Wilson should not be hampered by anybody going about the country giving out interviews about what should or should not be done.

"If I could reach out and grab by the neck every jingo in the country and put him into the trenches in Europe, I would be glad to do it."

NOT KILLED, SAYS O'LEARY.

Irish V. C. Writes Home That He Is Still "Doing His Bit."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—"I have seen in today's papers that I have been killed in action. No, I am still in the firing line, doing my bit for my King and my country.

"I trust that God is not going to call on me so soon, until I have done a bit more for my country.

"I came out of my last battle with only a few scratches, thank God!"

So writes Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., in a letter dated May 29 and received by his parents last night. His parents had been overwhelmed with inquiries about him.

SERBS RESUME WAR.

Disperse Austrian Battalion with Shell Fire—Active in Albania.

NISH, Serbia, June 1, (via London.)—The resumption of military activity on the part of Serbia against Austria is indicated in an official announcement issued today.

In this report the military authorities claim a successful artillery engagement as a result of which a battalion of Austrians which was fortifying itself to the northeast of Capinova was dispersed.

Considerable military activity on the part of the Serbians has been noted also on the Albanian frontier.

SARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Advt.

ZEPPELINS KILL FOUR IN LONDON; RIOTS RENEWED

90 Incendiary Bombs Dropped on City in Night Raid, the Admiralty Reports.

INFANT AMONG THE SLAIN

A Man, a Woman, and a Boy Also Killed, and Several Others Seriously Wounded.

NUMEROUS FIRES STARTED

But None Proves Serious—Reprisal for Aerial Attack on Ludwigshafen, Berlin Announces.

MOBS WRECK GERMAN SHOPS

Rioters, Largely Women, Appear in Many Districts — Germans' Royal Warrants Revoked.

LONDON, June 1.—Ninety bombs were dropped in the raid on London last night by Zeppelin airships. Four persons were killed and a few were injured. No public building was damaged.

This information was given out officially today.

The Zeppelin raid has brought a recrudescence of the anti-German demonstrations of the mob. Crowds have attacked German shops, and special constables have had to be called out to deal with the people. The rioters have pulled down the barricades from shops which had been boarded up since the previous disorders, and what furniture and goods remained has been looted.

An official statement issued in Berlin today, a news dispatch from the German capital reports, characterizes the Zeppelin raid on London as a reprisal for the aerial bombardment of Ludwigshafen a few days ago, when a big ammunition factory was set afire. The German official statement reads:

"As a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Ludwigshafen, we threw numerous bombs last night on wharves and docks of London.

"Enemy airmen last night bombarded Ostend, damaging some houses, without causing any other injury."

Official Report of Raid.

The bulk of the millions of inhabitants of the metropolis slept peacefully through the raid, and all they knew this morning were the brief facts contained in the Admiralty announcement, which reported that the raiders flew over certain outlying sections of the city. Later the authorities issued this supplementary announcement:

In amplification of the information which appeared in this morning's newspapers, the following particulars of last night's Zeppelin raid in the metropolitan area are now available for publication:

Late last night about ninety bombs, mostly of an incendiary character, were dropped from hostile aircraft in various localities not far distant from each other. A number of fires, of which only three were large enough to require the services of fire engines, broke out. All of them were promptly and effectively dealt with, and only one of them necessitated a district call. The fires all were caused by the incendiary bombs referred to.

No public building was injured, but a number of private premises were damaged by fire or water.

The number of casualties is small, so far as has at present been ascertained. One infant, one adult male man and one woman were killed, and another woman was so seriously injured that her life is dispaired of. A few other private citizens were seriously injured, but the precise number has not yet been ascertained.

Adequate police arrangements, including the calling out of special constables, enabled the situation to be kept thoroughly in hand at all times.

The newspapers do not publish any information to supplement the bare announcement from the Admiralty.

Outside the riot area, the ordinary life and business of London are being carried on as usual, except one sees small groups discussing with intense curiosity a crop of wild rumors.

Coincident with the renewal of the anti-German rioting tonight's London Gazette announces that the Lord Chamberlain has revoked the royal warrants granted to three German firms trading in London. Royal warrants are highly prized by business firms, because they confer on the holders the privilege of displaying the royal arms over their shops and on their stationery, and advertising themselves as "purveyors by appointment to his Majesty." One of the firms is a Berlin photographic and fine arts publishing concern.

Rioting in Several Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—Following the Zeppelin raid on London last night the anti-German feeling here again became acute today. Angry mobs in Shoreditch surrounded the premises of persons suspected of being of German nationality, and attacked shops which had suffered in the previous rioting and had been barricaded. In one case the occupants fled when the premises were entered and were pursued by the infuriated crowd. In other instances the barricades were pulled down and a good deal of damage was done.

One of the main centres of rioting was Hyde Street, Hoxton, where throughout the day threatening demonstrations were made against shopkeepers supposed to be of German nationality. In several cases the shops were raided.

In Pimlico Walk three shops were attacked early in the morning. The shutters were broken in and some of the furniture was taken away. One of these shops was similarly raided two weeks ago.

In the afternoon a baker's shop in Pearson Street, which was raided a fortnight ago, was again visited by an angry crowd, chiefly women. Having smashed in the windows, the rioters took all the bread and, going into the shop, flung the furniture into the street.

The proprietor appeared at an upper window and blew a police whistle. A small crowd also gathered outside a barber's shop in the same neighbor-

Continued on Page 3.

Will Holland Go In?

An interesting article on conditions in Queen Wilhelmina's realm by one who has just returned from there. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY OF YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WILSON'S WARNING TO MEXICO READY

Fighting Must Stop or Administration Will Take Steps Dictated by American Conscience.

TO ISSUE STATEMENT TODAY

To Save Millions of Noncombatants from Starvation the Purpose of the Threatened Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the statement to be issued by President Wilson warning the Mexican factions that they must compose their differences, the declaration will be made that unless Mexico's troubles cease the United States Government will be forced to take steps dictated by the American conscience.

No preparations have been made for meeting the crisis that will come should the factions fail to heed this notification. As the Government views the situation, there is no danger of any immediate military intervention, but officials feel that sentiment is drifting in that direction, although intervention is the last thing that the Administration desires.

The President's statement will be issued tomorrow. A draft of it was laid before the Cabinet at its regular meeting today with the expectation that the document would be made public this afternoon. But after thorough consideration it was decided to withhhold the announcement until tomorrow.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, who is making arrangements for getting foodstuffs into Mexico to relieve the starving population, proposed to President Wilson today that an embargo be placed upon the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico and upon the importation of foodstuffs into the United States from Mexico. This recommendation was the basis for the report later in the day that the embargoes proposed would be adopted. It was learned after the Cabinet meeting, however, that no such action was likely to be taken in the immediate future or announced in the statement to be issued tomorrow.

The President's statement will say that conditions in Mexico have become absolutely unbearable. Several millions of men, women, and children not concerned in the civil war have been reduced almost to starvation. The Mexican factions will be told that they will have a reasonable time to adjust their differences; if they fail, this Government will be forced to follow steps dictated by the American conscience. This Government, it will be made known, wants to acquire no territory in Mexico; all that it desires is the settlement of differences in Mexico and a lasting peace. The Mexican disputants will be asked to co-operate with the Red Cross in the distribution of food supplies among the famished people.

Forcible Measures, if Necessary.

The discussions of the Mexican situation at several meetings of the Cabinet, including that of today, indicate that the President and his official advisers have determined that, should the statement to be issued tomorrow be met by threats of resistance on the part of the various factions, this Government will not hesitate to resort to forcible measures to bring about the reforms that the President will demand. The United States Government, it has been agreed, should do everything possible to obtain the co-operation of the Mexican factions in the work of distributing supplies sent from this country, but with the understanding that food will be furnished only to needy noncombatants and not to persons bearing arms.

Among some of those most concerned, the opinion prevails that leaders in the Mexican factional warfare will indulge in threats that any attempt by the United State to distribute food in Mexico will be resisted, and there is some expectation that hotheads will call on the Mexican people to unite in resistance to the Yankee invader. But a favorable sign was given tonight when the Carranza government's agency in Washington announced that it had received the following telegram, signed by General Carranza and sent from Vera Cruz today:

"The last military successes have made clear the triumph of our cause, and therefore I have allowed the free importation of all kinds of foodstuffs into the City of Mexico."

Should Villa and Zapata take an equally pacific course, this Government will feel that it has made headway toward the settlement of the differences that have torn Mexico for the last five years. But the President, it is known, intends to insist that his warning that the factions shall unite to restore law and order shall be heeded within a reasonable time.

The hope of the Washington Administration is that its new policy toward Mexico will work so as to bring to the front some strong man who will be able to set up a stable Government in Mexico City. Government should be established it will be recognized by President Wilson, according to the decision reached in the several meetings of the Cabinet. After that, according to the plan understood to have been arranged, the President will feel his way clear to issue a proclamation, in accordance with a special law enacted in the Taft Administration, placing an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to any revolutionary forces opposing the recognized Government of Mexico.

Carranza to Feed the Hungry.

This is the course of action upon which the President and his Cabinet have determined. The Carranzistas are showing a thorough appreciation of the determined attitude of the United States in connection with the decision to feed the starving people of Mexico. The Carranza agency here received a telegram today from Vera Cruz stating that Carranza, through his Secretary of War and Marine, had instructed the authorities of the territory controlled by his forces that provisions would be supplied to them whenever it was necessary for the people to have them. Six thousand tons of corn had been purchased today by the Carranza Government, the telegram said.

It was noted also that the Governors of Queretaro and Guanajuato had sent word that they had plenty of provisions to feed the people of their communities.

"The food situation in Mexico City,"

Continued on Page 8.

FLEET WILL STAY IN THE ATLANTIC

Proposed Trip Through the Canal and to the Coast Is Definitely Abandoned.

ANOTHER BIG SLIDE FEARED

And Washington Considers It Undesirable to Have Ships Blocked from Re-entry Into Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Atlantic Battleship Fleet will remain in Atlantic Ocean waters indefinitely. The plan to send the fleet through the canal next month, for participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, has been abandoned, and Admiral Fletcher's ships will not cross the Isthmus this year. The abandonment of the fleet cruise has been definitely reached, and Admiral Fletcher will come to Washington tomorrow for a conference regarding the Summer plans for the manoeuvres of the fleet in Atlantic waters. The battleships and their auxiliaries are now at their home yards and are expected to be at Hampton Roads about June 10. What will be done with the fleet after that date has not been decided.

No announcement of the decision to abandon the cruise to the Pacific Coast has been made, and no official in the confidence of those who know the facts will consent to the formal announcement of the plans for keeping the fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. But it was ascertained today definitely, positively, and finally that decision to do away with the fleet cruise through the canal has been made finally and irrevocably. This decision bears out and fully corroborates the statement previously printed in the Washington correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the fleet would never make the projected Pacific Coast cruise this Summer.

The decision to hold the fleet in Atlantic waters is predicated on two principal factors. These are:

First—There undoubtedly will be another great slide in Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal some time this Summer, and it would be considered highly undesirable to have the fleet on the Pacific Coast with such a slide interposed between Admiral Fletcher's vessels and the Atlantic waters.

Second—The general situation of American foreign affairs growing out of relations with Germany is such that it is considered unwise to send the fleet to the west coast and leave the Atlantic Coast unguarded.

The decision to abandon the fleet cruise is considered all the more important and significant inasmuch as this action is not based on any inability of the fleet to go through the Canal at this time or next month. As a matter of fact, two battleships not belonging to the fleet, the Ohio and Missouri, are to leave for the Pacific Coast next week with the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy who are to be taken on their annual practice cruise through the Canal to the San Francisco Exposition. Plans have been completed for sending these two battleships through the Canal. The rest of the fleet could also be put through the Canal.

While the fleet could pass through the waterway, it is considered most probable that the return of the flet would be delayed by a great slide at Culebra. It is believed by experts that there is certain to be one more big slide, and that this will probably be the last of the canal slides. It is also thought that this slide will come this Summer.

Should the slide occur while the fleet was in California waters the fleet could return to the Atlantic coast only by way of the Strait of Magellan. This would be considered highly unfortunate if the fleet were placed in such a predicament at a time when contingencies might require its prompt presence in Atlantic waters. This is the situation, and no chances will be taken by the Administration.

BECKER CASE TO GO TO THE FEDERAL COURT

Wife of Condemned Police Lieutenant Directs Husband's Attorney to Apply for Habeas Corpus.

Charles Becker will make one last effort to escape the electric chair, and some time this week, it was said yesterday, an application would be made to the Federal Court for a writ of habeas corpus. This became known yesterday following a visit of Mrs. Becker to the office of Martin T. Manton, her husband's attorney. Mrs. Becker said that the case would be carried as far as it can go and that no effort would be spared to save her husband's life. She reiterated her belief in her husband's innocence and declared that "nobody knows that better than does Governor Whitman."

Mrs. Becker branded as false reports that Becker contemplated confessing all that he knows of alleged police graft in the effort to save his life. Becker, she said, had refused five offers of immunity if he would confess. But Becker, she continued, could not avail himself of the offer for the reason that he had nothing to confess.

"Despite the heavy load he bears," said Mrs. Becker, "my husband remains the same calm, reserved, self-possessed man he always was. As for the offer of immunity, it was brought to him by an emissary from the District Attorney. The offer was made to him direct, not through any of his lawyers."

The offer, said Mrs. Becker, was made to Becker when in the Tombs and was repeated when his second trial for murder started. In both instances, she said, he was told that the murder indictment would be dismissed if he told all that he was supposed to know.

"Why did Becker refuse?" she was asked.

"Because he had nothing to tell," she replied.

The legal move to stay the execution of Becker was announced following the conference in Mr. Manton's office. The first step will be an application to a United States District Court Judge for a writ of habeas corpus, and the application will be based on the ground that Becker's constitutional rights had been infringed. It will be maintained, it is said, that Becker's case was prejudiced against him by stories published before and durnig his second trial. Some of these stories involved Becker, others his brother John, and still others both brothers, it was said.

Inslet on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Manhattan—splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO ASK GERMANY THIS: WILL AMERICAN LIVES BE PROTECTED AND LAWS OF HUMANITY OBSERVED?

Von Bernstorff May Make Proposals Today to Wilson, Aiming to Avert a Serious Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will call on President Wilson tomorrow. The Ambassador requested the interview, which will be his first visit to the White House since he returned from Germany after the European war began. He declined to say tonight what he proposed to discuss, but revealed the fact that his action was taken without instruction from his Government.

In well-informed quarters the belief was expressed that while the Ambassador's visit might not affect the forthcoming note, the statements which the President might make informally to the Ambassador would be transmitted to the German Government and be taken into consideration when the American communication is received in Berlin.

It was thought likely that Mr. Wilson would seek to impress upon the Ambassador the earnest intention and unwavering determination of the United States to obtain an accounting for past violations of its rights by the German Navy and a guarantee against their repetition.

In some diplomatic quarters close to the German Embassy it was said tonight that the Ambassador would seek to obtain from President Wilson his views on how Germany could conduct her submarine warfare without interfering with neutrals, and might suggest the separation of passenger and contraband traffic, or the giving of assurances that the British Government would not arm its merchantmen carrying passengers.

None of these reported proposals, officials who were conversant with the position of the Government indicated, would be considered until a definite acquiescence by Germany in the fundamental principles of international law was obtained.

VITAL ISSUE TO BE MADE

President and Cabinet Determined to Avoid Technical Points.

WANT ASSURANCES FIRST

With Berlin Disposed to Satisfy Us on the Large Proposition, Other Matters Will Follow.

NOTE NOW IN PREPARATION

But Is Not Likely to be Dispatched to Germany Until the Last of the Week.

CABINET IN LONG SESSION

General Agreement Voiced as to Tone of Reply—Bryan Would Invite Discussion.

WILSON CAUTIOUS, BUT FIRM

Urges That "No Conjectures" Be Published, Lest They Give Wrong Ideas Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson's next move in the German-American crisis has been determined. It will take the form of pointed inquiries to the German Government.

Germany will be asked whether she intends to comply with the well-fixed requirement of international law that visitation and search shall be exercised before an unarmed merchant vessel is sent to the bottom.

She will be asked, also, what steps she will take to protect American citizens and other noncombatants on merchant ships which offer no resistance when hailed by German submarines or other vessels of war.

All other phases of the differences between Germany and the United States, which came to a head in the sinking of the Lusitania, will be put aside for the time being. They may be mentioned, but not as matters for present discussion.

The technical points raised by Germany in her response to the American representations will be overlooked in the note which this Government will transmit. These can be discussed later, if Germany's course is such as to permit a continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

Before anything else is done, the United States Government must have an answer to its call for assurances that the lives of innocent persons on merchant ships shall not be sacrificed.

The President's plan to adopt this line of procedure has been strengthened by the approval of his Cabinet. There was no real dissension among his official advisers at their regular meeting today when the German-American situation was discussed.

It was readily agreed that by adhering to the essence of the reforms in Germany's submarine warfare, which the President is trying to bring about for the sake of humanity, this Government will make the issue clear-cut, separating it from all extraneous, collateral, or technical questions, such as whether the Lusitania was armed, whether the Falaba tried to run away from the German submarine that sank her, or whether carrying ammunition in a passenger vessel makes her fair prey for a submarine's torpedo.

Straight to the Vital Issue.

The next move of this Government, as outlined and agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting today, will put aside as things not now to be considered the Lusitania, Gulflight, Cushing, and Falaba cases and all of the controversial points raised by Germany concerning them, and will ask the German Government to answer the vital questions involved.

These vital questions may be better understood when put in this form:

Will the Imperial German Government comply with the well defined principle of international law that visitation and search of a merchant vessel shall be exercised by a German warship, and that before sinking her the safety of the passengers and crew shall be secured?

What measures will be adopted by

AUSTRIANS FEAR LOSS OF TRENT

Order Civilians Away as Italian Columns Converge on the City.

ZUGNA HEIGHTS CAPTURED

From It the Guns of the Invaders Can Dominate the Stronghold of Rovereto.

ROME, June 1.—Rainstorms and fog are preventing a rapid development of Italian invasion of the Trentino from the south against the Austrian positions in the Adige Valley. Some Alpine detachments and two regiments of Bersaglieri have been exposed to the weather, soaked through, for fifty hours without the possibility of going into camp. Long range cannon are now being transported toward the points to be occupied, one of which is within seven miles of Rovereto.

The whole high plateau of Lavarone now is in the hands of the Italian column working into the province from the east, and which is now threatening to take the City of Trent from behind along the Fiemme Valley.

No fewer than thirty-seven villages surrounding Cortina in the Ampazzo Valley, the capture of which was announced yesterday, have been occupied. Cortina is sixty miles northeast of Trent. The municipal authorities there sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel today, expressing loyalty to him and recalling his visit when he was Crown Prince. They also sent a telegram to Dowager Queen Margherita.

The Austrian authorities evidently realize the danger threatening Trent, because they have ordered the evacuation of all persons and institutions considered "useless." Included in this category are Judges and law courts, which are being transferred to Mezolombardo, a village some ten miles further to the north.

Swollen Rivers Delay Advance.

The rivers along the Friuli or eastern frontier are swollen by the rains, and are consequently difficult to cross. This condition has delayed the movements of troops.

Monfalcone, to the northwest of Trieste, is being closely pressed from the land side by the troops who are advancing from the direction of Cervignano, while from the sea it is being menaced by torpedoboat destroyers, which have moved up into the Gulf of Panzano. The town itself is only two miles from the sea.

The following official statement of the operations as a whole was issued tonight by General Cadorna, chief of the General Staff:

The advance of our troops beyond the Tyrol-Trentino frontier continues, and we have occupied the important height of Zugna, about four miles north of Ala, which dominates Rovereto. Upon this height the Austrians some time ago ordered a fortress built.

Our viorous artillery action upon the plateau being followed up, the fire of the Austrian fort Belvedere diminished in intensity and our infantry is solidly established upon the field.

Our front advancing in Val Sugana has arrived within five miles of Borgo and is supported strongly on two slopes of the valley. The mountain of Belvedere, which dominates Piera di Primieri in the Cismon Valley, is also in our hands.

A battalion and a half of Austrians with machine guns attacked our Alpine troops in a defile of Monte Croce on the Carnia frontier May 30. The Alpine troops repulsed five spirited attacks delivered one after the other after which they took the offensive in a violent rain and thick fog, putting their assailants to flight. Our losses were light.

The rain continues on the Friuli frontier and the water courses are swollen, but our troops advance in

Continued on Page 3.

TEUTONS STORM PRZEMYSL FORTS

Report Capture of Three in Northern Ring of Defenses by Bavarian Troops.

RUSSIANS ADMIT ONE TAKEN

But Say It Was Recaptured, with 623 Germans in It—Stry Falls After Fierce Fight.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—In the face of Russian claims on Monday that the Austro-German grip on Przemysl had been broken and that the offensive in the great Galician struggle had passed to the Russians, came both German and Austrian official statements last night asserting that the Austro-German troops have been successful to the north and the southeast of the fortress, that the forts girdling it to the north have fallen into their hands, while to the southeast they have wrested Stry from the Russians.

In fact, the Austro-Germans say that the campaign is running in their favor everywhere in the eastern zone, from Libau, in the north, to the southernmost tip of the Galician battle-line.

It is apparent that the Russians, since being forced back to the San, have been rushing up heavy reinforcements in the hope of averting the fall of Przemysl. But the Austro-Germans, undeterred by the stupendous losses, have as yet shown little disposition to accept a purely defensive rôle, and the British critics seem to have been a bit premature in saying that the German thrust had definitely failed.

However, the Russian official bulletin last night reported a series of successes, and in admitting the storming of one Perzemysl fort by the Germans announces its recapture with 623 officers and men.

In the Bzura River region in Poland an attack in great force by the Germans launched behind a cloud of smoke and gas was repulsed.

Defenses of Forts Stormed

VIENNA, June 1, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

East of the San our troops were attacked Monday night along the entire front by strong Russian forces. This was especially true on the lower Lubaczowka, where superior forces attempted to advance. All the attacks were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy, who at some points retreated in disorder.

On the lower San, below Sienlawa, Russian attacks also failed.

On the north front of Przemysl Bavarian troops stormed three defenses of the circle of forts, capturing 1,400 prisoners and 28 heavy guns.

South of the Dniester the allied troops penetrated the enemy's defensive position, defeated the Russians and conquered Stryi, the enemy retreating toward the Dniester. We captured 53 officers and over 9,000 prisoners, 8 cannon, and 15 machine guns.

On the Pruth and in Poland the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, June 1, (via London.)—The German General Staff gave out the following report today on the operations in the eastern theatre of war:

In the eastern theatre of war, near Amboten, 50 kilometres (about thirty miles) east of Libau, (Courland,) German cavalry defeated the Russian Fourth Regiment of Dragoons. Near Shavli, hostile attacks were unsuccessful.

Our booty in the month of May, north of the Niemen River amounts to 24,700 prisoners, seventeen cannon, and forty-seven machine guns; south of the Niemen and the Pilloa, 6,943 prisoners, eleven machine guns, and one aeroplane.

In the southeastern theatre of war: In front of Przemysl Bavarian troops yesterday stormed Forts 10-A, 11-A, and 12, west of Dunkowiczki, captur-

Continued on Page 3.

the German Government to protect American citizens on merchant craft on the high seas?

At the Cabinet meeting today it was made clear that most of the President's advisers believed that the questions whether the Lusitania was armed or carried ammunition or was transporting Canadian soldiers were not matters for present discussion. The suggestion of the German Government that an investigation into the facts connected with some of the complaints of the United States against German submarine warfare was regarded by these members as not worth considering at this time. Such an investigation might cover a period of many months, or perhaps a year or more. What assurance was there, it was asked, that in the meantime the German submarine warfare against merchant shipping would not be continued.

That question touched what the President and the Cabinet members regarded as the vital issue. There was general agreement that the principle involved in the differences between the United States and Germany ought to be established before questions of fact were taken up.

Bryan Would Invite Discussion.

The President invited a free and full discussion of the situation resulting from our note to Germany and von Jagow's reply, and most of the members of the Cabinet did not hesitate to take part, although, it was said afterward, only a few advanced concrete views. Such differences of opinion as developed had to do mainly with the question whether, after calling for the assurances mentioned, the response to Germany should attempt to answer the points raised in the German note delivered to this Government yesterday morning.

Secretary Bryan is said to have suggested that the American answer should invite discussion as to an ascertainment of the facts in the cases involved, as suggested by Germany, but from all that can be learned there appeared to be a rather general agreement that the communication to be sent to Berlin should make clear in the most positive way that the United States expected assurances from Germany with respect to the safety of innocent passengers and crews on unarmed merchant vessels before diplomatic exchanges on other features involved should be allowed to proceed.

When the Cabinet adjourned it was with the understanding that there should be further discussion of the situation before a reply was sent to Germany. President Wilson himself counseled patience and careful consideration.

No Action Likely Before Friday.

He is credited with the feeling that the status of German-American affairs did not require immediate action by the United States, and in such a serious matter it would be well to get the best and most deliberate thought possible. As a result of this position of the President no decisive action in the matter is likely to be taken until after the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The President, however, began the preparation of the note after the Cabinet meeting adjourned today.

If the document is amplified beyond the statement of the principles upon which this Government desires assurances from Germany, it will probably have references only in the way of denial of the German allegations that the Lusitania was an armed vessel and that, because she carried ammunition, she violated American law.

Future Steps Not Determined.

What steps shall be taken by this Government if Germany declines to answer the inquiries of the United States in a satisfactory way have not been determined.

Consideration has been given, however, to a possible unsuccessful outcome of the American efforts. Several suggestions have been discussed by the Cabinet, one of which was the possibility of war, but the disposition was evident to take all measures consistent with the national honor and dignity to avoid a hostile clash.

More careful consideration has been given to a suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany should be severed, possibly followed by a declaration of an embargo on commercial relations between the two countries.

In connection with the severance of diplomatic relations it has been suggested that the United States might feel that the situation demanded that it should in that event throw all its influence on the side of the Governments which are at war with Germany.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting President Wilson told callers that he did not care to comment on the German note. He had received the text only yesterday, he said, and he did not feel that it was wise to discuss it. The President said the American rejoinder would not be many days delayed, and he spoke of having studied the official text last night.

Calm in his bearing, and showing none of the strain of the international problems before him, the President received the Washington correspondents, as is his usual custom on Tuesdays. Questions concerning domestic affairs had hardly touched the edge of his mind, as he phrased it, because of the greater importance of the international situation.

Urges Against "Conjectures."

The President suggested that there should be no conjecturing as to the details of the reply, because some of the conjectures might be sent to Europe and be accepted as authoritative forecasts, which would cause embarrassment to this Government.

To a question from one of his visitors, the President stated that he had not received a great many expressions of opinion on this latest phase of the German-American situation aside from those in newspapers. His correspondence every morning, he said, contained some communications on the subject, but not an unusual number.

The President, it is understood, has been much impressed with the practically unanimous verdict of American editorial opinion that the German answer is not really an answer, but an evasion of the greater issues of law and humanity. His close advisers say that he regards it as a true reflection of the opinion of the country, and will endeavor by his action to express it.

Deep Interest in Bernstorff's Call.

Great interest is shown here in the possible results of the visit which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is to make to the White House tomorrow. His desire to discuss German-American relations with the President is regarded as a distinctly conciliatory move, although it is known that the Ambassador is acting on his own initiative, and not under instructions from his Government.

The virtual determination of the President and his Cabinet to confine the American response to Germany to questions designed to obtain advance assurances from that Government, before there is any attempt at settlement of the particular issues involved in the cases of the Lusitania, the Falaba, and the two American ships which have suffered from German attack, will make it easy for the President to answer the questions which are understood to form the purpose of the Ambassador's call.

Count von Bernstorff is said to be desirous of learning from President Wilson whether the United States Government desires that Germany shall abandon her entire submarine warfare against merchant vessels or will be satisfied, if assurances are given that measures will be taken for safeguarding the lives of American citizens only, or will insist that all noncombatants on merchant vessels, belligerent or neutral, shall be safeguarded.

It is taken for granted here that Count von Bernstorff will immediately send to his Government a statement of what he learns from the President, and there is a hopeful feeling in some quarters that this will give the German Government a better realization of the positive position which the President has assumed, and may tend to bring overtures that will lay the foundation for a settlement of the existing differences before a break can come.

If the President makes known to Count von Bernstorff that this Government desires assurances from Germany that the lives of noncombatants on the high seas will be respected and that these assurances must be received by the United States before it will agree to any of the proposals contained in the German note received yesterday, the Ambassador will be able to inform his Government of this attitude of the President before any formal communication on the subject can reach the Berlin Foreign Office through the medium of Ambassador Gerard.

Impressed by American Unity.

According to statements in well-informed quarters here, Count von Bernstorff had been impressed by the response made by the American press and people to the principles and demands set forth by President Wilson in the note sent to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania. It is said that he has been equally impressed by the sentiment shown in this country condemnatory of the response made by Germany to the President's representations.

Count von Bernstorff, as well as Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, is credited with having done everything possible to make his Government realize that great feeling had been aroused in the United States over the sinking of the Lusitania, and that the Administration was prepared to respond to that feeling if Germany declined to make amends.

In view of this knowledge of the German Ambassador's attitude, there is a belief here tonight that when he sees the President tomorrow he will urge that this Government remain on friendly terms with Germany, perhaps pointing out that the United States is the only great country that has remained out of the war, and that a continuance of its neutrality will give it the opportunity of being the leader in the ultimate movement for peace.

Extra Session Held in Abeyance.

Senator Kern, the Democratic leader of the Senate, called on President Wilson today to discuss the matter of having a special session of the Senate to amend the rules of that body, with particular reference to cloture.

Senator Kern went to the White House impressed with the belief that such a special session was advisable, although he did not think it was necessary to meet until October. When he came away he had changed his views.

It is understood that he obtained the impression from the President that it might not be wise, within the immediate future, to have the Senate in session, with all the opportunity that would be afforded for public discussion of the foreign relations of the United States.

CABINET DEBATE REPLY.

Agree That Minor Issues Must Be Shelved to Ask Vital Question.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson determined today that the United States must ascertain definitely and very promptly from Germany whether the Imperial Government intended in the future to be guided by the accepted principles of international law and the rights of neutrals or follow its own rules of maritime warfare.

The President listened to a varied expression of opinion at a meeting of his Cabinet, taking little part in the discussion himself. Later he began the preparation of a note to be dispatched before the end of this week embodying his own ideas and what seemed to him the consensus of his official family.

The verdict of a majority of the Cabinet was that the German reply to the American note following the sinking of the Lusitania was unresponsive and unsatisfactory, disregarded the good-will of the United States, doubted its facts, and disclaimed all blame for the destruction of the merchantman, with American lives. The questions of fact raised by Germany were regarded as irrelevant at this time.

The trend of opinion was that the United States must inquire and obtain an early answer as to whether Germany intends to recognize the hitherto accepted principle that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed merchant ships, even if carrying contraband, and that merchantmen which do not resist capture must be visited and searched and the passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before the vessel is destroyed.

An unfavorable answer to this inquiry would lead, it was predicted in official quarters, to a severance of diplomatic relations on the ground that the United States could not continue intercourse with a Government which repudiated these principles. Steps would then be taken to inform Americans of the dangers to which they were exposed as a result of this action and such measures as were ne essary adopted to safeguard the lives and interests of citizens of the United States.

Should Germany accept the principle in a way that would constitute a guarantee for the future the American Government would reiterate its demand for "strict accountability" for violation of this principle and the killing of Americans in the torpedoing of the Lusitania without warning.

Would Ignore Request for "Facts."

The decision to base the American note on the principles of international law to obtain an affirmative or negative reply, and not enter into a technical discussion of details raised in the German communication, which avoided the main issues, was the single development of the Cabinet council.

Some of the Cabinet members favored even excluding any reference to the facts asked for by Germany, settling first the point as to whether Germany intended to disregard the American warning of last February that it would insist on the exercise of the right of visit and search with respect to vessels on which Americans were traveling.

One Cabinet officer thought the American Government should enter into an investigation of the points raised by the German answer, submitting its proof and giving the German Government an opportunity to do likewise. Others, however, held that such a process would only mean delay, and in the event of a deadlock on facts would leave the United States, which had already assured itself of the authenticity of its information and had its good faith at stake, without remedy for the present and in the future.

The opinion was general that the United States reiterate in its note that the Lusitania was unarmed, and would ignore such questions as whether the carriage of ammunition was in violation of American law.

The Cabinet devoted two and a half hours in discussion of the European and Mexican situation. The President saw some callers earlier in the day. He showed calmness and no signs of strain. As the Cabinet assembled in the Executive Offices individual members by their attitude reflected the gravity of the situation.

No announcement was made after the meeting adjourned. Cabinet officers indicated, however, that the President was weighing the subjects before him with care and deliberation, and that while he was desirous of acting promptly, he would not dispatch the second note to Germany until every phase of the situation had been fully discussed.

Expressions of confidence in the President came in telegrams from all parts of the country during the day. Members of the Cabinet spoke of this and stated that the President's view of the problem was such that he could be depended upon in his action to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation.

It became known tonight that when the American note to Germany was first drafted it pointed out that lives of American citizens could not lawfully be placed in jeopardy on merchantmen "which did not resist capture," but on mature deliberation and an investigation of all the facts the words "unarmed merchantman" were inserted covering all cases in strict conformity with recognized principles of international law in the past.

One of the suggestions made in official quarters today was that Germany could easily have learned the status of British merchantmen leaving American ports by inquiry at the State Department, and that if prior to the sailing of the Lusitania information tending to prove that the Lusitania would carry guns on its voyage were in the possession of German submarine commanders this should have been submitted to the American Government so that measures could have been taken to convince the German Government on this point and assure the safety of Americans on board the vessel.

Early in the war instructions were sent to collectors of ports dealing with the questions of armament. The Collectors were instructed, under the agreement with Great Britain, to allow no British ships to clear, if guns were mounted or concealed. In one case, at New Orleans recently, guns were found and clearance was refused until they were taken from the ship.

THINKS REPLY A REFUSAL.

London Times Regards It as a Repudiation of Principle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"It is not for us to tender suggestion or advice to the United States upon the political situation which arises out of the German reply on the destruction of the Lusitania. They are the sole guardians of their own rights and their own honor, and they will judge for themselves how far these are satisfied by Dr. von Jagow's answer to Bryan's weighty protest, but while these points concern Americans alone and may be left to the consideration of a people who are as shrewd as they are high-spirited, the doctrines which Germany lays down have a direct concern for the whole world. They are, it is true, only an application of the principle which she has proclaimed and upon which she has acted from the hour when she let loose her hordes upon the peaceful neighbor she had sworn to protect.

"That principle is that no other right or law exists for Germany when she is at war. The rights of neutrals have ceased to exist in her eyes as completely as the rights of belligerent enemies. If neutrals like to waste ink by asserting them on paper, she is quite willing to humor their weakness. Conversations of the kind are highly convenient and congenial to her. They afford her opportunities for exhibiting her powers of verbose evasion and her supreme scorn for every claim and for every argument that is not immediately supported by the menace of armed force.

"Stripped of the irrevelancies in which von Jagow loves to involve the material issues of a controversy, the reply amounts to a flat refusal of the demands of the American Government and to repudiation, not less absolute, of the doctrines on which these demands are based.

"The gist of Germany's answer to America's demands for a disavowal, reparation and abstention in the future from such acts, as are complained of, lies in a few brief but pregnant passages. The Imperial Government withholds its final decision on them until America replies to this dispatch. In the meantime it states quite clearly what it intends to do.

"'The German commanders,' Von Jagow tells her, 'are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law.'

"In other words, Germany means to continue her submarine campaign as before and to practice the method of attack which Wilson and Bryan brand as a violation of the 'rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity.' That is the real answer to the reiterated American protests.

"Germany claims the right to make war 'by all means.' If the means necessarily and naturaly lead to the wholesale murder of neutrals, traveling upon their lawful occupations, she is ready to offer regrets, discussions, and possibly blood money in a remote future, but she will do no more."

NO HURRY, SAYS RIDDER.

President Should Deal with Germany with Mexico-Britain Lethargy

Discussing the German reply to the American note, Herman Ridder, in this morning's Staats-Zeitung, under the caption, "A Time to Watch Our Step," says in part:

"The same newspapers which worked so hard in the early days of last month to lash the American people into incoherent frenzy and to force the President into precipitate action are again at work.

"It was not to be expected that Germany's reply to our note would satisfy everybody in this country. There are too many Americans who, for one reason or another, wish to see us leave no stone unturned to assist the Allies in their effort to humble Germany.

"We have absolutely no right to demand of Germany that she abandon her submarine operations against British merchant ships. We are permitted to require Germany to employ the utmost caution to prevent the injury of American life and property when they are where they should or have a right to be, and there our rights stop.

"Germany has denied us none of our rights. She has intimated that there is room for a more perfect clarification of some of our contentions. What rights are incontestably ours she has admitted her willingness and desire to respect in the fullest degree. She asks only that they be defined.

"There is no reason for 'hurrying the President,' and no reason for the President to hurry. That same tolerance of diplomatic lethargy which has marked his course of action with Mexico and Great Britain may well be invoked in the case of Germany."

NONE OF OUR RIGHTS AS NEUTRAL YIELDED

Chronological Review of Correspondence with the Belligerents Is Issued.

DEMANDS FOR RECOGNITION

Have Insisted on Right of Visit and Search of Merchantmen—Our Stand on Blockade Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson is entering upon the sixth month of his negotiations with the belligerent Governments of Germany, England, and France, esecially the two former nations, relative to neutral rights on the high seas and the restraints put on American commerce.

A chronological view of the notes comprising the correspondence during this period shows that the United States Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any of its rights as a neutral to any of the belligerents, that it has not recognized the British Order in Council, and that it has insisted upon the accordance of respect to these rights.

The notes of the American Government show that it has acknowledged the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce; that it has insisted, indeed, upon the use of visit and search as necessary to prevent any mistaking of neutral vessels for vessels owned by an enemy or any mistaking of legal cargoes for illegal, and that it has admitted the right of blockade, if actually exercised and effectively maintained, but that it has conceded nothing beyond these well-known limitations which war places on neutral commerce on the high seas.

The correspondence opened with the American note of protest to England, sent last December, and the latest chapter is the German reply to the note of President Wilson regarding the Lusitania affair, which has just been received.

At the present time the United States is about to send a reply to this German note, while the United States is expecting replies from both England and Germany. Germany has not yet answered the latest American note on the Frye case, and the British Government has not yet responded to the American note of March 30, which stated the position of the United States toward the British Order in Council dealing with the so-called blockade, established for the avowed purpose of cutting off Germany from trade with the rest of the world.

The notes that have been exchanged between the United States and other belligerents relative to restraints on commerce are in order as follows:

Dec. 26—Secretary Bryan sent a note through Ambassador Page protesting to Great Britain against the seizures and detentions of American cargoes.

Jan. 7—Sir Edward Grey handed to Page a note explaining the reasons for these seizures and detentions, and stating that the British Government was ready to enter into an arrangement by which mistakes could be avoided.

Feb. 10—Grey handed to Page the full British reply to the American note of Dec. 26, protesting against seizures and detentions of American cargoes.

Feb. 6—Ambassador Gerard transmitted to Bryan a copy of the proclamation of the German Admiralty on Feb. 4, declaring the waters around Great Britain and Ireland a naval war zone for submarine attacks on merchantmen after Feb. 18.

Feb. 10—Bryan sent to Germany a note protesting against the war zone proclamation of Feb. 4.

This is now known as President Wilson's "strict accountability" note.

Feb. 10—Bryan cabled instructing him to point out to the British Government the serious consequences likely to result if the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels in order to avoid capture was authorized.

Feb. 16—Herr von Jagow, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, handed to Gerard a reply to the American note of Feb. 10, in which he stated that its war zone decree was necessary because of England's method of conducting maritime war.

Feb. 19—Page cabled to Bryan the British reply concerning the war zone proclamation of the German Admiralty, and the use of neutral flags on British merchant ships.

Feb. 20—Bryan cabled to Page and Gerard suggesting that a modus vivendi be entered into by England and Germany, by which submarine warfare and sowing of mines at sea might be abandoned if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the German civil population under American consular inspection.

March 1—Gerard transmitted to Bryan the German reply to the American note of Feb. 20, Germany indicating its willingness to act favorably on the proposal.

March 1—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, handed to Bryan a communication stating that because of the war zone declaration of the German Government the British Government must take measures to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 5—Bryan sent to Page and Ambassador Sharp in Paris notes to Great Britain and France, pointing out the difficulty of determining action under the retaliatory measures against Germany.

March 14—Sharp cabled to Bryan the French reply to the American note of March 5.

March 15—Page transmitted to Bryan the British reply to the American note of Feb. 20, the British Government flatly refusing the modus vivendi arrangement proposed by the United States.

March 15—Page cabled the reply of the British Government to the American note of March 5 and the text of the British Order in Council, setting forth measures of retaliation against Germany.

March 30—Sharp transmitted to Bryan the text of the French decree, putting an embargo on trade with Germany.

March 30—Bryan sent Page a note to Great Britain, stating the United States' attitude regarding the British Order in Council. (This note remains unanswered.)

April 4—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, submitted a memorandum to Bryan regarding German-American trade and the exportation of arms.

April 21—Bryan sent to Count von Bernstorff the reply of the United States regarding trade between the United States and Germany and the exportation of arms.

May 13—Bryan sent to Gerard the note of President Wilson protesting to Germany against the violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania.

May 28—Gerard sent to Bryan the preliminary reply of the German Government to the American note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

Wilhelmina and Frye Cases.

The chronology of the notes dealing with the detention of the foodstuffs cargo of the American ship Wilhelmina in a British price court, is as follows:

Feb. 15—Bryan instructed Page to bring to the attention of the British Government points concerning the cargo of the Wilhelmina, which would make her seizure not justifiable.

Feb. 19—Page transmitted to Bryan the British Government's reply to the State Department's protest regarding the Wilhelmina.

April 8—Page reported the British terms of settlement in the Wilhelmina case, and stated that the attorneys strongly recommended acceptance.

The chronological summaries are completed by three notes, dealing with the destruction of the American merchantman William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

March 31—Bryan instructed Gerard to present to the German Government the claim of the owners and Captain for the destruction of the Frye.

April 5—Gerard sent to Bryan the reply of the German Government regarding the claims for damages for loss of the Frye.

April 28—Bryan directed Gerard to inform the German Government that the United States felt the Frye claim should be settled by diplomatic negotiations and not submitted to a prize court as suggested. (Germany has not replied to this note.)

HAD TO FALL BACK ON LAW.

Washington Couldn't Get Powers to Abide by London Declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Just why the Declaration of London, containing the code of rules adopted at the International Conference at London in 1909, for use in naval warfare, is not regarded by the Government of the United States as binding it during the present war in Europe, was disclosed today when the State Department made public its exchanges of telegrams with the leading belligerents covering this subject.

These show that at the opening of the war the United States approached the belligerents and asked whether they would be willing to accept the rules laid down in the declaration, but that it was impossible to obtain such an agreement, and the United States Government then decided not to be bound by the Declaration of London durin this war, but to fall back on its rights under existin rules of international law.

The published correspondence shows that on Aug. 6, 114, Secretary Bryan sent this telegram to the American Embassies at London, St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and the American Legation at Brussels:

Mr. Bryan instructs [Mr. Page] to inquire whether the [British] Government is willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare as laid down by the Declaration of London, of 1909, shall be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe provided that the Governments with whom [Great Britain] is or may be at war, also agree to such application. Mr. Bryan further instructs [Mr. Page] to state that the Government of the United States believes that an acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent grave misunderstandings which may arise as to the relations between neutral powers and the belligerents. Mr. Bryan adds that it is earnestly hoped that this inquiry may receive favorable consideration.

On Aug. 13 Ambassador Penfield replied from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Government had instructed their forces to observe the stipulations of the Declaration of London as applied to naval as well as land warfare during the conflict, conditional on like observance on the part of the enemy.

The next answer came from Ambassador Wilson at Petrograd on Aug. 20. He reported that the Russian Government was still examining the decision of the British Government, "as Russia will take similar action." Mr. Wilson added that the Russian Foreign Office did not expect "that Great Britain will decide to observe the Declaration of London."

Ambassador Gerard, on Aug. 22, replied that the German Government "will apply the Declaration of London, provided its provisions are not disregarded by other belligerents."

On Aug. 27 Ambassador Page reported from London, inclosing a note from the British Foreign Office defining its attitude with regard to the Declaration of London, and stating that the British Govrnment "has decided to adopt generally the rules of the declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations."

A memorandum from the British Foreign Office showed that the British Government refused to adopt the lists of contraband set forth in Article XXII. and XXIV. of the Declaration of London, but substituted for them the special contraband lists published by Great Britain for observance during the war. The British Government did not feel that it could accept in its entirety the rule laid down in Article XXXVIII. of the declaration, and explained that "it has been the practice of the British Navy to treat as liable to capture a vessel which carried contraband of war with false papers if she was encountered on the return voyage, and to this exception his Majesty's Government felt it necessary to adhere."

The British Government also refused to accept Articles 34 and 35 of the Declaration without modification, because of "the peculiar conditions in the present war due to the fact that neutral ports, such as oRtterdam, are the chief means of access to a large part of Germany, and that exceptional measures have been taken in the enemy country for the control by the Government of the entire supply of foodstuffs." Accordingly, the British Government, instead of adopting the Declaration in its entirety, issued an Order in Council providing for the adoption of the Declaration with additions and modifications.

Ambassador Wilson, on Aug. 27, notified the State Department from St. Petersburg that the Russian Goverhment "accepts the Declaration of London with exact modifications adopted by England and France." Ambassador Herrick, on Sept. 3, reported that France would observe the Declaration with certain "reservations."

As a result of the inability to obtain a uniform adoption of the Declaration, the United States Government sent two sets of dispatches, brushing aside the Declaration. One of these, sent Oct. 22, by Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, to Ambassador Page at London, read:

Inasmuch as the British Government consider that the conditions of the present European conflict make it impossible for them to accept without modification the Declaration of London, you are requested to inform his Majesty's Government that in the circumstances the Government of the United States feels obliged to withdraw its suggestion that the Declaration of London be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare, to be observed by belligerents and neutrals during the present war; that therefore this Government will insist on the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war being defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the Declaration of London; and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which these rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of his Britannic Majesty's Government.

The second telegram was sent in this form on Oct. 24 to the American Embassies at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Paris, and to the American Legation at Brussels by Acting Secretary Lansing:

Mr. Lansing instructs Mr. Gerard to inform the (German) Government that the suggestion of the department to belligerents as to the adoption of declaration for sake of uniformity as to a temporary code of naval warfare during the present conflict has been withdrawn because some of the belligerents are unwilling to accept the declaration without modifications, and that this Government will therefore insist that the rights and duties of the Government and citizens of the United States in the present war be defined by existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, without regard to the provisions of the declaration, and that the Government of the United States reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in every case in which the rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the belligerent Governments.

★★★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★★★

GREEN STRIPE
SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

FRENCH PRESS CALLS THE REPLY A BLUNDER

Describes Germany's Answer as a "Misplaced Joke" and a "Monument to Quibbling."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 1.—"The German Challenge to America" is a headline in the Petit Parisien referring to the German note. This phrase fairly sums the French opinion. The Temps says: "The note is a curious monument of German chicanery. Evading Wilson's demands, it contains, despite its syrupy tone, disguised hatred and challenge.

"Instead of calming the differences it embitters."

The Lanterne takes a similar view, saying:

"Though Bryan's pacificism or Wilson's long suffering may withstand such a challenge, it is certain that the pride of the American people won't tolerate it."

PARIS, June 1.—Under the title, "What Will America Do?" the French press comments on Germany's reply to the United States note of protest regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. All the newspapers agree in characterizing the answer as another German diplomatic "blunder." They assert that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is endeavoring to open a controversy to gain time.

The Matin says that the Imperial Chancellor invites the United States to abandon neutrality by exerting pressure on Great Britain to induce the latter country to give up her blockade, "that is to say, abandon her naval supremacy," in consideration of which the German Admiralty would "cease assassinating the passengers and crews of unarmed ships."

The Journal believes Germany, notwithstanding the calm moderation of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, who have resolved not to be forced into anything precipitate, will end by exasperating America. The Journal asserts that the President and his Secretary of State are democratic leaders of a democratic nation who must follow rather than lead public opinion.

The afternoon newspapers unite in recognizing the gravity of the moment for the United States. An editorial article in La Patrie says:

"Such a reply, awaited by the United States for so long, is an abuse of American patience and presents an unreal basis of discussion. We do not believe that President Wilson any more than any of his fellow-citizens will find this response other than a misplaced joke."

"The American note was treated by the German Government as a scrap of paper," says the Journal des Débats. It adds that the note was not written in the expectation of a decisive response and expresses the opinion that German diplomacy is seeking to gain time, German submarines continuing their exploits in the meantime.

"The German reply to President Wilson," says the Temps, "is a curious monument to quibbling, but it will not satisfy Americans. To the precise request for disavowal of the torpedoing of neutrals formulated by the United States the Imperial Chancellor answers with an indictment of the victims of its piracies. It accuses the British company owning the Lusitania of taking aboard American citizens with full knowledge that they were serving to protect the transportation of ammunition.

"This conscienceless cynicism will be appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic in the same way as the explanation of the sinking of the Falaba and the loss of life of an American citizen 'because the ship tried to escape.'"

ITALIAN VIEW OF THE NOTE.

Embarrassing to Us if We Do Not Go to War.

ROME, Via Paris, June 1.—The German reply to the American note has aroused much interest here.

The sentiment in political circles is that it is entirely inadequate, so much so that it places the United States in an "embarrassing position as to how to enforce her wishes if she does not go to war."

WEST WANTS NO WAR, GOV. BOYLE ASSERTS

Nevada Executive Believes We Can View the Situation With Tolerance.

Further replies from Governors to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES for their opinions on the German note follow:

CARSON, Nev., June 1.—Germany, in conducting war against superior forces, naturally contends for interpretations of the rules of warfare favorable to her, and it does not appear reasonable to assume that in the first exchange of notes with this country she would completely abandon the position she has taken on the submarine question.

The German reply neither in tone nor contents bars the way to further amicable negotiations with this country looking to a satisfactory settlement of our differences, and I am confident that the President will obtain this settlement, if it can be obtained without a clear sacrifice of principle. The Western people do not want war, and will, I am confident, uphold President Wilson in his efforts to avert it.

I am taking into account fully the fact that we are dealing with nations distracted by a conflict which may mean their very existence, but in which we can have no possible part except as the result of injuries which we receive more or less indirectly. We cannot permit gross violations of our international rights, but we can afford to view the situation with all reasonable tolerance just as long as an honorable settlement by sane means is possible.

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor of Nevada.

Be Sure We Are Right.

LANSING, Mich., June 1.—The relations between the United States and Germany are indeed critical. This is the time for sober, courageous thinking. Beyond a doubt the United States will contend that the "customary regulations of the prize law, the customary rules of maritime warfare," be preserved. President Wilson will be guided by wisdom, not by anger. One hundred million people demand justice, not revenge. First we shall be sure we are right and then we shall go ahead.

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS,
Governor of Michigan.

SENATORS AWAIT EVENTS.

W. A. Smith Expects an Honorable Means of Adjustment.

In addition to the replies of Senators published yesterday in answer to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES for their opinions on the German reply to our note, the following have been received:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 1.—I do not feel that it would be appropriate for me to give expression to my views regarding the present diplomatic differences with Germany. The Imperial Government has thrown the burden of maintaining the American position upon the shoulders of our officials, and they must discharge that duty with fairness, frankness, courage, and courtesy. The President's reply should clear up any doubt, if one exists, regarding the conditions under which the Lusitania sailed, and when this is done I feel very sure that some honorable means of adjustment will result.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Senator from Michigan.

Thinks "Silence is Golden."

HYDE PARK, Vt., June 1.—I am disinclined to take any position which might embarrass the President, and I think "silence is golden" at present so far as I am personally concerned.

CARROLL S. PAGE,
Senator from Vermont.

"Shifty," Says Senator Williams.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., June 1.—Have just read the German note. It is evasive, shifty, and pettifoggy. We must have guarantees against the repetition of instances such as that of the Lusitania, the Gulflight, and the Nebraskan.

JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

HAS FAITH IN PRESIDENT.

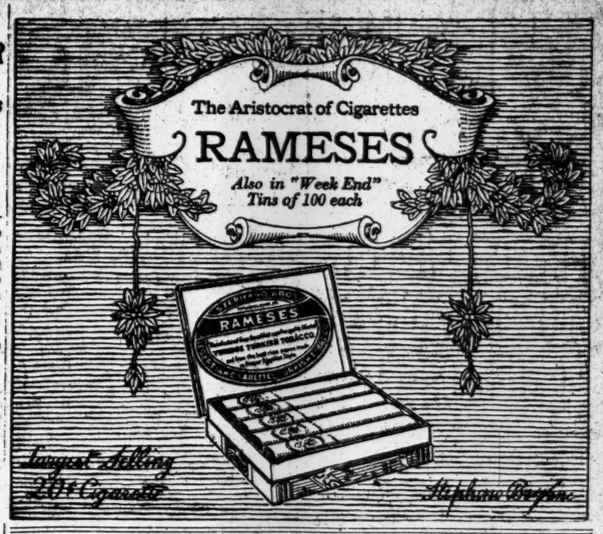
Will Force Germany to Accept Our Point of View, Says Dr. Jowett.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church sailed yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, with his wife, for his annual visit to England, and will return in September.

When asked what he thought about the situation between the United States and Germany, Dr. Jowett replied:

"President Wilson's diplomacy will pull this country through, and his high moral standard will eventually force the best in Germany to see from our viewpoint."

Dr. Jowett added that he did not think that England wished the United States to enter the war.



It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

Why the Dentists are Recommending KOLYNOS

THERE has been a great awakening, during the past two years, to the NECESSITY of keeping the teeth and mouth in a clean, sanitary condition, AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE. The importance of SOUND TEETH has come to the front as never before, and the dentist has stepped into his legitimate place of leadership as a conservator of public health.

* *

Men of science like Sir William Osler, Dr. William Hunter, of London, and Dr. Mayo, of Minnesota, have been impressing upon the public the prime importance of sanitary mouths.

The public is coming to appreciate the things the dentist HAS KNOWN AND PREACHED FOR YEARS. The dentist is getting the hearing he deserves, in the public schools, the public press and the health councils of the nation. Patients are going to him in increasing number AT REGULAR PERIODS—as they should.

NO MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD SHOULD NEGLECT TO VISIT THE DENTIST ONCE IN THREE TO FOUR MONTHS.

* *

In one sense the daily occupation of the dental practitioner is distinctively in the line of PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. Whether filling a simple cavity in a tooth, making the Brophy operation for cleft palate, giving the patient plain advice as to the care of the mouth, restoring lost function with a crown or a sanitary bridge—from the simplest to the most complex of his daily tasks, the dentist is ALWAYS SEEKING, NOT ONLY TO CURE, BUT TO PREVENT DISASTER AND DISEASE.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM has appealed to him along the line of logic and reason as being the MOST USEFUL PREPARATION ON THE MARKET TO ASSIST HIM IN CHECKING AND PREVENTING THOSE DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF THE MOUTH WHICH ARE DUE TO GERM LIFE.

* *

Because it is an INVITING preparation, pleasant to use, it is easy to induce people to USE IT REGULARLY. Its formula, in the hands of every dentist, and its constant use by over 21,000 dentists, and hundreds of thousands of their patients, has demonstrated that KOLYNOS IS FREE FROM GRIT AND EVERY OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCE.

* *

It is primarily the dental cream of dentists—AND OF PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN DENTISTS. Your druggist is one of the latter. He sells KOLYNOS because dentists have asked him to furnish it.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

"When you and I disagree," said one of our clients, "one of us must be wrong. It usually turns out to be me. I would continue to use your service if the only thing you could do was to disagree."

We bring this to your councils: a judgment which has been trained in the trenches, as it were, of advertising.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

TEUTONS STORM PRZEMYSL FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

ing the remainder of a garrison of 1,400 men, with eighteen heavy and five light cannon. The Russians attempted to escape their fate by an attack in masses against our positions east of Jaroslau, but failed, an enormous number of dead covering the battlefield before our front.

The conquerors of Zwinin (a ridge in the Carpathians)—the Prussian Guard under command of the Bavarian General, Count Bothmer—stormed a strongly fortified place on the Stryi, and broke through Russian positions near and northwest of Stry. Up to the present time we have captured in this region fifty-three officers, 9,183 men, eight cannon and fifteen machine-guns.

According to unofficial report from Piotrkow, Russian Poland, the Russians have evacuated Radom, in Poland, to the south of Warsaw.

Russians Claim Series of Victories.

PETROGRAD, June 1. — An official communication issued this evening says:

In the region of Shavli there has been no important change. West of the village of Kurkoviany the fighting continues on the front of Travliany-Galiiski. We captured on Monday, after a bayonet fight, the latter village, which was strongly organized and which the Germans defended stubbornly.

On the left bank of the Vistula Monday night the enemy developed a very active artillery fire on the whole front north of the Pilica River. Toward 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy, spreading a cloud of smoke and making an extensive use of deleterious gas, attacked with considerable forces our position on the Rzura River near Brohow, Sochaczew, and Koslow, and displayed great tenacity on the lower Rawka River in the sector marked by the villages of Mizerka, Volia, and Szidlowska. Despite the expenditure of an enormous quantity of asphyxiating gas, the odor of which was perceptible 30 versts (about 20 miles) behind our front, all the enemy attacks were repulsed.

In Galicia the enemy, after preparations made during the preceding day, opened on Sunday violent artillery fire and delivered a series of attacks against our front west and northwest of Przemysl, defined by a line of forts from No. 7 to No. 11. During Sunday night the enemy succeeded in approaching within 200 paces of some of these sectors and attacked and even broke into the precincts of Fort No. 7, ground which surged an obstinate fight, which lasted until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, when the enemy was repulsed with enormous losses. The remnants of the enemy who had entered Fort No. 7, numbering 23 officers and 600 men, were taken prisoners.

On the front above the Dneister the enemy, consisting mainly of Germans, threw their reserves into battle in the region close to Stry. The result of the fighting here is not yet known.

On the River Svitza our troops continue their success. Of the prisoners taken here those counted between May 28 and 30 while on their way to the rear numbered 238 officers and 10,442 men.

AMSTERDAM, Via London, June 1.—According to the Graz (Austria) Tages Post the Russians are bringing reinforcements to the Przemysl front and the lower Save to the number of at least three to four army corps.

"If still more reinforcements are brought up by the Russians," says the Tages Post military correspondent, "we must reckon with protracted resistance by the enemy."

MILLION ATTACK PRZEMYSL.

Austro-Germans Making Desperate Effort to Reach Railroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 1 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—It is hard to imagine anything more tremendous than the battle now raging around Przemysl. The neat, compact, and picturesque battles of Napoleonic days were child's play compared with this latest effort of modern warfare, in which details of personal valor, skillful moves, and counter-moves are submerged in the blinding and deafening clash of vast hosts.

Between Jaroslau and Przemysl General Mackensen has concentrated on the right bank of the San a million men with a corresponding quantity of artillery. The quiet fields on which the peasants were peacefully plowing when I passed over them six weeks ago are now deluged by a storm of explosives such as has never been known in history.

The Russians are delaying the German advance, and, more than that, in counter attacks are taking thousands of prisoners. Time, which is all-important to the Germans, is slipping out of their hands.

General Mackensen's aim is to reach the Przemysl-Lemberg Railway and meet the force which has been struggling to break through the Russian lines southeast of Przemysl to surround the fortress.

DON'T WANT WAR WITH US.

German Civilians Against It, Copenhagen Hears—Military Party Suspected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I learn from a high authority that civilians, especially in the financial world, in Germany are against war with America while the military junker party favors war, fearing the population's feelings if Germany should now be seriously beaten.

For instance, if she were compelled to evacuate French and Belgium territory, this party sees that the best excuse will be that they are fighting the whole world, including America.

URGES PRESIDENT TO STAY NEUTRAL

Bartholdt's Pro-German Union Charges Nation Has Been 'Maliciously Influenced.'

ACCUSES GREAT BRITAIN

Asserts 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 Citizens Are Profoundly Convinced Germany's Cause Is Righteous.

The Executive Committee of the American Independence Union yesterday sent to President Wilson a message on the subject of neutrality. Richard Bartholdt, former Representative in Congress from St. Louis, Mo., is President of the union, and Herman Ridder is Honorary President. Dr. Thomas C. Hall is Vice President and James Gear is Treasurer. The Secretary is A. P. Moore. The union has headquarters in the United Charities Building, 287 and 289 Fourth Avenue. The message to the President follows:

New York, June 1, 1915.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Prompted by the appeal issued in your memorial speech of yesterday to acquaint you with "the untrammeled opinion which seems to fill the air with the suggestions of duty; and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves," representatives of the American Independence Union, an organization of millions of patriotic citizens of the United States, deem it our solemn duty in this critical hour to express to you not only the sentiments of our hearts, but also the convictions of our mind and the promptings of our conscience.

We feel that the greatest danger which threatens us at the present time is the violation of that neutrality which you have so solemnly enjoined on our nation at the outbreak of the war. We beseech you to use every means consistent with the honor and dignity of our country to uphold this neutrality. There are two sides to the great question now agitating our country, and it is only the one party that has full opportunity of presenting its side of the case. The testimony so far submitted is ex parte testimony, and under these circumstances it is wise to defer the verdict.

While an enormous pressure is being brought to bear upon you by the friends and advocates of the one belligerent party, there are twenty to twenty-five millions loyal citizens of the United States who are in sympathy with Germany and Austria, and profoundly convinced of their righteous cause, and also convinced that when cable communication shall again have been established between our country and Germany and the news from the other side will no longer be either suppressed or censored by Great Britain and her allies, the people of this country will find that in many aspects they have been studiously misinformed and maliciously influenced.

In these troubled times we would assure the President of the United States of our unhesitating loyalty and our unflinching fidelity to the cause of our country; but at the same time we would make known to you that our hearts are burdening with anxiety lest under the pressure of subtle but almost irresistible alien influences our country may stray from the course of strict neutrality and, instead of working for peace, only add more fuel to the awful conflagration.

What Abraham Lincoln counseled after the war should guide us during this war and after the termination—with charity toward all and malice toward none. Charity never faileth, and justice conquers evermore. We trust to your justice as you may confide in our fidelity.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE UNION.
Dr. G. C. BERKEMEIER,
Chairman, ex. Com.

Want Sale of Arms Stopped.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a copy of the following telegram which was sent to President Wilson last night by the American Humanity League, signed by Mrs. H. J. Marvin of 225 West Eightieth Street, New York; Mrs. Ellett Hodgskin of 889 President Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. E. Richard of 12 West 103d Street:

To His Excellency Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the unhappy tension which has developed between our Government and the German Government, and believing that this unfortunate situation is aggravated by the continued shipment of large quantities of ammunition to Europe, we beg, in the interest of humanity, to submit to your Excellency the following facts:

We believe that the American people are coming to realize that the continued exportation of arms and munitions to any of the belligerents in Europe defies those principles of higher humanity for which this country has always stood.

Firm in that conviction we have inaugurated a petition to your Excellency praying that you extend the same humane impulse which prompted you to forbid the exportation of arms to Mexico to the countries now involved in the European war. Within a few weeks we have obtained more than 500,000 signatures of American citizens to this petition, and the blanks now in circulation will bring the total number of petitioners to 2,000,000.

Bearing in mind the ready response of your Excellency to the enlightened public opinion of this country and your own high conception of this country's duty to humanity and civilization, we hope and believe that this petition will serve to justify you in asking Congress to do again what it has repeatedly done in the past, and place an embargo on the export to any country of the tools of death and destruction.

We have mailed to you this evening for your information one signed petition, and will mail the total amount of signatures if you so desire.

Hoping your Excellency will honor us with a reply, we are, respectfully,

Mrs. H. J. MARVIN,
Mrs. ELLETT HODGSKIN,
Mrs. E. RICHARD.

Open-Air Meeting's Views.

At an open-air meeting under the auspices of the United States of Europe Association, at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, last night, attended by 1,500 people, a resolution was adopted and sent to President Wilson regarding our relations with Germany. L. S. Bedford and John Cooke were the two speakers. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The great commercial war now raging in Europe is threatening to involve the United States, and horrified as we are at the tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania, we recognize the fact that war is hell; that the deck of a British ship is British soil, and that persons embarking on the ships of any belligerent nation accept the hazard as they would upon entering a fortress in a state of siege; that it is the purpose of nations at war to capture or destroy the property of their opponents wherever found, and that in a war where various belligerents fly the flags of their enemies and even of neutrals there is no reason in morals why they should not steal upon each other under the flag of the Red Cross or a flag of truce, and under such conditions talk of international law or of humanity becomes absurd; and

Whereas, Unless we declare our purpose to end the whole grand farce of contraband and assert the right to export what we will in our own ships to all belligerents, we have no real ground for entering the war; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of New York, assembled under the auspices of the United States of Europe Association—loyal Americans, sprung from the various races of the Continent of Europe and of the world—protest against allowing the United States to be dragged into a world war, the sole cause of which was tariff walls, and the purpose for which we would be used being the maintenance of these tariff walls, the suppression of the natural expansion and freedom of trade and the setting back of civilization.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

Demand for Facts Justified, Assert Western Journals.

Expressions of opinion of German newspapers on the reply to the Berlin Government to our note follow:

German Demand Justified.

From The Milwaukee Germania-Herold.

That the German demand in regard to establishing the facts is not only justified but even necessary to reach a result satisfactory to the history of the world seems clear, and as the demand has been presented in a most quiet and friendly manner there seems to be absolutely no cause for serious differences between the two countries at this time.

Both nations aim in the same direction to reach the same good. What they want to accomplish is full liberty at sea. Germany is fighting for it. Germany would never have started the submarine war if England had not prevented the neutrals making use of their inalienable right to send foodstuffs and other merchandise not contraband to the civilian population of Germany. Since they exist as a nation the United States have upheld this principle. It's all that Germany wants. Will they see into it in Washington.

Cites Washington's Address.

From The Milwaukee Germania.

In view of the British domination and enslavement of world opinion, in view of the attitude primarily of our Eastern press representing in its demands for war with Germany less than 5 per cent. of the American public, in view of the complexion of the influences directly besetting the President, we deem it our duty to accord our President such assistance as is in our power. We, therefore, most respectfully but most urgently submit that our President, who seeks unbiased counsel in the present crisis of our nation, will find it in the undying words of George Washington in his farewell address.

Assails Jingo Press.

From The St. Paul Daily Volks Zeitung.

If a vote would be called for today sounding the true feelings of the nation, the world would be amazed to see how widely the American jingo press has run amuck in this present crisis. It would be shown that not one out of ten thousand Americans wants war with Germany, in spite of the Lusitania, nor do they want to shoulder the burden of an enormous war tax, which would do nothing but finance Great Britain's despicable attempt to throttle the commercial life of its successful rival.

Let us hope that the President will not mistake the clamor of an irresponsible press for the sentiment of the American people, who do not want their peace, prosperity, and happiness destroyed by an unjustifiable war.

Hopes for Arbitration.

From the Cleveland Waechter and Anzeiger.

Germany's preliminary answer to the President's Lusitania note offers to come to an understanding on the facts of the case, and, if necessary, to submit it to a decision of The Hague tribunal. We hope the President will agree to that and thereby lead the much-heralded arbitration policies to their first practical triumph. In fact, to refuse to do so would make our professed longings for world peace and arbitration look very insincere. Some pro-British papers claim to see in the answer an insult to America. If so, every judicial proceeding is an insult, since the first thing it seeks to do is to establish true facts.

SAN MARINO MAY DECIDE TO ENTER WAR

Miniature Republic Inside the Italian Lines Is Discussing Question of Neutrality.

ROME, June 1.—The little Republic of San Marino, thirty-eight square miles in area, although entirely surrounded by Italian territory, forms an absolutely independent State. A serious discussion is now going on in this republic as to whether it shall remain neutral.

The question is more important than appears at first sight. San Marino, standing on a high mountain a few miles from Rimini, dominates the Adriatic. If it continues neutral, Austrian aeroplanes could, in time of need, take refuge there, repair, take on new supplies, and return home. This would not be possible if San Marino joined with Italy in the war.

Last February, it was announced, serious complications had arisen between Germany and San Marino, which is only sixteen miles from the Adriatic. For centuries San Marino has been trying to be of some account in European politics. In the ninth century it declared war against Charlemagne.

He died without ever having heard of the place. At the time the union of Italy was declared, it threatened to rupture relations with Italy, but readily gave asylum to Garibaldi when fleeing from the Papal States. A few years ago San Marino tried to form a series of treaties with the great powers. All it managed to achieve were treaties with Brussels, The Hague, London, and Washington for the mutual return of fugitives from justice.

AUSTRIANS FEAR LOSS OF TRENT

Continued from Page 1.

serene confidence to overcome their difficulty.

Later this bulletin was issued:

A series of engagements fought on May 30 in Carniola, west of Monte Croce defile, ended in the defeat of the enemy who left thirty dead and numerous wounded in front of our lines.

During the 31st there were small actions all along the frontier as the result of a new disposition of our advance troops. The bad weather which continues to create serious difficulties has not had the slightest effect on the spirits or health of our soldiers.

Ancona authorities state that the damage to the railroad bridge over the Maresoa near Rimini on May 24 was not caused by enemy warships but by an Austrian dirigible which was flying the Italian flag.

It is believed that Archduke Eugene has assumed personal command of the Austro-Hungarian forces defending Trent.

The Archduke was in command of the Austrian army that advanced against Serbia, and after the loss of Belgrade command was given to him of all the troops in the south. Eugene is very popular among the Austrians. His brother, Archduke Frederick, is the Austrian Commander in Chief in the operations against the Russians. He is thoroughly familiar with the Alpine country bordering on Italy for the reason that for many years he was in command of the Austrian army corps stationed at Innsbrück.

VIENNA, June 1, (via Amsterdam and London).—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Italian war theatre there has been an artillery combat on the plateau of Folgaria and Lavarone, and minor fighting along the Carinthian frontier and in the district of Karfreet is proceeding.

CLIMB 6,000 FEET TO FORT.

Italian Infantry Storm It with Bayonet and Rout Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"Avanti! Avanti!" is the motto of the Italians invading Austrian territory. News of fresh progress received today concerns several points beyond the frontier where the infantry gradually are pressing forward on the Alpine roads and in the mountain gorges. Hour by hour they are occupying Austrian positions which one by one the Italian heavy artillery has battered to pieces.

Last night, after a stiff fight lasting several hours, the Italian tricolor was hoisted on the heights of Coni Zugna, which hill is over 6,000 feet high. This cone-like eminence dominates alike the east bank of the Adige, which flows past the foothills of Zugna, and the railway line.

In the taking of Coni Zugna the Italian infantry did some splendid bayonet work. Several of the regiments concerned pushed forward from Ala and began the stiff ascent of the towering chain of hills, which was bristling with Austrian guns. Upward and onward went the Italians, undismayed by the fire from the Austrian stronghold. In vain the Austrians attempted to stem the rising tide of Bersaglieri and Alpinists, who, despite the enormous natural and artificial obstacles of the position, pressed forward with splendid courage.

Some of the storming party before coming to close grips with the enemy put aside their knapsacks to give themselves greater freedom of action, rolled up their sleeves, and when the moment came charged home grimly with the bayonet, completely routing the Austrians. Then there was no restraining the impetuosity of the Italians, who to cries of "Viva l'Italia!" pressed hotly on the heels of the beaten enemy.

So far, then, the Italians are holding strongly that portion of the Austrian Adige Valley which lies deep between the mountains Baldo and Lessini and their far-reaching northern spurs. So far—and that is thirteen miles from the frontier—have the Austrians fallen back.

This brings them to their next line of defenses south of Trent. These works stretch as far south as the bridge spanning the Adige near the railway station between Mori and Rovereto. Its approaches are defended by a triple line of fortifications which rise from the left bank of the Adige, strengthened by what is known technically as wolftraps, the ground being honeycombed by holes 9 feet deep, at the bottom of each of which is a sharp pointed stake with the business end upward.

The Austrians seem to be well supplied with long-range artillery. The beautifully wooded heights of Madonna del Monte, which cut into the valley of the Adige, and descend to the very gates of Rovereto, are no longer recognizable, for the Austrian military engineer has been at work. Gardens and villas which dotted the slopes of Madonna del Monte have been swept away, and trees cut down to make room for gun emplacements and rifle pits. The steep, flint-like sides of Monte Finonchi, which overtops Rovereto, are simply furrowed lines of trenches.

Monte Belvedere has been stormed and captured by the Italians, but Fort Belvedere is still gallantly holding out. For all that, Fort Belevdere has fought its last fight. A majority of the guns are dismantled, but still fighting gamely, replying feebly to the pitiless bombardment to which the fort is being subjected.

NOW HOPE IN GERMAN ARMY.

Hungarians Have Boundless Confidence—Calm Over Italy.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 2.—A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"The Italian declaration of war was passed by the censor for publication only after twenty-four hours' delay, but it became known privately the night before, spreading like wildfire. A mob marched through the principal streets shouting and carrying flags.

"The declaration did not come as a surprise; the people took it as a matter of course. The populace here now has unlimited confidence in the German Army, and German resourcefulness, and has even some faith in the Austrian Army. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is regarded almost as a God.

"Italian intervention has only strengthened this feeling of admiration for Germany, and one hears everywhere that Germany is saving Austria-Hungary, and particularly Hungary, from treacherous enemies on all sides.

"All this is quite a different situation from the early days of the war and has been brought about by recent achievements of the army, a careful press campaign, the exclusion of foreign newspapers, and the smooth working of the new economic machinery. One feature of the political situation is the growing hostility of the opposition to Count Tisza, the Premier, who is blamed for Italian intervention."

DROP BOMBS IN TWO PORTS.

Austrian Airmen Raid Brindisi and Bari—Air Duel at Medua.

ROME, June 1.—Austrian aeroplanes have flown over Bari and Brindisi, seaports on the Adriatic in Southern Italy. They threw bombs which killed one person and wounded two others. This information was conveyed in an official statement which reads as follows:

"Two aeroplanes of the enemy have visited the eastern coast. One flew over Bari and the other over Brindisi and dropped bombs. At Bari a boy 15 years old was killed and at Brindisi two persons were wounded."

Exultation is general in Rome over the Italian air raid on Pola and the amount of damage done, as Pola is the greatest military port of Austria, is the centre of the railways of Austria, and has great natural defenses and fortifications. The fact that an Italian airship was able to damage the arsenal, the railway station and other structures is taken as proof that the Austrian fleet, now at that port, is not entirely safe.

PARIS, June 1.—A Havas dispatch from Cettinje says an Italian squadron has arrived at Porto Medua to escort back to Italy Italian merchant ships now in Albanian ports. Two Italian aeroplanes cruising over the sea near Medua opened fire on an Austrian aeroplane which was flying over the warships.

IF YOU ARE DEAF THE HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you
204 Washington St., Boston. 305 5th Av., New York.

TAKE TURKISH FORT BY NIGHT ASSAULT

A Detachment of French Volunteers Storms an Ottoman Post and Holds It.

TURKS FAIL AT GABA TEPE

Attack British Force in Vain—Submarine Close to Stamboul Stops Troopships.

PARIS, June 1.—An official report on the operations in the Dardanelles was given out today as follows:

The fighting has resolved itself for several days past to engagements over a limited area. These have taken place almost daily, and they all have come to an end with gains for the allied troops.

On the western slope of the ravine of Kereves Dere a detachment of volunteers, belonging to a Colonial regiment, captured by assault on Friday evening a small fort which the enemy had built at the left end of his line, and which dominated our trenches. Our men went forward with such speed that the defenders of this fort, taken by surprise, fled without making any resistance.

Two counter-attacks delivered by the Turks in large numbers, the purpose of which was to recapture the fort, were repulsed by us, and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The British troops also won a brilliant success in repulsing a violent assault near Gaba Tepe.

The Ministry of Marine gave out this bulletin:

The Ministry of Marine, having been advised that the German Consul at Haifa had incited Turkish troops to open fire on a boat carrying a flag of truce, and to violate the burial place in Haifa of a number of soldiers of the army of Napoleon, scattering at the same time the remains of a French Admiral interred there, sent a cruiser which destroyed the Consulate.

The Ottoman authorities received previous notice of the reason for the bombardment. No other buildings were hit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—An official announcement, given out today, reads:

The enemy attacked our right wing near Avi Burnu on Monday, but they were repulsed. Their losses are estimated at 100 killed, and more dead were observed in the valley.

On Monday night the enemy attempted to recapture the trenches lost the previous day in their centre by a surprise attack. They were repulsed everywhere and lost many in killed. We also took arms and ammunition.

On the front of Seddul-Bahr there have been exchanges of artillery and rifle fire.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—The Tiomes Athens correspondent in a detailed computation of the strength of the Turkish forces, defending the Dardanelles and Constantinople, arrives at a total of 275,000, which he says is a formidable force, especially as the positions some of its groups hold are of great natural strength.

SUBMARINE SCARES STAMBOUL

British Craft Cruising Before City Stops Troop Ships.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that word has reached there that the transportation of Turkish troops to the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the operations of a British submarine, which is cruising in front of Constantinople.

ATHENS, June 1.—Advices from Constantinople state that during the recent British submarine raid in the Sea of Marmora and off Constantinople there was a panic in the city. The people shouted that the Russians were coming, and vessels were hastily withdrawn to the far end of the Golden Horn. Troops on board transports were disembarked, and some guns were fired at the submarine.

Italians and Greeks who arrived at Dedeagatch by rail, say that Constantinople was sobered by this raid, which, with the results of recent land operations, has started a strong current of opinion in favor of opening the strait and negotiating for peace.

Talaat Bey had the Armenian Patriarch brought before him. He remonstrated at the behavior of the Armenians, and warned the Patriarch that conditions must improve.

It is reported that the battle cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the Goeben, has been virtually dismantled.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—A Reuter dispatch for Athens says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that a British submarine has torpedoed two Turkish transports, one of them laden with troops, in the Sea of Marmora."

The British Admiralty on May 23 reported that the submarine E-14 had sunk a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora on April 29, and a large transport, filled with troops on May 10.

TURKS ADMIT HUGE LOSSES.

Total Was 40,000 Up to Mid-May, According to a Prisoner.

LONDON, June 1.—The Turkish losses in the defense of their positions on the Gallipoli peninsula were over 40,000 men up to two weeks ago, according to an Arab prisoner taken by the allied forces.

An official statement, given out today, says:

"Turkish prisoners recently arrived in Egypt say that the Ottoman losses in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula have been terribly heavy. The Twentieth Regiment was almost annihilated, its Colonel alone, of all the officers, escaping death or capture. Almost equally severe were the losses borne by the Fifteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments. The loss in officers generally has been very heavy, and the gaps are being filled by naval officers and cadets from the military school. Men from every military class, Nizam, Redif, and Mustafiz, are now found in the same unit.

"The attacks on the Krithia position early in May were most costly operations for the Turks. Ordered by General Liman von Sanders to attack with empty magazines, with the bayonet only, and by night they assaulted our columns. Repeatedly they were caught by the searchlights of the Allies in close formation and terribly punished at point-blank ranges by machine guns and rifle fire. Only 4,000 men could be collected out of a regiment originally 3,000 strong.

"The mountain guns of the Allies on more than one occasion caught the Turks as they were assembling at night for attack, and, assisted by searchlights, they were kept for some minutes at a time under heavy rifle and shrapnel fire, which inflicted serious losses.

"'The landing,' said an Arab officer who was among the prisoners, 'was costly and difficult, but it was boldly carried out, and when our troops were once established on the peninsula it was our turn to suffer the heavier losses in a series of desperate and unavailing counter-attacks. I was made prisoner a fortnight ago. We then had lost at least 40,000 men in killed and wounded.

"It is further declared by prisoners that two Turkish battalions attacked each other by night near Gaba Tepe, losing heavily, and ultimately stampeding in spite of the efforts of their officers to rally them.

"Prisoners say that the firing of the British machine guns has been particularly well directed and violent, and that the naval guns have at times been most effective. Men who were in the trenches near the points where the heaviest shells burst were frequently so dazed and shaken by the explosions as to be paralyzed.

"The prisoners in some cases frankly admit that they do not in the least know why Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey went to war, while others curse the Germans heartily."

WARSHIPS SAVE SITUATION.

Turks Break Through British Lines and Nearly Surround Troops.

LONDON, June 2.—Advices from Mitylene, according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that allied troops recently were on the point of being surrounded by several companies of Turks, who succeeded in breaking the British lines between Eski Metentare and Kaltopou, when allied warships hurried to the scene and by their timely arival dispersed the Turks, killing the Greater part of them.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DISCLOSED IN PART

Clauses 3, 4, and 7, One Covering the Balkan Situation, Are Published in Vienna.

SUPPORT ITALY'S CLAIM

Clause 7 Provided for Compensation for Any "Temporary or Permanent" Balkan Occupation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 1.—The London Times publishes the following:

"The evening edition of the Vossische Zeitung of Thursday, May 27, reproduces from an Austro-Hungarian 'White Paper,' which apparently has been issued in Vienna, the text of Clauses III., IV. and VII. of the defunct Triple Alliance.

"Whereas the diplomatic arrangements known as the Triple Alliance are understood to have consisted originally of three separate instruments, an Austro-German, an Italo-German, and an Austro-Italian treaty, it now transpires that since the last renewal of the alliance in December, 1912, at least, the alliance has consisted of a single treaty with a special Austro-Italian annex in regard to Albania.

"It is evident that if the Austro-Hungarian Government has at this moment published only the third, fourth, and seventh clauses of the treaty it considers these clauses best calculated to substantiate its own view of Italian action. The counter publication of the whole text of the alliance, which may now confidently be awaited, may throw a new light on the situation. In the meantime we append translations of the clauses as cited by the Vossische Zeitung:

"'Clause III.—In case one of two of the high contracting parties, without direct provocation on their part, should be attacked by one or more great powers not signatory of the present treaty and should become involved in a war with them, the casus foederis would arise simultaneously for all the high contracting parties.

"'Clause IV.—In case a great power not signatory of the present treaty should threaten the state of security of one of the high contracting parties and in case the threatened party should thereby be compelled to declare war against the great power, the two other contracting parties engage themselves to maintain benevolent neutrality toward their ally. Each of them reserves its right in this case to take part in the war if it thinks fit in order to make common cause with its ally.

"'Clause VII.—Austria-Hungary and Italy, who have solely in view the maintenance, as far as possible, of the territorial status quo in the east, engage themselves to use their influence to prevent all territorial changes which might be disadvantageous to the one or the other of the powers signatory of the present treaty. To this end they will give reciprocally all information calculated to enlighten each other concerning their own intentions and those of other powers. Should, however, the case arise in the course of events that the maintenance of the status quo in the territory of the Balkans or of the Ottoman coasts and islands in the Adriatic or Aegean Sea becomes impossible, and that either, in consequence of the action of a third power or for any other reason, Italy should be obliged to change the status quo for their part by a temporary or permanent occupation, such occupation would only take place after previous agreement between the two powers, which would have to be based upon the principle of a reciprocal compensation for all territorial or other advantages that either of them might acquire over and above the existing status quo, and would have to satisfy the interest and rightful claims of both parties.'"

ZEPPELINS KILL FOUR IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

hood. The owner at last persuaded the crowd that he was an Irishman.

Three or four arrests were made during the day. Special constables were called out for fear the anti-German rioting might spread.

PLAN NEW RAID ON LONDON.

Zeppelins in Belgium Prepare for Assault in Force This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Wednesday, June 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information received from an excellent source in Belgium, German aviators were busy all last week preparing for a big raid on England, their destination, they said, being London. For this purpose five Zeppelins were being got ready, each to be accompanied by three aeroplanes, just as a battleship is accompanied by destroyers. German soldiers freely stated that this big raid was planned to be carried out during the middle of the present week.

The aviation centres in Belgium from which it was arranged the raiders should start are Gontrode and Swynaerd, near Ghent, where there are three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes, some of them being housed in sheds in the grounds of a large mansion; Antwerp, where there are some Zeppelins; St. Job and the aviation grounds at Etterbecke and Berchem, near Brussels. Last Wednesday two aeroplanes of the Allies raided the Gontrode centre and dropped bombs so successfully that forty-four Germans were killed and thirty-six injured, while the hangar was damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—Referring to the Berlin official assertion that the Zeppelin raid on London Monday night was in retaliation for the attack "on the open town of Ludwigshafen," The Daily News says:

"This impudent excuse is typical of the Germans, who never, as in the case of the Lusitania, hesitate to insult the world with some trumpery reason for their outrages against humanity. The attacks of the airmen of this country have always had some definite military aim. They have been strictly within the conditions of war, and the case of Ludwigshafen does not differ from the rest, for Ludwigshafen is the centre of that poison industry which is the latest crime Germany has added to her long list of infamies.

"No, this is not a retaliatory episode, but a goal toward which Germany has been feeling her way for months past. The attacks n the coast have been preliminary to an attack on London, and the raid Monday night is probably only the precursor of more serious adventures in the future. But if the Kaiser supposes that these outrages will have any effect on our people except to strengthen their arm and their resolution, it only shows how completely he misapprehends the spirit of this country."

SAY GERMANS KILLED THEIR OWN GARRISON

Turned Artillery on Ablain Because Men Wanted to Yield, According to Paris.

PARIS, June 1.—The official eyewitness today gives supplementary details of the capture by French forces of the town of Ablain-St. Nazaire, northwest of Arras.

"French troops," the writer says, "occupied most of the position May 12, and succeeded in completing its capture on May 28 and 29. In the first attack we occupied many houses and important vantage points, but the Germans clung tenaciously to the church and cemetery. It was through the centre of the village and in and around the cemetery, therefore, that the nottest fighting took place.

"On May 28 the same division which had distinguished itself by the capture of Carency, taking 2,700 prisoners in four days, began the attack. The commander of the French forces knew exactly the enemy's strength—five quick-firers in the cemetery and four quick-firers stationed in a priest's house—as well as many other details, including knowledge of the low morale of the troops, to which the German prisoners had attested.

"Before the attack was begun a heavy fire was directed on the ground behind the cemetery, thus effectively preventing the enemy from advancing any reinforcements. Bravely charging over the broken ground our troops were not long in attaining their objective, dispersing the Germans before them and quickly attaining the low rise on which the cemetery is situated. Other soldiers executed a flank movement and attacked and routed the Germans.

"The position was being quickly organized when a strange apparition appeared. It was a thick column of the enemy running toward us. We believed at first that it was a counter-attack, and we prepared to resist it.

"But the men were all unarmed and with hands raised above their heads they were giving themselves up, racing at full speed across the cemetery in fear of their own guns, whose fire was more deadly than that of the enemy. Four hundred Germans, including seven officers, arrived breathless in our trenches. The whole action lasted but fifteen minutes.

"During the night and the following morning the whole village was captured from the several hundred soldiers holding the position.

"After the attack on the 29th of May, twenty alone remained living, most of the others having been killed by their own artillery for wishing to give themselves up to the French."

An incident of almost the same character, where German troops were reported to have fired on their fellow-soldiers, when they wished to surrender, was told by the British official eyewitness in an account of operations near La Bassée, issued under date of May 23.

"That story described how a body of raw Saxon levies, having been badly cut up by the British fire, decided to surrender and advanced in a mass toward the British lines. The British, not understanding the move, continued to fire, whereupon the Saxons threw down their arms and held up their hands, while some waved a white rag attached to a stick.

The eyewitness goes on:

"It appears also that the news of what was happening must have been telephoned to the German artillery further back, and also probably was Prussian, since its guns suddenly opened on the Saxon infantry, and under this combined fire most of the latter were very soon accounted for.

"Among the many scenes of the war there probably has been no more strange spectacle than the masses of gray-coated soldiers, standing out in the open with hands raised and amid dead and dying, being butchered by their comrades before the eyes of British infantry."

OFFERS MORE PROOF OF GERMAN OUTRAGES

Professor Morgan Tells of Women Attacked and Wounded Slain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2.—The Daily Mail says:

"What the women and children of these islands may expect at the hands of the Germans should they ever reach our shores is shown by some remarkable evidence which Professor J. H. Morgan has collected for the British Government in France and which has not as yet been published because it came too late for the report of Lord Bryce's committee. It appears in "The Nineteenth Century and After." It is evidence additional to that contained in the evidence which Lord Bryce's committee has given to the world.

"'Some of the worst things,' says Professor Morgan, 'have never been published. This is not the time for inflicting one's words, but for plain speech. There is very strong reason to suspect that young girls were carried off to the trenches by licentious German soldiery and there attacked by hordes of savage and licentious men. People hiding in the cellars of their houses have heard voices of women, in the hands of German soldiers, crying all night long, until death or unconsciousness ended their agonies. One of our officers, a subaltern in the Sappers, heard a woman's shrieks in the night coming from behind the German trenches near Richebourg La Voue. When we advanced in the morning we drove the Germans out, a girl was found lying naked on the ground, pegged out in the form of a crucifix.

"'If one thing is more clearly established than another by my inquiries among the officers of our staff and divisional commands it is that the chateaux or private houses used as headquarters of German officers were frequently found to have been left in a state of beastly pollution, filth, and dirt, as explained by gross drunkenness or filthy malice.

"'Many of the incidents related to me by our own officers from their own observations are so disgusting that they are unfit for publication. Mr. Bailey's German outrages on women were typical. There were at least thirty cases of outrages on girls and young married women, authenticated by the sworn statements of witnesses and generally by medical certificates of inquiry. At least five officers were guilty of such offenses.'

"Professor Morgan has collected a great body of testimony proving that the Germans systematically murder British wounded, and he also has obtained definite proof that an order was issued by one General Stenger, commanding the Fifty-eighth Brigade, to massacre all the wounded and 'leave not a man alive.'"

SIX AEROPLANES LOST?

German Account of Ludwigshafen Attack Different from French.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, June 2.—According to Berlin dispatches of the eighteen French aeroplanes which recently raided Ludwigshafen only twelve returned.

Two were compelled to make a landing and four were shot down, according to this information.

According to the French War Office all but one of the aeroplanes that raided Ludwigshafen on May 27 returned to their base. This machine, it was admitted, was forced to make a landing. The German official statement also mentioned the fact that one of the aeroplanes was brought down.

RAYLAND (Mella Regalia Size) 3-for-25 cts.

In the Rayland you get a summer cigar made for smokers of Clear Havanas. The shade-grown tobacco in which the fine imported Havana filler is wrapped imparts to the Rayland its smooth mildness, but with no loss whatever to the delightful qualities found in Havana Cigars of the best types.

The straight, round Mella Regalia is the ideal free-burning shape. It never gets "on your nerves."

By the box of 50, $4.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Specialists in Men's, Women's & Children's Apparel

It is difficult to realize, until you see it demonstrated here in these

Saks Men's Suits

at $25.00 to $45.00
(and five intermediate prices)

—how many different effects can

CHAOS

There is positively nothing in this world which can so readily develop a condition of chaos as a building operation entrusted to inefficient hands.

The very nature of building construction, complex and involved, and the highly diversified yet wholly interdependent character of its thousand parts, are considerations which call for efficiency of the highest type.

And efficiency of the highest type is typical of Thompson-Starrett efficiency.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Continuance of Our May Sale of

Hosiery

In progress all last week, this sale has been a *PRONOUNCED* success.

Little wonder, when one notes the enormous variety of Hose, and the BARGAIN PRICES throughout. Included are:

Women's Hose at **14c, 16c, 28c, 49c,** and to **$3.98.**

Men's Hose at **11c, 16c, 23c, 29c,** and to **$1.50.**

Children's Hose at **7c, 8c, 14c, 19c,** and to **$1.50.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Madame! We Are Artists in the Modern

Coiffure

On the mezzanine floor, just above the Lexington Avenue Arcade entrance, are our Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors.

Our experts in attendance perform their offices with exquisite taste and consummate skill—at very modest charges.

Should you wish the aids of art, we have, *for instance,* very fine 24-inch naturally wavy switches at **$12.00.**

All-around transformations of naturally wavy hair are **$12.00.**

Other such requirements of every kind at moderate price.

Bloomingdales'—Mezzanine Floor.

Our "Farina"

Cologne

23c to 98c

(2 oz.) (12 oz.)

This dainty toilet accessory is neither a copy nor an imitation—it is a *reproduction* of that preparation first produced by Johann Maria Farina, of Cologne.

Made in our own laboratories on the premises, we know every ingredient and every process employed.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Some Mighty Good Short Stories

"Martin's Hollow," by Katharine Fullerton Gerould. A night of dread.—"Made in Germany," by Temple Bailey. A love story; the scene a little Toy Shop.—"The Freedom of Edith," by Mary Guérin. A story of what happened to an American girl who married a Turk.—"The Last Flash," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott. A story of an old soldier

in the June Scribner

25 Cents. All Newsstands

Automobile Insurance — Fire and Theft

IN THE VULCAN

Saves Money — Saves Time and Delay

Premiums are lower than in other companies. Prompt adjustment of claims gives you almost immediate use of car.

VULCAN RATES:

List Price	Insurance	Annual Premium
$1,000	$1,000	$15.00
2,000	2,000	26.00
4,000	4,000	48.00

VULCAN INSURANCE CO.,
89 FULTON STREET

Wet Cellars Made Dry

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGES AT SOUCHEZ

French Say They Took the Refinery There, Lost It, and Then Recaptured It.

MAKE GAINS AT NEUVILLE

Trenches in Le Pretre, Recently Lost by Germans, Are Retaken from the French.

LONDON, June 1.—The battlefront north of Arras continues to be the scene of almost continuous fighting between the French and German forces. Apparently General Joffré's troops are pressing the foe in this region with great vigor, and Paris reports further gains of ground, especially at Souches and southeast of Neuville.

A loss of some trenches on the outskirts of Le Prêtre forest is admitted by the French bulletin.

Berlin says that the French have been attacking in force at Souchez, but states that they were repulsed.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Very spirited actions have extended in the sector to the north of Arras and we have realized new progress.

Notwithstanding several violent counter-attacks the enemy has not been able to dislodge us from the trenches conquered by us in the wood adjoining the road from Aix Noulette to Souchez. We have also maintained our wains to the northeast of the Chapel of Lorette.

The violent engagements, of which the sugar refinery at Souchez has been the centre for two days, has ended to our advantage, and we have occupied the refinery. During the course of the night the enemy recaptured it, but at daybreak we drove him out and we remain masters of the positions in spite of all counter-attacks. We have inflicted heavy losses on our adversaries.

In the "Labyrinth," to the southeast of Neuville we continue to carry one by one the German works. We have made important progress in the northern part of that fortified system and have taken about 150 prisoners. All the ground gained has been conserved.

In the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest, after a violent bombardment, the enemy has retaken from us some portions of the trenches which we had gained the day before yesterday. We have strengthened all the rest of our gains.

The afternoon bulletin says:

Violent fighting took place last night in the region to the north of Arras.

To the east of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez we made our way into a grove, and here there developed a hand-to-hand fight in which we had the advantage.

On the plateau to the east of Notre Dame de Lorette we took possession of a German work.

A very violent fight developed around the sugar mill at Souchez, in the course of which we took about sixty prisoners.

In the Vosges, near ontenelle, north of St. Dié, during the night of May 30-31, a German attack, in which two companies participated, was repulsed by us with heavy losses for the enemy.

The Berlin War Office statement reads:

The French yesterday attempted to break through further north. An attack on a front of two and one-half kilometers, directed against our positions between the Souchez-Bethune road and the brook at Carency, broke down under our heavy fire with heavy losses to the enemy. The only point at which hand-to-hand fighting developed was west of Souches.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre we succeeded in recapturing the greater part of our lost trenches. Here the enemy suffered considerable losses.

In other sectors our artillery had some gratifying successes. As the result of one full hit on the French camp to the south of Mourmelon-le-Grand between three hundred and four hundred horses broke loose and rushed about in all directions. Numerous vehicles, including many motor cars, quickly left the camp.

A munitions depot of the enemy, situated at a point north or Ste. Menshould and northeast of Vedrun, was blown up.

PAGE'S SEQUESTERED LIFE.

Ambassador Avoids All Receptions, Fearing Misconceptions.

LONDON, June 1.—The American Ambassador at London, Walter H. Page, considers himself under the necessity of leading a sequestered life in these trying times, according to L. H. Defries, who, in seconding the motion today for the election of Lord Curzon as President of the Atlantic Union, said that they had hoped to have the American Ambassador present, but matters of international importance were in such a state of tension and the position of the Ambassador was one of such extreme delicacy that the Ambassador had desired him to state that he would be unable at present to attend even meetings of his own friends, lest some misconceptions should arise.

The Atlantic Union is a society which seeks to draw together more closely the various branches of the English-speaking race by means of personally welcoming visitors from the British Dominions and the United States.

REPORT 75 DEAD FROM GAS.

These Are Casualties in One Regiment from New German Weapon.

LONDON, June 1.—Further proof of the deadly character of the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans was furnished in the British casualty lists issued tonight.

In one regiment, the Dorsetshire, the deaths of four officers and seventy-one men are attributed to gas poisoning.

JANE ADDAMS IN VIENNA.

Foreign Minister von Burian Receives Her and Peace Embassy.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) June 1.—Miss Jane Addams and her peace embassy have been received at Vienna by Baron von Burian, the Foreign Minister, and Count Karl Stuergkih, according to advices reaching the Committee of the International Congress of Women.

Another delegation, including Miss Emily Balch, has been received at Christiania by King Haakon and the Norwegian Foreign Minister and at Copenhagen by the Danish Premier and Foreign Minister.

TRANSFERS ARMS AT SEA.

Swedish Ship's Cargo Given to Germans, Denmark Hears.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, June 2, (via London.)—The Swedish steamship Pan, which sailed from here a few days ago with a cargo of rifles bound for Bulgaria, is reported to have been seen near Falsterbo, transferring her cargo to a German torpedo boat.

The Danish Government held up this shipment for several months owing to a doubt as to its bona fide destination, but permitted it to proceed on Saturday on the alleged promise of the Captain and the owners of the vessel that it would be taken direct to Dedeagatch. The Government has ordered an immediate investigation of the matter.

USED HIS REVOLVER ON THE LUSITANIA

Lehmann, Who Said "To Hell with the Captain!" Sends His Story to The Times.

MAKES MANY CRITICISMS

Capt. Turner Testified It Was Not Safe to Launch Boats Because Ship Couldn't Be Stopped.

From Isaac Lehmann, an export broker at 24 Stone Street, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following, which the writer entitles "My Experiences on the Steamship Lusitania, Friday, May 7, 1915." It is an elaboration of statements made at the time of his rescue and cabled to this country. Mr. Lehmann writes:

"As usual, I had luncheon at 1 o'clock in the main dining room, situated on D deck. After luncheon was through—about 1:30—I went upstairs on A deck to the smoking room and sat by the window on the English side of the land. We had passed the Irish coast some hours before and were just coming into sight of the English side.

"I wrote some letters home, and had just finished writing these letters and some postal cards. During this time I had the pleasure of holding a conversation with the late Dr. Pearson, talking about this wonderful new organ in America, and I was joking with him regarding the late Charles Klein, the American playwright, that Mr. Klein had a wonderful organ as well. In fact, I was told by Mr. Klein that Dr. Pearson and himself were the largest customers of the Aeolian Company of New York.

"After they left I was joined by Mr. Medbury, who sat beside me, and we discussed several matters. All of a sudden we heard a noise like the boom of a cannon, and I said to Medbury: 'They have got us at last!' He thought I was joking. My answer was, 'Let's get outside and see if I am joking.'

"I rushed through the smoking room to the deck and turned and saw the torpedo making direct for us. The time from the noise of the report until it struck us was less than a minute. I said, 'Let's get away from here; it looks like it is going to strike right under us.' I do not know what became of Mr. Medbury after that.

Boatful Thrown Into the Sea.

"I went to the other side of the deck to the last lifeboat before the second class came along. Everybody by this time was on deck and the boat was still shaking like a leaf from the effect of it being hit by the torpedo. When I reached the first lifeboat nobody had made any effort to get it ready for lowering, and I suggested to the different gentlemen around there to get it ready. A great many people got in the lifeboat and there were three or four men at each rope to lower the boat, one man standing there with a hatchet in his hand to cut the blocks. One side started lowering the boat and the other did not, and as a result, before anybody knew what had happened, the other fellows let go and the rope broke which held the lifeboat and threw everybody into the sea, the boat finally breaking from the davits itself and dropping into the water.

"After I had seen this I rushed down the deck to the entrance which is known as the grand entrance and ran down to the D deck to my stateroom, known as D 48, to get a life preserver. When I reached there the boat had commenced already to settle. Somebody certainly had been in my room already and taken my life preserver. I don't know whatever possessed me, but I looked in my dress suit case and got hold of my revolver, as I figured this would come in handy in case there was anybody not doing the proper thing.

"I walked up to B deck and met my steward—by the name of Barnes—on the way, and I told him to get me a life preserver. I waited for him to get this and he put it on for me, saying that it would come in handy. I walked out on E deck and met the ship's doctor and the ship's purser, who told me there was not a chance for the boat to go down, that I should remain calm, and said I was foolish to have my life preserver on. However, I did not take very much notice of this outside of the fact I laughed at them and said it was better to be prepared if anything did happen. This was the last I saw of these men. I understand they have been drowned.

"I rushed up to A deck and returned again to that end of the deck nearest the smoking room on the Irish Coast side. I want to point out, in order to explain what follows, that previous to our reaching Fastnet Rock earlier in the day Captain Turner had taken the precaution of putting all the boats in readiness for any trouble, which was a very lucky thing, and these boats all were strung out along the ship in readiness for instant use.

"First Man to Disobey I Kill."

"To resume to that portion where I came up on A deck: I reached the second lifeboat and stood on one of the collapsible boats, which lay on the deck covered with canvas. There were quite 30 or 40 people in the boat already, and I asked why this boat was not launched and put down into the sea. I turned and looked to the front part of the ship, and she was so far settled down in the water that there was no chance that the Lusitania would not sink.

"I again asked why the boat was not put in the water, and said, 'Who has got charge of this boat?' One man, who had an axe in his hand, answered that orders had been issued by the Captain not to launch any boat. My reply was, 'To hell with the Captain! Don't you see the boat is sinking? And the first man that disobeys my orders to launch the boat I shoot to kill!'

"I drew my revolver, and the order was then obeyed. The boat was just about being started on its way down when the ship gave an awful lurch, as them or injuring them so badly that if foundering, and receded. There were about thirty to forty men and women standing on the collapsible boat where I was, and the boat in receding smashed all these people, who were trying to get into the boat, up against the smoking room, killing pretty much all of they could not move, I being knocked down as well, and hurting my leg seriously, but I succeeded in crawling out and was able to hold onto the rails when the water from the funnels commenced pouring over us.

"A terrific explosion occurred in the front of the steamer, and then I noticed the lifeboat which had killed these people had gone back into its original position. By this time the ship was sinking fast, and this boat finally got away safely. I was then thrown high into the water, free and clear of all wreckage, and I then went down twice with the suction of the steamer, and the second time I came up I was 400 or 500 feet away from the ship. I clung to an oar, and just then I saw the Lusitania take her final plunge. It sounded like a terrible moan.

Boats With No Plugs in Them.

"Immediately after she sank there were hundreds of people struggling in the water, praying and crying for help. There was wreckage all around—old chairs, wood, all kinds of smaller items—but taken all in all there was very little large wreckage. The water was not so cold and it was a lovely day, the sun shining and not a ripple on the water. Had the sea been the least bit rough, I do not believe that out of the entire lot boat were living at the time she went down fifty would have been saved, as most of the boats that did get away had no plugs in them, and the collapsible boats that were floating had no oars in them.

"The sights in the water around me defy description. Night near me were several men who watched with me for help. We saw, about a mile distant from the wreck what we thought was a sailboat, which kept our hopes up, but we soon found out that this must have been the periscope of the submarine which sunk us, watching us.

"Toward 5 o'clock torpedo boats and other boats came to our aid. I managed to keep alive by using my arms and my left leg to keep warm, as toward sundown the water commenced to get very cold and I became very numb. I was only picked up—by Chief Officer Jones—about 6:15 in the evening, having been in the water from 2:28, as my watch stopped at that time, almost four hours.

"I generally weigh about 200 pounds. I was in the water with all my clothes on, shoes and life preserver, and when I was picked up it took six men to haul me in the boat, I had become so heavy.

"After leaving the lifeboat I was transferred to the tender known as the Flying Fox, and after leaving the scene of the disaster we did not arrive in Queenstown until 11 o'clock that night. We tied up at the Cunard dock, and the arrangement for the reception of the survivors was just as hard and difficult as it was to get saved from the Lusitania.

Says Survivors Were Neglected.

"I was taken to the Queen's Hotel, where I and others were put into a small room. We had some attention, but mostly very little—in fact, we had no attention at all on the night we arrived there. Got some the next day, but very little, so I decided the best thing to do was to get out of Queenstown as quick as possible, and I managed to get the 1:30 train on Sunday for London, going direct to Kingstown and taking the boat across the Irish Channel that night, arriving at Holyhead at 12 o'clock midnight and reaching London at 6:30 on Monday morning.

"In conclusion, would say that on board the steamer when she was sinking there was very little panic; everybody seemed to be resigned, but there was no real direction on the part of the officers or men who had charge of the boats, no one to command them and no one to give orders. The portholes on the D deck were never closed, which I understand is the work of the stewards—this is one of the causes that the boat went down so quickly.

"The greatest life-saving apparatus on the boat was the life preservers, and there were hundreds of people could have been saved had they been provided with these life preservers. People ran around looking for them, but none could be found. Then the lifeboats were so heavy that it took ten men to handle one boat, and those who are not experienced in this work cannot very well get them out. Had a lot of life-rafts been thrown overboard before the sinking of the boat, and had not some of the officers and men in command issued orders not to lower the boats, and had some other members of the ship—who really believed that the steamer would not sink—done something to help, a great many more lives would have been saved."

What Captain Said About Boats.

Testifying at the Coroner's inquest at Kinsale, Ireland, three days after the disaster, Captain W. T. Turner said that immediately after the torpedo struck the Lusitania he gave an order to lower the lifeboats down to the rails, and directed that women and children should get into them.

"I also gave orders to stop the ship," he continued, "but we could not stop—the engines were out of commission. It was not safe to lower boats until the speed was off the vessel. There was a perceptible headway on her up to the time she went down."

Captain Turner said it was impossible to launch lifeboats on the port side owing to the listing of the ship. He said the passengers were supplied with life-belts.

PAYS $300,000 ON COTTON.

Advanced by Britain on Two Seized American Cargoes.

LONDON, June 1.—The Foreign Office, through the Board of Trade, has advanced $300,000 on the cargoes of the steamers Livonia and Decido, cotton ships owned in New York and now held at Falmouth, pending a final settlement of the price of the cotton on board.

MINE SINKS RUSSIAN BARK.

Crew of Montrosa, Blown Up in North Sea, Rescued.

LONDON, June 1.—The Russian bark Montrosa was blown up by a mine last night in the North Sea, twenty-five miles from Spurn.

The vessel sank. Her crew was landed at Hull today by a Norwegian steamer.

CHASED BY A SUBMARINE.

Allan Liner, with 1,000 on Board, Was Warned by the Megantic.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The Allan liner Corsican, which arrived at Glasgow today with about a thousand passengers, was chased by a submarine near Queenstown, according to a special cable dispatch to The Montreal Star.

The Corsican received a warning by wireless from the Megantic, and was on the lookout for submarines.

TORPEDO MISSED BY SIX FEET.

German Submarine Attacked Norwegian Steamer 40 Miles Off Cork.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 1—Captain Messel of the Norwegian steamship Kronstad, which arrived here today from Androssan, told of a narrow escape from a German submarine. On May 5, while the Kronstad was forty miles off Cork a German submarine appeared. The Captain ordered his engines stopped. He saw a torpedo fired at his vessel, whereupon he ordeded full speed ahead. The torpedo crossed the steamer's wake barely six feet astern.

The Kronstad's name and colors were plainly painted on her sides. She was in ballast.

FRANCE PLANS TO REBUILD.

Appropriation Proposed to Repair Some of War's Damages.

PARIS, June 1.—The Chamber of Deputies discussed today an appropriation of 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) for the construction of temporary buildings in towns burned or bombarded in districts held by the Germans earlier in the war, but now clear of the invading forces. One provision of the appropriation bill is that plans for extensions and embellishments prepared by the town authorities must be approved by the State when they are of permanent character.

3,000,000 JEWS STARVING.

American Relief Committee Appeals for Sufferers in Poland.

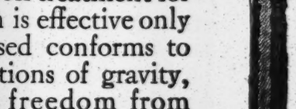
The American Jewish Relief Committee issues a special appeal for the Jews of Poland. The Rockefeller Foundation a few days ago received from its commissioners in Poland a cablegram stating that the most urgent need was bread, and that conditions were worse than in Belgium or northern France.

The people, numbering three million, are actually starving, say the commissioners. Already $800,000 has been sent to these people, but the appeal states that "this sum does not meet a fraction of the need."

Felix Warburg, 52 William Street, will receive subscriptions. The committee includes Cyrus Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Julian W. Mack, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, August and Mayer Sulzberger.

A laugh-a-minute love story about a bricklayer, a perfume manufacturer, a poker shark and Amy Leonard—that's "Bridal Blush" in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



The man who is buying an automobile will, if he understands the things that lend character to a car and comfort to the owner, insist on having a

Genuine Pantasote TOP

It is recognized as one of the essential features of a well-equipped car.

Genuine Pantasote is the *one* top material that retains its beauty, its look of newness and its serviceability after long use and exposure to sun, wind, rain and snow.

A Pantasote top is standard equipment on practically all the higher priced cars.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

SPECIAL BED SPREADS

Dainty Printed Spreads of White Ground Cretonne with pretty edging, single size, EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

2.50

METAL AND WOOD BEDS
BEDDING—BED COVERINGS
HOUSEKEEPINGS LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS—APRONS

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

FRENCH SHELLS FORM A CURTAIN OVER FOE'S LINES

Continued from Page 1.

the German commandant. The sides of his underground cavern were all solid concrete, with cement inner walls separating four rooms. Paper and artistic burlaping covered the walls and ceilings, and rugs were on the floors. The furniture was all that could be desired. There was a good iron bed, an excellent mattress, a dresser with a pier glass, and solid tables and chairs. The rooms consisted of an office, dining room, bedroom, and a kitchen, with offshoots for wine, and sleeping quarters for the orderlies and cook. Kultur demanded that the Kaiser's office should have the best accommodation transportable to the firing line, but the fare of the common soldier, I should judge, averaged quite a third below that of the French—both privates and officers, all of whom share the common lot, with straw for bedding and either mud or stars for the roof.

Leaving this commandant's late magnificence, we soon found ourselves in another wide, corduroy-lined trench, with straw dugouts. My Major, without attempting any comparison, but merely to get my geography right, said quite simply: "We are now in the parallel French trench to that German one we just visited."

The French Iron Curtain.

All this particular bit of trenches was where the Germans cleared out precipitately after French night attacks, and without waiting for the fearful "rideau de fer,' 'or iron curtain, with which the French usually devastate everything before advancing. Littered through them were hundreds of unused cartridges, rifles, knapsacks, bayonets, and clothing of every description. The dead had been taken away just before our arrival. The prisoners—hundreds of them—we met going to the rear.

The second great lesson I learned on this trip I already had a good understanding of from my previous trip. It is that the "rideau de fer" is the most terrible thing ever devised by man to devastate not only men but every single objectupon which it descends.

This time I saw the results of the "rideau de fer" on another long stretch of what had lately been German trenches. The "rideau de fer," is simply the French method of converging artillery fire upon a single point where they intend to attack or where they are being attacked. The fact that it is possible is due to the enormous number of guns and the unlimited supply of high explosive shells.

Behind the entire infantry lines there seems to be an endless row of batteries of "seventy-fives," close up to the trenches. These terrible little destroyers can whirl in any direction at will, so when the order comes for the "rideau de fer" at any point, literally hundreds of guns within a few seconds are converging their fire there, dropping a metal curtain through which no mortal enemy can advance.

In this section the French dropped nearly a quarter of a million shells in one day. Unlike the English shrapnel, which makes little impression against earthworks, the French use explosive shells almost entirely.

As I walked over this section after the curtain had been lifted, I was absolutely baffled for descriptive words. All the earth in that vicinity seemed battered out of shape. The dead needed no burial there. Down under the wreck and ruin the dead all lie covered just where they fell.

Among the places I either visited or at least was able to see plainly, all of which were held by the Germans at the time of my last trip, were Saint Eloi, Carrency, Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez, and Neuville Saint Vaast, where the fighting still continues from house to house.

I found the same efficient, imperturbable army that I discovered previously, all absolutely sure of complete victory not very far off. I got an illustration on this trip of the imperturbability of the French soldier in such a way as I never before believed existed. We were walking along a country lane to a turning where a trench boyau began. Just at the turning the nose of a "seventy-five" poked across the path. Although the gun was speaking at its high record of twenty shots per minute, several soldiers lolled idly about within a few yards, smoking cigarettes. We stood off at an angle slightly in front, but about thirty yards away.

It was evening. We could see the spurt of flame from the mouth of the gun as the shell departed to the distant Germans.

Across the road in the direction the gun pointed was a field. There, almost in the path of the gun, which, instead of being raised at an agle, was pointed horizontally, and only fifteen yards away, I saw a man grubbing in the soil. He seemed so directly in the path of the shells that I don't believe they missed blowing off his head by more than two feet. But he just grubbed away, almost on his hands and knees. If the gunners saw him they paid not the slightest attention, but just calmly went on firing.

One of our party called the situation to the attention of an officer, who immediately began dancing up and down, calling to the man to "Come out of that before you are killed."

The man then raised his head and looked our way. He was a soldier. His cap was slanted over one eye, his pipe dangled from his mouth, and his face wore an expression of irritation. Seeing the officer, he saluted, but did not trouble to stand up.

"What are you doing there?" the officer called. The man raised his dirty fist to his cap and said, "Digging carrots."

As we gasped our astonishment he calmly went back to his grubbing, this time, it seemed, slightly nearer to the flash of the cannon than before.

Mimic War Near the Real Thing.

Another impressive sight afforded me was the manoeuvres behind the lines. I do not mean strategic manoeuvres bearing upon the real operations, but manoeuvres such as were held in previous years—mimic warfare within the sound of real war and only a couple of miles away. Approaching the front, we were continually passing through these manoeuvres. I calculated that I saw thousands of soldiers playing at war and snapping empty rifles who the day before stood in the trenches firing bullets, and who will do it again tomorrow. The manoeuvres come during "days of repose" from the trenches, when the men know they at least have that day more to live. Every field, every road was full of them.

We motored along country lanes preferably to the main highways, where our autos would be more easily discerned by the German aeroplanes constantly hovering about. In these lanes we found lines of men sneaking along, sometimes crawling inch by inch, to surprise an imaginary enemy down around the bend. In the fields we saw charges and counter-charges from trench to trench. We saw cavalry manoeuvres across the open country and cavalry on foot facing each other in long lines along the roadsides, fighting desperately with lance and clubbed carbine.

Occasionally a real shell would come popping over from somewhere to tear a hole in the roadside to make our automobiling more difficult. In fact, we discovered that during "Joffre's offensive" days of repose mean drill, drill, and more drill, and when the men are not drilling many of them are guarding prisoners.

Along other roadsides we saw hundreds of prisoners, usually in charge of a cavalry company marching them to the rear. At one place we stopped and talked with them—several could speak French. There were many well set up, fine-looking fellows who seemed perfectly content to do no more fighting. About a dozen under one guard were across the road in a meadow tossing a tennis ball about, laughing and joking. Others were eating luncheon. It was just 1 o'clock. They had the same fare as their captors, the only difference in service being that the captors got theirs first.

Our officer talked to the Captain of the guard, who explained that his lot of about 400 had just been taken at Neuville Saint Vaast. Our officers then talked to the prisoners. I was surprised to note the extraordinary decency of their attitude and conversation. There was no boasting, no arrogance, no animosity. On the contrary, I heard one Captain telling the prisoners considerable they apparently did not know about the progress of the fighting in that neighborhood. He smiled as he talked, and concluded by telling the men they would be well fed and well treated.

I also noted the attitude of the prisoners. As a French officer approached the German soldier, true to his years of iron discipline, leaped to his feet and stood rigid as a poker through the talk, but never the raising of a hand to cap, never the salute to the Frenchman.

"Will Fight to the Last Cartridge."

I strolled down the road and found another with whom I was able to talk. He was a non-commissioned officer, young and very intelligent. I told him I was an American, which aroused his interest. He wanted to talk about America. He had friends there. I asked him:

"How long do you think Germany can hold out against so many enemies?"

He stood very straight, looked me directly in the eye, and said: "Germany knows she is beaten, but she will fight to the last cartridge."

He spoke French. His final words, "La dernière cartouche," rang out. His eyes flashed. Several others crowded about.

Just then a company of Spahis cavalry came clattering down the road—a more ferocious-looking lot I have never seen—and disappeared in a cloud of dust. All of us turned to look, the prisoner remarking: "I'll say one thing, though; we never thought we would have to fight men like those."

Coming from the trenches at night, we waited in a little hamlet about a kilometer in the rear for our automobiles. About 1,000 soldiers were there, waiting to return to the trenches in the morning. They completely surrounded us, singling me out for observation on account of my khaki clothes. I heard one ask our Captain about me. The Captain replied that I was a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Many had never seen an American before. I was conscious that I was an object of intense curiosity.

I saw one little chap pushing through the crowd. He stood before me and thrust out his hand. "Hello!" he said. I thought his "Hello!" might be French quite as easily as American, so I merely returned his handshake. He grinned, and then said in perfectly good "American": "You forget me, huh?" I admitted my shortcoming in memory; but his beard was very thick and stubby and his uniform was very dirty. I complimented his linguistic ability. He waved his arms, saying: "Huh, didn't I live eight years in little old New York?" Then he came still nearer, saying: "You don't remember me, and I have served you many a cocktail. I don't know your name; but I am sure."

After something like a jar I gasped out, "Where?"

"Five years ago, at Mouquin's," he replied, and then I did remember him, and while the others stood about marveling at their "educated" comrade who could actually converse with the American, we talked about many of the old newspaper crowd in New York who frequented that restaurant. He had sailed on Aug. 4 to rejoin his regiment.

The automobiles arrived, and I climbed aboard. He reached up his hand.

"Tell those folks back in America that we are all doing fine," he said. Then his voice sank to an impressive whisper: "And take it from me, you can say we are giving the Germans hell now."

As our automobile jerked suddenly away into the night I could hear my ex-waiter excitedly introducing American journalism, particularly THE NEW YORK TIMES, to his regiment on the battlefield. WYTHE WILLIAMS.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Emphasize—in their

Important Sales

Many lines of high-character apparel, at *very decided reductions*—

TAILLEUR SUITS	that were $55 to $85	$35 & $45
COSTUME SUITS	that were $125 to $195	$68 & $85
STREET & OUTING SUITS	that were $45 & $50	$22
GOWNS	that were $95 to $145	$65 & $85
DRESSES	that were $55 to $95	$35 & $45
SILK COATS & WRAPS	that were $65 to $85	$35 & $45
COATS	that were $45 to $75	$35 to $55
BLOUSES	that were $10 to $25	$5 & $10

SILK SWEATER COATS—formerly $20 to $38—$12, $18, $25

MILLINERY formerly $18 to $28 $5 & $10

The Mineral Oil Treatment Standardized

THE mineral oil treatment for constipation is effective only when the oil used conforms to certain specifications of gravity, viscosity, and freedom from harmful impurities.

Nujol conforms in every respect to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by the discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and other eminent specialists both in this country and abroad.

Nujol is water white, and free from all irritating impurities. It is fully equal to the best grade of Russian mineral oil, now no longer being imported because of the war.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E

POLITICAL LEADERS SEEK NO REFORMS

Koenig, McAvoy, and McCooey Testify Before Commissioner Wallstein.

LIKE ELECTION MACHINERY

Republican Chairman Tells How He Wiped Out Roosevelt Inspectors for Taft Officials in 1912.

The first public session of an investigation into the Board of Elections which Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein started two weeks ago at the request of the Honest Ballot Association and the Citizens' Union was held yesterday. The Commissioner said the purpose of the inquiry was to bring out defects in the law, with a view to obtaining legislative correction.

August Lorzer, chief clerk of the Republican County Committee, was the first witness. He explained the methods of appointing election officials. The names, he said, were furnished by the district Captains, and no investigation of individual applications were made, as it would be to troublesome. He admitted that election officers were removed sometimes on the eve of elections on the recommendation of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, whereupon the vacancies were immediately filled.

The removals, he said, were always due to unavoidable absence from the city on Election Day or to discovered disloyalty to the organization. Commissioner Wallstein inquired particularly as to the removal of election officers in the Seventh Assembly District in the Republican primary contest in 1912, when Taft and Roosevelt were the candidates for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Lorzer said the election officers who were known to favor Colonel Roosevelt were summarily dismissed. Then the testimony of Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the Republican County Committee, which he gave last week privately, were read.

Koenig's Action in 1912.

"I personally removed every election officer in the Seventh Assembly District," Mr. Koenig testified. "I took that responsibility upon myself, because the leader there, William Halpin, had changed his party affiliations, and I felt that we were entitled to be represented by our own people."

"And the leader of this Seventh Assembly District had announced his renunciation of orthodox Republican principles and his adherence to the then so-called Republican-Progressive principles?" asked Commissioner Wallstein.

"Yes," replied Mr. Koenig, "and declared against the organization as represented by the controlling majority."

"Then the issuance of those removals had no reference to the competency or incomptency of the persons removed?"

"None whatever," was Mr. Koenig's reply.

Mr. Lorzer expresse himself as being decidedly in favor of the present practice of the selection of polling places upon recommendation of district Captains who, he said, were exceptionally well informed on the subject. He denied emphatically that he had ever heard of money being offered or accepted by district Captains to recommend polling places. The Commissioner of Accounts believes that the selection of polling places should be taken away from district Captains and placed in some more responsible source.

Thomas F. McAvoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee, testified that he was a firm believer in the present system of election machinery. He particularly defended the power of summary removal and equally summary appointment of substitute election officers now vested in the Chairman of the county committees of the two dominant parties. To remove quickly and to appoint quickly was essential to protect the party from disloyalty, he said. The knowledge that district captains have of their own districts must be fostered and preserved, said Mr. McAvoy.

McAvoy Likes Present System.

"Then you think they should have the power to penalize those who go counter to their wishes?" asked Commissioner Wallstein.

"There is no question of penalizing," replied Mr. McAvoy. "It is only a question of party discipline, organization, and success."

Mr. McAvoy said he was anxious to get away and the Commissioner released him with the statement that he would be very glad to receive from him any recommendations which he might have to offer for the improvement of election laws and practices.

"I haven't given the subject any thought," said Mr. McAvoy.

John J. McCooey, the Democratic leader in Brooklyn, said that the availability of Democratic candidates for the Board of Elections was considered first by the Executive Committee of his organization and was subsequently submitted to the County Committee. He said the practice of the Brooklyn Democratic organization was similar to that of the Republican organization in Manhattan with respect to the appointment of local election officers. Only one name was presented for each position and this name came from the leader of the election district in which the appointment was to be made. He was strongly of the opinion that this was a good plan and that no greater efficiency or integrity would result from widening the scope of choice. He said he had no objection to trying some change for the sake of experiment, but he could not expect any better results.

Regarding the selection of polling places by district Captains, Mr. McCooey thought the practice should be changed. He frankly admitted that the elections were made entirely on the principles of politics.

The power of summary removal and emergency appointment of district election officers, Mr. McCooey said, was necessary and salutary. Election Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, he said, should all feel themselves directly responsible to a quick-acting power.

"It is not practicable to get men outside the district for positions," he said. "We always try to get the best men, but you cannot expect to get college graduates, who are fond of golf, to work from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for $5 a day."

McCooey Is a Conservative.

"You speak of the Republican and the Democratic Parties as being the dominant ones," suggested Commissioner Wallstein, who is a Progressive. "Don't you believe there are other parties that should be considered?"

"Sometimes you will find a fly-by-night who hinks he ought to get up another party or be in some other one," replied Mr. McCooey, "but after a time he wakes up. There are only two parties that really have a permanent position."

Mr. McCooey thought it would be a good plan to have a different set of clerks to canvass the ballots as the labor would thus be divided and it would be performed more accurately and more rapidly. He admitted that the change would result in the appointment of a greater number of clerks, but said the expense would not be greater.

At the close of Mr. McCooey's testimony an adjournment was taken until Friday when Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican member of the Board of Elections from Brooklyn will be heard.

INSTRUCTION.

HARLEM Y. W. C. A.
SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES in Dressmaking, Millinery and Embroidery. 12 Lessons, $5. A few pleasant hours each week makes the Summer valuable. Send for Booklet. 78 West 124th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages
NOW AT
28-30 WEST 34th STREET
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

It is planned to have 300 men interested in public speaking and self-confidence meet for platform practice in our large auditorium. For particulars address West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th Street.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer.

SWIMMING SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT. Only correct method for Men, Women & Children. Daily Evening. Ex. Water Swimming School, 318 W. 57.

TRIES TO HOLD UP UNION LEAGUE MEN

George Smith, "Terror of Utah," Flees from Police, But Surrenders on Order "Hands Up."

"The terror of Utah," in all the glory of what the detectives call his "Western scenery," was arrested yesterday evening in Fifth Avenue in front of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street. In the Night Court the prisoner told Magistrate Duel that he was George Smith, with no fixed address, and only six months in the East to his credit. Smith was made prisoner after he had assaulted a member of the Union League Club, who had refused his demand for alms, and after he had assaulted Detective McCahill of the Central Office squad. He submitted to arrest only after a revolver had been pointed at him and the Western command, "Hands up!" had been issued.

The incidents leading to the arrest of Smith attracted much attention in Fifth Avenue and a crowd gathered. From the door and windows of the club many members watched the exciting events.

According to the story told by Detectives McCahill and Sullivan in court, they first noticed Smith in front of the Republican Club in East Fortieth Street. He stopped several men and then went around to the Union League Club. By this time the two policemen had approached so nar him that McCahill was able to hear the prisoner solicit alms. Two men in evening clothes came down the steps of the clubhouse. They were about to enter an automobile when Smith aproached, McCahill testified.

"I'm the Terror of Utah," he announced. "You rich guys have got the stuff. I have been getting nothing. You have got to come across."

The club member attemtped to step into his car when Smith, the detectives say, grabbed him roughly by the arm. It was then that McCahill stepped forward. "The Terror of Utah" promptly shot out his right fist and knocked the detective to the sidewalk. Sullivan bounded forward just as Smith started on a run up Fifth Avenue. McCahill scrambled to his fet, and both detectives started after the Bad Man from Utah.

It was the sight of the revolvers and the command "Hands up" that caused Smith to stop. Even then he tried again to assault McCahill, and he was handcuffed.

Magistrate Deuel found that five out of the six weeks Smith claimed to have spent in New York were spent in the workhouse. So the man from Utah will spend the next three months on Blackwell's Island.

PURCELL MAY ESCAPE CHAIR

Alienists Examine Rosenthal's Partner, Who Killed His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 1.—James Purcell, the one time gambling partner of the murdered Herman Rosenthal, who is in the death house in Sing Sing Prison, awaiting execution for the murder of his twelve-year-old daughter Agnes in February, 1913, may escape the electric chair. Purcell's conviction was recently confirmed by the Court of Appeals, and the date of his execution has been set for the first week in July. Whether he will pay the life penalty probably depends upon the report that three of the best known of the State's alienists will make to Gov. Whitman on his return from the West the latter part of this mouth.

Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of New York, who now awaits execution for having instigated the murder of Purcell's old partner, Rosenthal, is a death house neighbor of Purcell. A few days before he murdered his daughter, Purcell testified before the Curran Investigating Committee that Becker had compelled him to pay money for the release of certain of his men who had been arrested by Becker.

The commission sent to Sing Sing to examine Purcell is made up of Dr. William Mabon of the Manhattan State Hospital, Dr. C. W. Pilgrim of the Hudson River State Hospital, and Dr. Raymond F. C. Kleb, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. They were ordered to examine Purcell following a report said to have been made to Governor Whitman by physicians attached to Sing Sing Prison, who reported that Purcell's condition was such as to justify an examination by experts on mental diseases.

The three alienists arrived at Sing Sing today and subjected the condemned man to a long examination. None of them gave any inkling of what his conclusions were.

STATE MAYORS MEET.

Discuss Municipal Legislation at Troy Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., June 1.—The Mayors and other officials of the cities throughout the State gathered here today for the first session of the Mayors' conference. Mayor Burns of this city welcomed the delegates and devoted much of his address to an attack on unnecessary legislation for cities, declaring that the State can and should, without loss of proper control, grant to the cities a broad measure of self-government. Every city, he said, should be free from hampering legislation, and ought to be relieved of the necessity of running to Albany during the legislative sessions to protest against bills designed to put enormous expenses upon the municipalities and burden the people with taxes.

Rosslyn M. Cox, Mayor of Middletown and President of the Conference, delivered the opening address, speaking on "Efficiency First." He said that the men who are serving the cities today are honest and graft does not exist to any appreciable extent.

A number of delegates to the Constitutional Convention were present. Acting Mayor George McAneny of New York delivered an address on "Why New York State Cities Should Have Home Rule."

B. Altman & Co.

Sun Umbrellas for Lawn or Beach Use

are an attractive novelty now being featured. They are made of awning-stripe linen, in combinations of white with red, green, purple, blue, yellow or black. In the regular stock these Sun Umbrellas are quoted at $4.00.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

GREENHUT TESTIFIES ON STORE FINANCES

Monmouth Securities Co. Called $500,000 Loan Before Banks Refused More Aid.

CONCERN OWNED BY FAMILY

Questioned in Bankruptcy Proceedings, Merchant Insists Store's Credit Was Undermined.

At the hearing before Referee Peter B. Olney yesterday in the J. B. Greenhut Company bankruptcy proceedings counsel tried to find out if there had been in the few months before the filing of the equity suit any drain on the resources of the firm that might account for the refusal of the banks to renew its notes. They inquired particularly into the Monmouth Securities Company, and showed that it had called last December $500,000 which it had lent to the J. B. Greenhut Company. Then counsel took up the affairs of J. B. Greenhut & Co., the banking corporation, and brought out that the store, in order to carry through its liquidation, had had to shoulder nearly $900,000 of the bank's investments.

Capt. J. B. Greenhut was again on the stand throughout the hearing, and at times grew restive under his examination. He found, however, that Mr. Olney generally supported the examining counsel, and toward the close was driven to a defense of the policy of carrying on a bank in connection with the store.

James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Trustees, began by asking for an explanation of what the Monmouth Securities Company was. Captain Greenhut is its President, but owns only one of its 100 shares, the rest being held by his wife, his daughter, anr his two sons. It was organized with a capital of $10,000 as a holding company, and it owns securities of various kinds and buys and sells property. To it Captain Greenhut gave all the bonds of the J. B. Greenhut Company he acquired at the time of consolidation and most of his shares in the store.

"Were there any large payments by the Greenhut Company to the Monmouth Securities Company last December?" asked Mr. Rosenberg.

Monmouth Co. Called Its Loans.

Captain Greenhut said he could not recall, but did not deny that Mr. Rosenberg was accurate as he quoted records to show that the Greenhut Company paid the Monmouth concern $300,000on Dec. 9 last. In explanation of the calling of the notes which the store had given for these sums the witness said that the Monmouth Securities Company wanted to change and improve its investments. The price of securities at that time was very low, and it thought it could better itself by calling its loans.

"Was it at that time," asked Mr. Rosenberg, "that the Greenhut Company borrowed large sums from the banks?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Captain Greenhut, adding with emphasis, "on my indorsement."

"Did you not realize that calling the $500,000 loans meant crippling the power of the Greenhut Company to pay its merchandise creditors?"

"No," was the answer, "because we got the same amount from the banks."

It was then brought out that from Dec. 8 to the date of the receivership the Greenhut Company paid off about $1,500,000 of loans and had reduced its indebtedness to the banks to about $250,000. The lawyer asked Captain Greenhut if, when he withdrew the money of the Monmouth Securities Company from the store he had realized that the store had been losing heavily in 1914. Captain Greenhut would only admit that he had known 1914 was a bad year, but there had been improvement in November.

"Because the Monmouth Securities Company had given often to the Greenhut Company," he said, "was no reason why it should give it all its assets."

Asked if the Monmouth Company had offered to indorse the notes of the store when the store was refused in April by the banks, the witness said:

"There was no time. It looked as if some one was undermining the credit of the store. If we had offered gold dollars we could not have got the loans renewed."

Dealings of Bank and Store.

Mr. Rosenberg then turned to the affairs of the banking concern, and the way they had been interwoven with the store corporation. The bank borrowed in January, 1914, $1,200,000 from the Guaranty Trust Company, it appeared. Then there were three loans in it to which exception was taken by State Banking Superintendent Richards. One was for $114,000 to Charles and Garrett Cooper, another of $145,000 was to William H. Cooper, and the third of $60,000 to Jerome Siegel. Mr. Siegel, it was brought out, was, at the time he borrowed the money a stockholder, a Director and a member of the Executive Committee.

Capt. Greenhut explained that last December when it was decided to pay off the bank depositors and give up the banking business the bank had about $1,500,000 of deposits left. These have now been practically all paid off as the result of the liquidation proceedings. At the same time the store corporation had also found it necessary to borrow $900,000 with his indorsement, and to put $880,000 of its money into the purchase of the securities held by the bank.

Then Mr. Rosenberg asked Captain Greenhut if he had not had a conversation with Benjamin Hillman, his general manager, shortly before the bankruptcy proceedings, in which he had told him that for a brief period they must go slow in the payment of their merchandise creditors.

Captain Greenhut replied that the firm had paid its merchandise creditors $1,800,000 from Jan. 1 to April 1, but that he had told Mr. Hillman that they must acknowledge the condition produced by the war and keep up their bank credits.

"Did you not realize," asked Mr. Rosenberg, "that a change from your customary promptitude would excite comment"

Captain Greenhut was not prepared to make a direct reply.

Richard Everett Dwight, counsel for the merchandise creditors' committee, in his cross-examination also wanted to know about the banking corporation. First he brought out that the store had made, altogether, about $70,000 profit from the bank in the form of "rent," and then asked:

"You knew you were personally responsible for all the debts of the banking co-partnership?"

"Yes," said Captain Greenhut.

Captain Greenhut Shows Anger.

Benjamin G. Paskus, his counsel, came to his rescue, and said all this had been said before. Selden Bacon, counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, aided Mr. Dwight by referring to the agreement by which the store had guaranteed the banking co-partnership immunity, and the referee allowed the examination to go on.

Captain Greenhut refused to admit that there had been any loss on the bank until all its securities were liquidated, and urged that it still had a surplus on its books. Then he broke into a defense of the bank.

"It has been there," he said, "for sixteen years and has had 60,000 depositors. They thought they were depositing with the store, and if Brown & Jones had run the bank and failed I should have had to come to the rescue. The moral obligation was on the store, and if we had dodged it we should have gone to pot and been forced off Sixth Avenue without waiting for this proceeding."

"We were merely agents. We got not a dollar of salary or profit. I myself put $105,000 in the bank when my co-partners could pay nothing."

Then he became thoroughly angry, as Mr. Dwight suggested the store by assuming the $880,000 of obligations of the bank had been imperiled.

"I would pay off," he said, "those poor fellows who had trusted me with their life savings. There is no question of whether I should have done it or not. I had to do it, and did it. You may make the best of it."

The hearing was then adjourned till next Tuesday afternoon.

BUS BIDDERS OFFER 3, 5, AND 10 CT. FARES

McAneny Opens the Proposals of Three Competitors for New Routes.

COMPENSATION PLANS VARY

Dime Fare Includes Annual Payment on Rising Scale, Beginning at $35,000 Minimum.

Three bids were put in yesterday for the new motor buses. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the existing bus service, made an alternative proposal, suggesting that the city might enter into a contract with it for the extension of its present lines on the same principle as has been followed in the extension of the elevated roads. George Loft's People's Five Cent Bus Line, which has advertised so extensively, failed to make any offer, but its place was taken by a new company, got up by O. C. Brunner and W. T. Ridley of 405 Pearl Street, who want to run 3-cent buses. The third bid was received on strict orthodox lines from the New York Motor Bus Company.

The bids were opened by Acting Mayor McAneny and Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises. They found that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, if its bid is to be considered without reference to the lines it at present runs, is willing to pay the city 5 per cent on its gross earnings, or at least $35,000 a year for the first five years, $50,000 for the second five years, and $65,000 a year for the last five years of the franchise period. The company also would pay the city $25,000 down on the signing of the contract.

Under its alternative offer, the company would give the city a half-and-half division of the net revenues of its entire system both new and old, and would want a twenty-five-year franchise. The deductions that it would ask before this division is calculated would be, first, a sum representing its net income on its old lines for the last twelve months, then taxes, operating charges, a reasonable sum for depreciation and amortization, and the interest on the new capital required.

The company proposes to charge 10 cents on all its lines under either plan, and is prepared to operate at least one-third of the new lines within thirty days of the signing of the contract. It also suggests that certain lines in the Board of Estimate's plan be eliminated as unnecessary. Among them are the Amsterdam and West End Avenue line, from Seventy-second Street to 125th Street; the 125th Street line, from Fort Lee Ferry to Fifth Avenue; the Morningside Park East and Convent Avenue line, and the line round Columbia University.

The three-cent bus proposal is based on the zone system, the city being divided into three zones, in each of which a three-cent fare would be charged, but which would give transfers to crosstown lines. The terms offered the city are 5 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 7½ per cent. for the next five years, and 10 per cent. for the last five years.

The New York Motor Bus Company in offering to pay the city 5 per cent. of its gross receipts and to operate all the routes suggested, with a few modifications, came forward with a five-cent fare for certain of the shorter routes, especially some in Washington Heights and on the crosstown lines, such as Ninety-sixth, Seventy-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Streets, and on the lines conecting the Grand Central eTrminal with the Pennsylvania Station and the line between the Pennsylvania Station and the Fourth Avenue mercantile district in Union Square.

WHEN YOU CONSULT

A friend about investments, you naturally like to know that he has confidence in his own judgment. We show our confidence by Guaranteeing the Mortgages we advise you to buy.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
FOR TODAY

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE
100
Women's Tailor Suits
All this season's latest models and materials
Consisting of Serges, Gabardines and Shepherd's Check
To Close Without Reserve
19.50 and 24.50
Formerly $29.50 and $48.50

Also a number of
Tailor Suits
In broken sizes, various materials and styles
9.00 and 14.50
That Were Formerly $29.50 to $45.00

An Unusual Offering of
Women's Bathing Suits
At Very Special Prices

BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE bathing dresses with girdle and trimming of Poiret stripe silk. — Special at 6.95

BLACK SATIN, with piping and vestee of contrasting colors and plaids, or all black trimming. — Special at 3.95

Children's Bathing Suits
Of flannel, trimmed with braid. — Special at 1.45

A Very Special Offering of
3,000 Yards White
Washable Corduroy
The smartest inexpensive fabric of the season for Summer suits, sport coats and separate skirts.
32 inch. Formerly 60c yard.
Sale 45c Price

1,000 Yards
Striped Cream Serge
About ½ price.
Superior quality all cream wool serge with black pencil stripes in single and cluster effects. Ideal for sport and seashore wear.
50 inch. Formerly $1.25 yard.
To close 68 cents

6,476 Pairs
Men's Half Hose
From our own wholesale stock at less than wholesale price.
LUSTROUS BLACK HALF HOSE—Of silk and fibre.
POPULAR PEARL GREY HALF HOSE—Pure silk mixed.
TAUPE SHADE FINE HALF HOSE—Art and pure silk.
GOLDEN TAN HALF HOSE—Brilliant silk mixed.
FINE NAVY HALF HOSE—Pure silk mixed.
Regularly 37½c pair.
6 prs. for 1.45; 12 prs. for 2.75
25c Pair

A Remarkable Sale of
Women's Silk Underwear
About ⅓ Below Regular Price.
GLOVE SILK VESTS—White or pink; reinforced. *Regularly $1.45 each* 1.00
GLOVE SILK BLOOMERS—White or pink; reinforced. *Regularly $2.00 each* 1.50
GLOVE SILK UNION SUITS—White or pink. *Regularly $2.95* 2.25

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

100 Silk Evening Frocks at $19.75 Instead of $25 to $30
Pastel Taffetas *Shimmering Satins*
Dresden Taffetas *Fine Crepe de Chines*
Quaint modes with petal flounced skirts and straight basques with tiny puff sleeves of fine lace. Circular skirts, banded with velvet ribbon. Adorable little Empire frocks. The fact that there are only a few dresses of each model is alluring in itself.

"A Petits Pas" Copied in Voile, $15
This model was the *Star* of Premet's collection this season. And this is the first time that it has been copied in a washable material—white, pink or light blue Voile of a very sheer quality. Illustrated. Linen Coat Dresses, with white voile guimpes, $15.

Frocks of Fine Voiles, $7.95 and $10
Blazer Striped Frocks—that are the very essence of smartness, as you will see by the illustration; $10. Lovely striped and checked—even and broken—Voiles in dresses that are pretty enough for afternoon wear; $7.95. Also a few plain and striped eponge dresses at $7.95.
Third Floor

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.
Furs Repaired and Remodeled—Moderate Prices.

Laces and Embroideries
'Way Below Regular Prices
This offering is doubly welcome, owing to the large demand for these dainty trimmings. And the very low prices ought to appeal to every woman whose Summer wardrobe is being replenished.

25c to $1.25 Fancy Washable Laces, 10c to 75c Yard
New designs for undermuslins, negligees and dresses; 4 to 25 in. wide.

75c to $1 Valenciennes Laces, 55c for 12-yard Pieces
Edges and insertions to match; ¾ to 1½ in. wide.

25c to 75c Embroidered Bands and Galons, 10c and 18c Yard
Swiss, batiste, crepe, voile and fancy white materials; wide bands and double scalloped galons in many patterns.

25c Petticoat Flouncings, 12c Yard
Cambric; lovely combinations of floral and eyelet designs; 12 in. wide.

75c Embroidered Flouncings, 38c Yard
Swiss corset cover flouncings, 18 in. wide. Batiste baby flouncings; 27 in. wide.
Main Floor.

Hall Runners! Axminster Rugs!
From the
Sanford Auction Sale

$35,000 worth in the GIMBEL purchase of fine Rugs in the first auction sale the great Sanford Mills ever held.

Prices are consequently much below regular on fine new designs—mostly Oriental—produced for next Fall's business.

Sanford Hall Runners, $1.65 to $7.75
The narrow 22½ in. width is especially adapted for New York City apartment halls. We bought all there were of three different designs.

22½ in. x 12 ft.....$5.75 | 36 in. x 12 ft.....$7.00
22½ in. x 15 ft.....$6.25 | 36 x 70 in.....$2.85
36 in. x 15 ft.....$7.75 | 27 x 54 in.....$1.65

Beauvais Axminster, One-Piece, 9x12 ft., $24.50
Also, Beauvais Axminster Rugs in— 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in..$22.50 | 6 x 9 ft.....$12.50 | 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in...$6.85
Sanford Seamed Axminster 9 x 12 ft.....$18.75 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in..$16.50
Sanford Velvet Rugs, One-Piece 9 x 12 ft.....$19.50 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in..$17.50
Sixth Floor

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Your Present and the Bride's Future

The difficulty about selecting gifts at Cross' is that one envies too much the people that receive them. One would be almost willing to marry in order to be assured of a wedding gift from the crystal and wickerware department on our Mezzanine floor,—which is, by the way, our latest "story."

Wedding Gifts

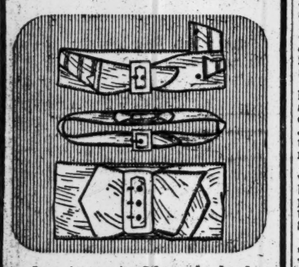
Cocktail Shaker—(at right) A special design, of silver plate, quart size, silver-topped cork stopper in top and spout, handle at side; 9¾ inches high..... $8.00

"Night Cap"—(at left) Tray of white enamelled wicker, tinted rose-festoon mounting, fixed tray with cretonne-under-glass; 6-inch diameter, 9 inches high. Crystal carafe with liquor "pony" bottle forming stopper, tumbler inverted covering whole, all frosted and cut with flower-and-leaf design, complete $4.75
"Night Cap" without tray..$2.25

Cross Rose Basket

Rose Basket—Of closely woven tan wicker, fitted with scissors and spool of wire; red or green patent cloth waterproof lining; 21x11 inches. Specially priced: $8.00

Cross Women's Belts



Belt—(at top) Of mocha leather, in black or colors; pearl buckle; vestee pockets with pearl clasps.. ..... $10.00

Belt—(centre) Of fine cross-grained morocco, in colors or white calfskin, edged and relieved with black patent calfskin. Pearl buckle and pearl "link" design ornaments at back..... $6.00

Belt—(at bottom) Of crushable mocha leather, in all the newest shades, satin lining, covered buckle, three prongs... $10.00

Wedding Stationery

We will mail upon request a handsome and complete Wedding Book, containing the most approved styles of engraving and correct forms for all weddings.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK: 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street
LONDON: 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

PHAGAN TOWNSFOLK AT FRANK HEARING

Their Views on Murder Case Expressed to the Georgia Prison Commission.

COMMISSION SHOWS DOUBT

Impression Made by Judge Roan's Letter — Chairman, Harassed, Prays Nightly for Guidance.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Herbert Clay of Marietta, Solicitor General of the Blue Ridge Circuit, headed a party of fifty of his fellow-townsmen, who filed into the audience chamber of the Georgia Prison Commission today and asked that the death sentence against Leo M. Frank be carried out.

The delegation was composed of prominent citizens of Marietta and Cobb Counties. Ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown and Elmer Phagan, uncle of Mary Phagan, the murdered girl, were members. Their visit was a dramatic sequel to yesterday's hearing, when many advocates urged the commission to recommend commutation of Frank's sentence. The commission, although it announced yesterday afternoon that the case was closed, decided today to reopen it to hear opponents of commutation.

"We are here to protest against your interference with the sentence imposed," said Mr. Clay, one of the three spokesmen for the delegation. "We are not a mob, we are law-abiding citizens who feel that the law ought to be enforced. We are doubly interested in the enforcement of the law in this case because Mary Phagan was a Cobb County girl, born there and raised there, and her grandfather was as good a citizen as the county ever had.

"As we understand the customs controlling this commission, it is usual for the Judge, the Solicitor, and the twelve jurors to join in the application for a commutation of sentence. Without these recommendations in this case we think the commission should not interfere.

"Something has been said about prejudice and an unfair trial. We believe the evidence shows this man guilty. The jury has said so. The courts have said so. If you are going to commute this sentence, capital punishment might as well be abolished. If the extreme penalty ever should be enforced, it is in this case.

"People outside of Georgia who have read biased, I might say subsidized accounts of this case have been urging you to commute this sentence. Because of that fact the people of Cobb County in a mass meeting assembled last night adopted these resolutions."

Mr. Clay read the resolutions, which urged the Prison Commission and the Governor to let the verdict stand.

The next speaker was Fred Morris, Representative-elect from Cobb County to the Legislature. Mr. Morris said:

"The people of Cobb County want to see the law enforced, impartially on rich and poor alike. It is unpleasant to come before you asking that a man be hanged, but we feel it is our duty as citizens. If Leo M. Frank is not guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan he should be freed. If he is guilty he should be hanged. There is no ground in this case on which a commutation of sentence can be asked."

Judge T. E. Patterson, of the Prison Commission, interrupted Mr. Morris, and said:

"What we are seeking to do is to arrive at a just conclusion, and your statement is interesting. Judge Roan in his letter says his mind was uncertain. He took the position that a man ought not to be hanged unless the jury and the Judge and the Governor were satisfied of the man's guilt. Judge Roan said he was not satisfied.

"The letter was published after that good man's death," Mr. Morris replied. "I have always felt that if he believed Frank should have had a new trial he would have granted it."

Judge Patterson: "But Judge Roan said it was possible that he showed undue deference to the verdict of the jury."

Mr. Morris: "But he doesn't express anything new in his letter."

Judge Patterson: "Yes, he does—a doubt as to his own action. Before his doubt was as to the correctness of the jury's verdict. In the McNaughton case there was not a reasonable doubt, but only an element of doubt. So we recommended a commutation."

The last speaker for the delegation was John T. Dorsey, (Dem.,) Representative-elect from Cobb County to the Legislature. He said:

"We come before you representing 99 per cent. of the people of Cobb County. Judge Roan's letter yesterday was characterized by Mr. Howard as a voice from the tomb. We bring another voice from the tomb—the tomb of W. J. Phagan, Mary Phagan's grandfather, a noble citizen who went to his grave with his mind fully made up as to the guilt of Leo M. Frank.

"As we see it, no one has asked for mercy in this case. No man would have the nerve and gall to stand before you and ask for mercy in the event Leo M. Frank is guilty. So the only argument advanced, as I see it, is that he did not have a fair trial, and that there is doubt as to his guilt.

"But Judge Roan said he had a fair trial, and denied him a new one. Then Judge Ben Hill said he had a fair trial, and the Supreme Court sustained him. Finally, the United States Supreme Court said he had a fair trial and declined to interfere. So I imagine there is no further room for argument on this point.

"It has been argued that Judge Roan had a doubt. But the Judge, under our system of the administration of law, does not have to be convinced. The Judge is there to see that the man on trial has a fair and legal trial. He is not a component part of the jury.

"I see Judge Powell says Judge Roan was not himself after the trial. That being the case, I don't see why importance should be attached to his letter. There is not a word here from the Solicitor or the jury in Frank's behalf.

"We feel that Frank has run his course in the courts. We believe it would be setting a dangerous precedent in Georgia for you to commute his sentence on account of a nation's interest.

"There were good men here yesterday from over the country who urged you to commute the sentence. But the nation has been inflamed by headlines saying an innocent man will be murdered uiess we interfere. It is an easy matter, with such headlines, to get countless petitions. We do not believe the opinions of these people, who know nothing of the merits of the case, should affect the administration of law in Georgia."

R. E. Davison, Chairman of the Commission, said:

"We want all the light possible in this case. There is no member of this commission but wants to do right. This matter involves the most prayerful consideration. God in Heaven knows that every night since this case has been before the commission I have gone to Him on my knees and asked for guidance.

"It should be understood that this commission does not confine itself to the recommendations of Judges and Solicitors. The action of this commission is not necessarily governed by such recommendations or the lack of them. There have been numerous times when the commission allowed a condemned man to be hanged, although the Judges and solicitors recommended a commutation of sentence, and likewise the commission has in other cases recommended commutation when there was no request from the Judges and solicitors.

"I wish it understood by the people of Cobb County and over the State that the members of this commission are unbiased and have no prejudices in this case. We are, as it were, between two millstones, and we are being ground by both. The people may rest assured, however, that whatever this commission does will be done in thorough accordance with the dictates of the conscience and judgment of the members, after the most profound consideration."

The commission probably will take at least a week to consider the case. Chairman Davison said that meanwhile the commission would not close its doors against any one who desired to be heard either for or against Frank's petition; if any such come forward the commission would give him respectful attention.

Leo Frank and the negro Jim Conley will meet tomorrow afternoon at a hearing to be held in the jail in the case of Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mary Phagan, against the National Pencil Factory. Mrs. Coleman is suing the factory for $10,000 damages for the death of her daughter. Frank and Conley will testify to the girl's death, and interesting developments are probable.

Conley, who was sentenced to twleve months as accessory to the murder of the girl, will go free tomorrow, getting two months off for good conduct.

EXPECTS TO PASS ON FRANK.

Gov.-Elect Harris Believes Gov. Slaton Will Defer Final Action.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—Governor-elect Nat E. Harris of Macon, Ga., who is here attending the Confederate reunion, was asked this evening regarding the Frank case. He said:

"I have been anticipating that the Frank case would come to me for action. Frank is sentenced to die June 22. That is four days before I take the oath of office. Governor Slaton, to stay the execution, will have to reprieve the condemned man or take some other action. That may pass the case to me.

"Sentiment regarding Frank is considerably divided, and whatever action is taken will subject the Governor to severe criticism. In case the matter comes to me I shall read every word of the record—evidence and briefs—and decide the matter solely on its merits, honestly, conscientiously, and with a due regard to my responsibility to the public. The case will be investigated with the best interests of the State in mind, as well as the interests of the unfortunate defendant who appeals for clemency.

"There are three salient features to be considered in the case: First, is he guilty? Second, did he have a fair trial? Third, is it a case that calls for the exercise of Executive clemency? Those are the phases of the question that will have to be considered by me in case Governor Slaton shall not dispose of the matter before the expiration of his term."

ORDER APPEALS FOR FRANK.

B'rith Sholom, with 50,000 Members, Urges Executive Clemency.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—At the final session today of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'rith Sholom, an influential Jewish organization, a resolution was unanimously adopted advising Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia that 50,000 members of the society join with other bodies in asking him to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank to imprisonment, so that if his innocence is later established the fair name of Georgia may remain unstained.

Another resolution, presented by Judge Aaron J. Levy of New York and adopted by the Grand Lodge, provides for the establishment of a Jewish National Congress, to which all Jewish societies shall send delegates for the discussion and improvement of conditions affecting the Jews in this country.

SINGERS IN WAR PROTEST.

Saengerbund Opposes Munition Shipments and Prohibition.

The first business of the Northeastern Saengerbund yesterday was to approve a resolution adopted by the Federation of Singers of Philadelphia and forwarded to President Wilson protesting against the export of arms and ammunition to the nations at war in Europe.

After the convention had decided upon Baltimore as the city for the next saengerfest, in 1918, a resolution was adopted asking the co-operation of other saengerbunds against the "illogical and unreasonable prohibition movement going on in the United States."

The four-day song festival in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, ended last night with the contest for the "Kaiser prize," a trophy presented by the German Emperor. The contestants were the Brooklyn Saengerbund, Williamsburg Saengerbund and Arion Society of Brooklyn, and the Junger Maennerchor of Scranton, Penn. The decision will be announced at the big picnic in Cypress Hills Park today.

The "Kaiser prize" song was the "Night Watch of the Tyroleans, 1810."

Fire-Damaged Tanker Towed In.

The oil tanker Standard, owned by the Standard Oil Company, which caught fire off Yucatan, Mexico, on May 18, arrived last night in tow of the tanker Bradford, and was taken to Tompkinsville.. The stoke hold and engine room of the Standard were burned out, and she was disabled when the Bradford picked her up.

QUOTES THE RECORD TO DISCREDIT WALSH

W. L. MacK. King, Rockefeller Agent, Says Chairman Distorted Colorado Testimony.

DID NOT BLAME JOHN D., JR.

Refused to Fix Responsibility or to Put Rockefeller Above Public Opinion.

The charge that Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission distorted testimony when he issued a statement at Kansas City Monday seeking to make it appear that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was personally responsible for labor conditions in the Colorado coal fields, was made here last night by W. L. MacKenzie King, former Minister of Labor for Canada, and now director of an investigation into industrial relations for the Rockefeller Foundation.

To support his contention, Mr. King quoted from the official stenographic record of his testimony given in Washington recently. His rejoinder follows:

"No better example could be afforded of the methods adopted by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, and of the kind of thing against which I protested so strongly while testifying in Washington, than the following paragraph from a statement issued yesterday by Mr. Walsh at Kansas City, and which is given to the public in the name of the commission as a whole:

"'But, above all, the commission has proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself, for everything that happened in Colorado.' W. L. MacKenzie King, former Labor Commissioner of Canada, and at present an employe of the Rockefeller Foundation, boasted while giving his testimony, that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were more potent in Colorado than all of the public opinion of all of the people of the United States, and that the American people must look to that one man for an improvement of conditions, conceded by all to be un-American and intolerable.'

"That this is a complete perversion of my testimony is shown from the following extract from the official stenographic report:

"'Chairman Walsh—Is there any force to control the Rockefeller interests in Colorado to do the right thing, if they are not doing the right thing, except the ordinary people in America?

"'Mr. King—If you are speaking of the immediate force and immediate influence, I think that the conscience of young Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is more powerful on that and will affect social justice in Colorado quicker than any other single force that you could bring to bear. I think he realizes there is a great work to do there and he intends to have it done.

"'Chairman Walsh—You think that the will and conscience of Mr. Rockefeller, in bringing proper conditions and enduring conditions in Colorado, are more powerful than the will and conscience of all the balance of the people of the United States, directed in that field?

"'Mr. King—No, Mr. Chairman; I don't put it that way at all.'

"It will be seen that the reply in which I made reference to Mr Rockefeller's conscience referred solely to the question as to what was the most powerful influence for correcting conditions among the Rockefeller interests in Colorado should they be found to be not as they ought to be. The contrast of the will and conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with the power of public opinion, as well as the introduction of a reference to Mr. Rockefeller's 'will' were Mr. Walsh's own, not mine.

"The perusal of the evidence in its entirety will show that, instead of there being on my part any boast of the kind Mr. Walsh alleges, there was the most vigorous protest against the attempt which I recognized he was making at the time, to so distort and pervert testimony as to make it appear to the public that such a contrast could be drawn. Not only did I protest against the distorting and perverting of words into the framing of so absurd a contrast, but the record will show that, with reference to it, I made the following positive assertion:

"'I do not see the necessity of drawing that distinction. Mr. Rockefeller is not desirous of opposing public opinion. I think he is distinctly anxious to fall in line with it.'

"An examination of the testimony will further show that I resolutely refused to be drawn into a discussion of the Colorado situation one way or the other, and that I positively declined to fix responsibility for it upon any individual or group of individuals. Nothing could be plainer than the following, which appears at Page 1,358 of the official record:

"'Chairman Walsh—Who was responsible for the conditions in Colorado?

"'Mr. King—I could not and would not attempt to fix the responsibility.'

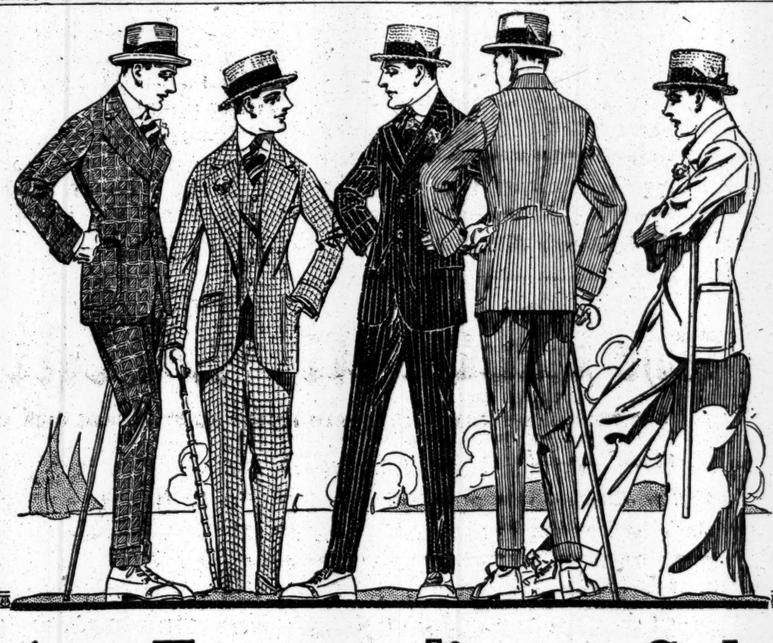
"I trust that these quotations will be sufficient to indicate how much credence is to be placed in statements emanating from Mr. Walsh and how far they are entitled to consideration."

$1,000,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Due Jan. 1st, 1932
at 95
Netting about 5½%

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street



An Extraordinary Sale
Men's & Young Men's New Suits
$16.75

Macy's regular prices
$19.75, $22.50 and **$24.75**

WE will place on sale, beginning today, Wednesday, a positively surprising collection of Men's Suits at a price unequalled this season anywhere in point of value.

The Suits are superb—Macy standard quality, including suits of a special purchase. We conservatively compare them with suits selling up to $30 at high class shops.

This is a practical demonstration of the great power of cash. It will appeal to keen New Yorkers — shrewd business men—men who know.

At the very threshold of summer and at a time when far-sighted men are thinking more and more of economy, this unusual sale has exceptional significance.

Styles and Qualities Unequalled at the Price

The fabrics are strictly all wool, thoroughly cold water London shrunk.

Smart tartan plaids, club checks, Glen Urquharts, cheviots, dark mixed worsteds, fancy mixed cassimeres, black and blue pencil stripes—all weaves of the moment.

Semi-fitted English styles and more conservative cuts—models to suit every man's fancy.

Some are silk trimmed, others mohair lined throughout, half lined or quarter lined—comfortable for summer wear.

No Charge for Alterations

Fifth Floor, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

35th St. Elevators and Entrance

Vogel's Smart Shoes
Vogel's Oxfords are the strongest and most comfortable shoes made. The foundations of my shoes are hand-made by experts on premises.
Price $5.00.
E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau St., New York

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

LIQUIDATION SALE

9,445 Perfect New Rugs — ¼ to ⅓ Reduced — Savings 25% to 33⅓%

Comprising a $32,500 Wholesale Domestic Rug Stock

Arnold Constable & Co.
Broadway & 19th Street

Three Reasons
I. Retiring from Wholesale Rugs.
II. Purchase by our Retail at 1-3 Off.
III. To dispose of every rug to devote space to our constantly increasing Retail Carpet business.

Three Facts
I. Every rug is new and perfect.
II. No Seconds. No job lots.
III. Complete range of sizes and a splendid assortment of colors.

Specially Displayed on the Fifth Floor

499
Tapestry Rugs
In an extensive assortment in both medallions and all-over designs.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
27x 54	$1.50	1.10
4.6x 7.6	$5.00	3.60
6.0x 9.0	$8.00	5.50
7.6x 9.0	$10.00	7.00
8.3x10.6	$13.00	9.50
9.0x 9.0	$12.00	8.75
9.0x12.0	$16.00	11.00
11.3x12.0	$21.00	15.00
11.3x13.6	$24.00	17.50

262
Wilton Rugs
Of standard grade in Oriental and geometrical designs, suitable for parlor, dining room or bedroom.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
22½x 36	$3.00	2.15
27 x 54	$4.50	3.10
36 x 36	$7.00	4.95
8.3 x10.6	$37.00	26.35
9 x12	$40.00	29.00

849
Axminster Rugs
In a very large range of designs and colors in medallion and all-over effects.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
27 x 60	$2.50	1.85
3 x 6	$4.25	3.10
4.6x 6.6	$8.00	5.75
6.0x 9.0	$15.50	11.25
8.3x10.6	$22.00	15.75
9.0x12.0	$25.00	18.00
11.3x12.0	$33.00	24.00

524
Colonial Rag Rugs
Suitable for country cottage and bungalow furnishing, offered at the following extraordinary low prices:

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
2.0x 3.0	65c	.45
27 x 54	$1.00	.75
30 x 60	$1.25	.90
3.0x 6.0	$1.75	1.20
4.0x 7.0	$2.75	1.85
6.0x 9.0	$5.25	3.65
7.6x10.6	$7.25	5.25
9.0x12.0	$9.25	6.75

1,964
Axminster Rugs
An inexpensive floor covering in designs and colorings adaptable for any purpose.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
22½x 36	$1.25	.90
27 x 54	$1.85	1.35
3.0 x 6.0	$3.50	2.50
4.6 x 6.6	$6.00	4.35
6.0 x 9.0	$11.00	8.00
7.6 x 9.0	$13.75	10.00
8.3 x10.6	$17.50	12.50
9.0 x12.0	$20.50	14.75
11.3 x12.0	$26.00	17.75

228
Body Brussels Rugs
Of cotton, in a large assortment of the latest patterns.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
27x 54	$3.00	2.15
4.6x 7.6	$11.00	7.75
8.3x10.6	$26.50	19.00
9.0x12.0	$29.00	20.75
11.3x12.0	$40.00	28.75
11.3x15.0	$51.00	36.50

2,406
Bath Room Rugs
In a large range of colors but extremely inexpensive.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
18x36	75c	.55
2 x4	$1.40	1.00
2 x6	$2.10	1.50
27x54	$1.50	1.15
30x60	$1.75	1.30
3 x3	$1.35	1.00
3 x6	$2.60	1.90

2,713 Cotton
Bath Room Rugs
In a large variety of patterns and shades, including white combined with blue, green, pink, tan and red.

Size.	Usual Price.	Sale Price.
18 x36	$1.15	.85
22½x36	$1.50	1.10
2.0 x4.0	$2.15	1.50
2.0 x5.0	$2.65	1.90
2.0 x6.0	$3.25	2.35
30 x60	$3.25	2.35
30 x72	$3.85	2.80
3.0 x3.0	$2.25	1.65
3.0 x6.0	$4.25	3.00
2.6 x9.0	$6.00	4.35
3.0 x9.0	$7.15	5.25

NOTE—*Considering quantities and qualities offered, in connection with the very opportune time of the sale, this occasion is one which should not be overlooked by managers of Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Boarding Houses.*

CENSUS MAY SHOW 6,000,000 IN CITY

More Than 2,000 Enumerators Begin Twelve-Day Pursuit of Names and Other Data.

THEY HAVE MANY TROUBLES

Woman Who Left Husband in Galicia and Is Happy Without Him Refuses to Betray Herself.

Mrs. Rose —, late of Galicia, Austria, now living at 288 East Broadway, knows nothing at all about Section 154, Article 9, Chapter 59, of the Amended Laws of 1915 of New York State. Furthermore, she doesn't care. All she knows is that since she turned her back on Galicia and her Galician husband, and came to New York and got a job as a domestic, she has been happy, free, and contented and intends to remain so.

Accordingly when the census man—one of the 2,100 enumerators who started out yesterday at 7 A. M. to cover the city in twelve days—called at 288 East Broadway, he found out everything he wanted to know about Mrs. Rose — excepting her last name. And Mrs. Rose — was determined he shouldn't get that.

Politeness is the first rule for enumerators. The census man tried every variety at his command without success. Then he called in an interpreter. Mrs. Rose — speaks a fairly good mixture of English and Polish, but it seemed to the census man that persuasion would probably go better in straight Polish. This was all right in theory, but the interpreter found it wouldn't go in practice.

"My name is Rose," she insisted. "What do you want the rest for? I know. So my husband, who is a good-for-nothing, will hear where I am and come from Galicia to get me. No, Sir. I tell you my age, my work, everything you want to know, but not my last name. You can put me in jail for a year, and I won't tell you. You can starve me, but it will do no good."

Suspected as Spies.

When a person won't tell the census man what he wants to know, the law says the census man can call a policeman; and if that does no good, then the party of the first part will be arrested and locked up. But this census man had no desire to start a disturbance on his first day on the job. So he referred the case to Louis I. Cherry, District Supervisor of Census for the Fourth Assembly District. Supervisor Cherry paid Mrs. Rose — a visit in person, which is a high honor not to be treated lightly by any resident. Nevertheless, Mrs. Rose — stuck to her guns.

It was a clear case for Section 154, Article 9, &c., which makes such conduct a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $50 to $100 or sixty days in jail. But the law was not invoked. Supervisor Cherry diplomatically took his leave promising to come again and talk it over later. He said he hoped Mrs. Rose — would think it over and change her mind, especially if she would take the State Census Bureau's word for it that her husband over in Galicia would never be let into the secret.

Most of the census men's first day's troubles were encountered in the east side. The visit of the enumerator in the Russian and Italian quarters east of the Bowery was viewed with the deepest suspicion. He was promptly sized up as a spy, or an agent from the other side who was rounding up all the Russian and Italian reservists in New York, and would ship them off for the war. Doors were slammed in his face, and whole families moved out for the day in order to escape him. It required diplomacy and firmness to calm some of the more excitable residents, and the enumerators in that section were fagged out at 8 o'clock last night when the census day ended.

Enumerators' Work Retarded.

"At this rate, it will take us twelve months instead of twelve days," declared one of them, who displayed fewer than half of the 400 names that each man is expected to average a day.

As the enumerators are paid $2 a day and bonus of one cent extra for each name, there was gloom among the east side men who turned in lean reports.

When the census army mobilized early in the morning at the headquarters of Chief Supervisor Alexander Wolf, in the office of the Secretary of State, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, it was found that fifty or more of those who had previously been accepted for the work had failed to report. The ranks were soon filled, however, by reserves from the substitute list, and sharp at 7 o'clock Chief Supervisor Wolf sent them off to the various district headquarters. There were in this detachment 1,066 men whose duty was to take the census of Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Brooklyn, Chief Supervisor William Lieberman had out 1,000 enumerators in that borough and Queens, while 100 unsupervised enumerators rounded up the people of Staten Island.

Only one of the 1,000-odd candidates who reported to Supervisor Wolf was rejected. This man had been observing Memorial Day not wisely, but too well, and was permanently relieved from duty.

Although a pamphlet containing elaborate instructions about what to do and what not to do was placed in the hands of each enumerator when he went forth, the work was not under way more than an hour before troubles arose in various parts of the city.

In the Bronx, where streets and houses were hard to find, two enumerators quit their jobs in disgust.

Troubles in Fifth Avenue.

Those who set out to collect the names of residents of Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, not to mention other so-called silk-stocking districts, had their troubles too. Many of the houses were found to be boarded up for the Summer, and it was necessary to make inquiries of the caretaker, if there was one, or pump the nearest neighbors. When these methods failed, the enumerators were obliged to make out "sojourner's slips" and mail them to the absentee's country address with a request to fill out the banks and return them at once.

While the census is being taken, the enumerators must turn in their reports each day to the District Supervisor, who in turn files them with Chief Supervisor Wolf. Although all the reports were not in hand, Mr. Wolf estimated last night that yesterday's total would be close to 300,000 names. He said that each report was scrutinized in the office and that the enumerator who tried to "fake" his returns was sure to be found out and be dismissed.

"He can only get away with it once," said Mr. Wolf.

It is expected that the census, which is the eighteenth undertaken in New York State, will show the population of New York City to be close to 6,000,000. In the Federal census of 1910 it was 4,766,883. The enumerators are out to make a record by finishing the work within twelve days, and those who fail to turn in at least 400 names a day will lose their jobs. There is one enumerator to each election district, and as some of the election districts have between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants the men will have to hustle to finish the work on time. They will not be paid until they do.

ELEVATED AS WORK OF ART.

Woman Asks Court to Submit Design to Esthetic Experts.

Applying yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn for an injunction restraining the New York Municipal Railway Company from continuing the work of third-tracking the elevated railroad in front of her property in Fulton Street, near Tompkins Avenue, Mrs. Fannie Vogel maintained that the company should have submitted its plans to the Municipal Art Commission for approval. Mrs. Vogel held that as the original charter of the road called for the construction of a "neat and tasteful" structure the work now in progress should be passed upon from the esthetic viewpoint of the Art Commission.

Counsel for the company, which is a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was evidently surprised that the Fulton Street elevated road should be considered as a work of art. He argued that the Art Commission had no jurisdiction over the plans. Justice Benedict reserved decision.

Extradition Case Postponed.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—After hearing arguments today on the application of Frank Thompson on a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his extradition Chancellor Walker continued the case until next Tuesday and placed the man under $1,500 bail. Thompson is wanted in New York on a charge of having swindled a man out of $8,000 in a hotel.

HIS PLAY REFUSED, WRITER ENDS LIFE

Nephew of Banker Colgate Hoyt, Missing Since May 15, Found Floating in Bay.

SUCCESSFUL AS HISTORIAN

Depressed When Manuscript of Comedy Found No Favor with Belasco and Others.

The body of James Eugene Farmer, a writer and teacher of French history and a nephew of Colgate Hoyt, the banker, of 55 Wall Street, was found floating off New Dorp, S. I., yesterday, and was later identified by Mr. Hoyt as that of his nephew for whom he and others had been searching since Farmer disappeared on May 15. The condition of the body indicated that it probably had been in the water since the time of his disapeparance.

Farmer, who was 45 years old, had lived for four years with H. H. Clarke in the Cromwell Apartments, 607 West 137th Street. Up to Jan. 1 last he was a teacher in the Booth School for Boys, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, of which Malcolm deW Booth is head, and prior to that had taught in St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He contributed a number of articles to the magazines, and in 1906 his book, "Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV" was published by the Century Company.

More recently he had devoted his time to play writing. According to Mrs. Clarke, Farmer was accustomed to take long walks in the evening, return home late, and work at his writing until 2 and 3 in the morning. Not long ago, she said, he completed his first comedy, and submitted it to David Belasco. The manuscript was returned. According to Mrs. Clarke, the play went to several other managers and producers without success. Farmer often spoke of his play, she said, and seemed depressed by its failure.

On May 15, Mrs. Clarke left for a week's visit to Saratoga, and about the same time Mr. Clarke departed on a business trip. Before leaving, Mrs. Clarke said she talked with Farmer and noticed that he was more than unusually low-spirited. She hesitated to leave him alone and tried to cheer him up by promising to write while she was away. Mrs. Clarke did write as soon as she reached Saratoga, but got no reply.

Upon her return, a week later, she learned from the maid that Farmer had come home early on the evening of May 15, packed a suitcase, and left without saying a word or leaving a note. Mrs. Clarke wrote to Farmer's sister, Mrs. A. J. Horner of 6,611 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and also notified Mr. Hoyt in this city. Farmer had come to New York from Cleveland, and it was thought he might have returned there, but after several days, when no word came, the Clarkes decided to notify the police.

On May 25 they visited the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, 123d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and asked that a confidential alarm be sent out for the missing man. Detective William Boyle was assigned to the hunt, but no trace of Farmer could be found. An examination of his bank account showed that he had not drawn any money for some time.

After the body was discovered yesterday, Mr. Hoyt and Mrs. Clarke made a careful search of Farmer's effects in the hope of finding something which would explain the suicide. But there was nothing among his belongings to aid them. The only reason advanced last night by Mrs. Clarke was Farmer's dejection over the failure of his comedy.

Mr. Belasco said last night that he had no recollection of Farmer and could not recall ever having seen his manuscript. Among the hundreds which were submitted to him, he said, it was impossible to keep track of all that were sent back.

No Trouble
Looking Up Trains
to
Philadelphia
on the

Your Watch is Your Time Table

Because a fast train leaves Liberty St.
"Every Hour On the Hour"
Daily from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. Sundays 8 a.m. till 11 p.m. and daily at midnight; all trains leave 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23rd St.

Hard Coal — No Tunnels
No Smoke — Comfort

.....The plaintive flutes sighing their "woody" purities —so singularly "fluty" that I caught my breath.

"Out from the Record pulsed a very Living Poetry of Sound"

"I turned from the street into the great salesroom, rare in its beauty and rich with many instruments of cadenced tone. I brought a record of *my own*—"La Paloma"—to be played. I waited . . .

"Out from the record pulsed a very living poetry of sound! I heard vibrate with life the mirrored souls of instruments I *clearly recognized*. I heard the voices of the streaming violins, not as metallic productions, but purest ecstasies of pure *string* and *wood* tone. I heard the plaintive flutes sigh out at me—their "woody" purities so delicately differentiated—so singularly "fluty" that I caught my breath. I heard, even from among the wealth of orchestrated tone, the faint, faint plucking of some distant strings!

"It was inconceivable, but I *heard* it—that Aeolian-Vocalion—so rich, so sonorous, so wonderful to reveal the *buried beauties* that lie in every record!"

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Have *you* heard the Aeolian-Vocalion—"that tonal phonograph whose voice is *art*?" Have you brought to Aeolian Hall a record of *yours* to be played—as we invite you to do—and heard the Vocalion summon from it beauties *you never knew it had*?

Have you, yourself, *played* the Aeolian-Vocalion—and so experienced the joys of *varying, on a single record*, the subtle, changing shades of your passing mood?

Take the Graduola in your hand—it is part of the Aeolian-Vocalion instrument. Simply press it. Hear the music melt at your touch, then grow to strength again, graduated delicately by every changing pressure of your hand. The wonderful flexible "throat" is controlling the sound at its *source*—just as the human throat does—without muffling it or marring in any way its quality.

And you? You are discovering through the "Vocalion" the hidden beauties in your own records. You are varying, infinitely, their color and shading just as you feel, just as you press—just as you remember the artists themselves to have varied their performances each time they have sung or played for you!

The "Vocalion" comes in many styles, all eloquent of the fact that a phonograph *at last* may truly help to beautify a room—all possessing too a single quality of tone. You can buy one for as low as $90—for a small initial payment and payments thereafter as low as $5 a month. Or we will make you a generous allowance on your present phonograph. It is a good way of *learning to save*, setting aside the small monthly amounts for a "Vocalion."

The Sound Box helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The new Sound Box of the Aeolian-Vocalion makes possible an equal brilliancy of high tones and round, sonorous low ones—for the first time in a phonograph.

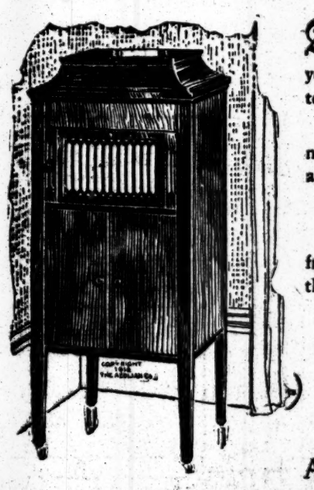
The Symphonetic Horn helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The new Symphonetic Horn of the Aeolian-Vocalion preserves not alone beauty, but *character* in every tone produced. The "woody" tones of flutes, clarinets, violins, etc., are unmistakable—also for the first time—on the "Vocalion."

The Graduola Device helps to bring out the hidden beauties

The Graduola device—a part of every "Vocalion"—qualifies tone by *controlling it at its source*—unmuffled. A simple hand pressure enables you to *color* any part of a record the first time you try—melting tone away at your will. A "Vocalion," of course, "plays itself," if you prefer. However, the use of the Graduola means "no monotony in records."

The new Vocalion Automatic Stop enables you with two movements—simultaneously performed—to start a record and stop it—at any place desired.



An Invitation We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of *your own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us—in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

When you call at Aeolian Hall to hear how the remarkable Aeolian-Vocalion develops hitherto unknown beauties from records, please ask for Mr. Barg, Mr. Smith or Mr. Gerecke. One of these gentlemen will gladly play for you on the Aeolian-Vocalion any records you wish to hear.

You will be welcome any day. Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free.

Illustrated Booklet Sent Upon Request

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42nd Street - - Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

The Vocalion is made only by the Aeolian Company, makers also of Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianos—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Co.

5%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

On Improved New York City Real Estate

$100 and larger amounts Exempt from Personal Tax.

Write for Booklet

"The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway 203 Montague St.

New York Brooklyn

Hardman, Peck & Co.

WE carry "Jewell" and all other models of the COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA, and a very large stock of records, including all the latest selections. Efficient service. Convenient terms.

Prompt attention to mail orders

433 Fifth Ave., New York (Bet. 38th and 39th Sts.)

524 Fulton St., Brooklyn (Near Hanover Place)

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR

Orthopedic Surgeon

Salary $1,500 Per Annum.

Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York; must have had five years' experience in an orthopedic hospital or clinic, and furnish evidence as to character and professional standing. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, (written,) 3; Practical and Oral, 3. 70% will be required on Experience; 75% on Practical and Oral, and 75% on Technical. A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications will be received at Room 1490, Municipal Building, from May 27 to June 11 at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 30 years. Four cents postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

ACCURATE WAR PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra brings important incidents in the European conflict directly before the eyes of the public. Vivid, accurate, fascinating. Beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for 3 months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

CHINESE MERCHANTS GUESTS OF THE CITY

Welcomed at the City Hall and Entertained at Manufacturers' Luncheon.

MANY CALLERS AT BELMONT

Large Orders for Export Expected in Addition to $5,000,000 Already Placed in the U. S.

The Honorary Commercial Commissioners of the Republic of China, among whom are leading business men and educators of the Eastern republic, arrived in New York yesterday morning on their two-months' tour of the United States. They were met by a special committee of New York citizens appointed by the Mayor to receive and entertain them until their departure next Tuesday night. William C. Breed is Chairman.

There are twenty-eight persons in the visiting party, of whom twenty-one are Chinese—sixteen Commissioners, three secretaries to the commission, and two interpreters. There are seven Americans representing business and political interests in this country and China.

The fifteen Commissioners, except their Chairman, Cheng Hsun Chang, wore American dress. With the exception of the Chairman they are all young men. Few have ever been out of China before. There are only one or two, however, who cannot speak English. Most of their communications to the Americans with them, however, were made through David Z. T. Yui, Honorary Secretary of the commission, who is a Harvard graduate and Executive Secretary of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

Richest Man in China.

Cheng Hsun Chang, the Chairman, is a venerable personality. It is said he is worth more than $60,000,000, and the wealthiest and most influential business man in China. He has branches of his business in the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, and Java. He is also the proprietor of a large winery at Chefoo. He is a member of the National Council in Peking, and a representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

Mr. Chang wears Oriental dress, with American patent leather pumps and an American hat. The other members of the commission are: Chi Cheh Nieh, Vice Chairman, a cotton manufacturer, proprietor of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company, Director of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, and a representative of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai; Lim-Pak Chan, proprietor of the Ceong Chan Exporting Raw Silk Company; Sheng Chen, manufacturer of lacquer and cloisonne, representative of the Peking Chamber of Commerce; Li-Chi Chu, Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Yen-Pei Huang, Vice President of the Educational Association of Kiangsu Province and ex-Commissioner of Education; Sing-Ming Kung, Director of the Hui Chang Machine Manufacturing Company of Shanghai; James H. Lee, importer and exporter of electrical machinery; Huan Yi Liang, President of the Government lead mines and smelting works; Chao-Hsin Pian, cotton merchant, representative of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce; Kuan-Lan Sun, Manager of the Tung Hai Agricultural Company; Chai-Chang Woo, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking; Chia Yu, embroidery merchant, founder of the Puciou Embroidery Institute, and Hsieh Yu, Director of the Huichow Tea Trade Union of Shanghai.

The seven Americans in the party are B. Atwood Robinson, American Honorary Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and to the Ministry of Finance and President of the Chinese-American Company; C. B. Yandell, Executive Secretary of the Seattle (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce; J. B. Densmore, Acting Secretary of Labor; E. T. Williams, Chief of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department; E. C. Porter, representing the Department of Commerce; Warren Manley, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco.

Escorted to Hotel Belmont.

When the visitors arrived yesterday morning they were taken in automobiles to their quarters in the Hotel Belmont, where they were personally introduced to the members of the Mayor's Committee. From the hotel the party, following an escort of mounted policemen, went to the City Hall where Acting Mayor McAneny received them in the Mayor's reception room. After Mr. Breed had introduced the members of the commission the Acting Mayor greeted them in a short address, and, speaking in Chinese, which was later translated by Mr. Yui, Cheng Hsun Chang, the Chairman, responded:

"We are fortunate on arriving in this country to find ourselves among friends, and we are looking forward to learning much about your commercial methods. The best form of government is the republican form; and we have come as the citizens of a republic to visit another republic. We wish to place our country and Government on an enduring basis, and we have come to your country to learn lessons from you and take those lessons back to our own country."

The Commissioners went from the City Hall to the Woolworth Building where they were met and accompanied to the observation gallery in the tower by F. W. Woolworth. Riding in automobiles behind bicycle policemen, the visitors returned to their hotel from the Woolworth Building, and at 1 o'clock assembled for luncheon in the Hotel Biltmore as the guests of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. With them also as guests were Kai Fu Shah, Chinese Minister to the United States, and William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

Alba B. Johnson, Toastmaster.

Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, was the toastmaster. In a short address, he welcomed the visitors and discussed the possibilities in a further development of friendly relations between America and China. He devoted some time to the subject most familiar to himself, railroads, and expressed the hope that China would soon be able to construct and manage her own railway systems.

Mr. Shah, the Chinese Minister, said Americans should learn Chinese customs, conventions, and psychology as an aid in advertising. The same advertising methods used successfully in America were often futile, or worse than futile, in China, he said. As an example he mentioned the well-known advertisement of a dog listening to "his master's voice." This picture, Mr. Shah said, had been used in vain in China, because to the Chinese the dog was a despise daninal. Furthermore, the Minister said, American salesmen must learn to speak Chinese if they would win the confidence and business of Chinese merchants.

It was reported at the headquarters that members of the party had already placed $5,000,000 worth of orders in American cities for goods to be shipped to China, and that an even larger group of orders would be placed in New York.

Already several hundred requests from merchants to meet the delegates have been recorded and more are expected to be received today. It was said yesterday that the visitors are rather appalled at the extent of New York's proffered hospitality, and have expressed regret that more time is not afforded for doing business.

TO CO-OPERATE IN EXPORTS.

Ryan, Farrell, and Hill on Committee to Meet Trade Commission.

John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and James J. Hill, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway, have been appointed a committee of the National Foreign Trade Council to take up with the Federal Trade Commission the question of co-operation of American exporters in extending foreign trade. Mr. Ryan will appear for the committee when the commission begins its hearings at the Custom House tomorrow.

The value of a co-operative foreign selling organization to the smaller manufacturer who is unable or indisposed to bear the heavy cost of direct oversea representation will be brought out before the commission, which is, in this instance, acting under the power prescribed in the law "to investigate from time to time trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations, combinations, or practices of manufacturers, merchants, or traders, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States, and to report to Congress thereon, with such recommendations as it deems advisable."

WAR WORK IN SERBIA FOR COLUMBIA BOYS

Party of Students, Some from Medical School, Soon to Sail for Saloniki.

WILL GO FULLY EQUIPPED

Prof. Pupin Arranges for Their Assistance in Caring for Wounded and Refugees.

Twenty-five undergraduates of Columbia University, some of them from the Medical School, have volunteered to go to Serbia for the Summer months as an auxiliary Red Cross to aid in caring for the wounded and refugees and in the transfer of supplies. They will sail on or about June 18, and will go by water to Saloniki, on the Aegean Sea. There they will put themselves at the disposal of the authorities and be transferred by rail to the destinations selected for them.

The announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Professor of Mathematical Physics at Columbia, a Serbian by birth. The idea originated with Professor Pupin, and the response to his appeal was hearty. The professor, however, would permit none to join the expedition who was unable to obtain permission from his parents. The applicants must also pass a rigid physical examination.

"All of those who are going on the trip are American boys," said Professor Pupin last night. "They are enthusiastic over the chance to get somewhere near the front, but of course they will not be permitted in the danger zones and the greatest care will be taken to guard their lives and health. It won't be a life in the trenches or anything like that, but the boys will be able to do a lot of good. Those who wish to make the trip are now registering with my assistant, and there will be at least twenty-five in the party.

"The idea came to me and I communicated with the Committee of Mercy, which considered my plan excellent and promised to provide some of the funds. The remainder of the money needed is coming from private sources.

"The equipment will include twenty-five automobiles, a complete field equipment with tents, field hospitals, a laundry, beds, and mattresses. Hospital supplies in abundance will be carried, and care will be taken to see that there is plenty of the best food.

"Just where the boys will go after they reach Salonici, I do not know, but they will be detailed to posts where they can do the most good. They will be in no danger of death or disease, the experience will benefit them, and they will be in position to accomplish much for the wounded and the refugees. They will remain in Serbia throughout the Summer vacation, returning here for the Fall term at the university."

Professor Pupin is not going with the expedition, and the students will elect their own Captain and other officers on the trip to Saloniki. They expect to be thoroughly organized and drilled when they reach that port and ready for immediate work. No students under 20 years of age will be accepted.

WILSON'S WARNING TO MEXICO READY

Continued from Page 1.

said the telegram, "is pitiable, and Carranza is collecting supplies to meet the situation when the Constitutionalists enter the city."

On the other hand, Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Constitutionalist agency here, said this evening that he had been directed by Carranza to say that "the scandal provoked in the press of the United States over the exaggerated shortage of foodstuffs in the City of Mexico has for its only source the violent complaints of a group of residents of the capital called the International Committee."

Mr. Arredondo said he was authorized by the Constitutionalist Government to deny that the Carranza forces had intercepted 000 tons of corn bought in this country for use in Mexico City. Carranza, he said, has 800,000 bushels of corn for the relief of Mexico City, but was sending it there in advance of his troops for fear it would fall into the hands of the Zapatistas, who control the capital.

Opposing Armies Deadlocked.

"The military situation in Mexico is in a state of deadlock, with no immediate prospect of its being broken," was the declaration tonight of a responsible officer of the Government, who has been making an intimate study of the Mexican situation. He explained that the advices received from agents of the United States Government indicated that there were about 60,000 men engaged in the rival armies of Generals Obregon and Villa confronting one another in the neighborhood of Leon, on the northwestern frontier of the State of Guanajuanato, in the very heart of Central Mexico.

These advices indicate that General Villa's army aggregates about 30,000 men, and that General Obregon has about the same number, well intrenched, and waiting for the Villa forces to advance. Both armies are well supplied with ammunition, but neither side appears willing to advance for a decisive engagement.

The campaign between Villa and Obregon has now been in progress, northwest of the Mexican capital, for two months, and while there has been severe fighting and heavy losses, neither General has been able to accomplish his purpose of crushing the army of the other. The Wilson Administration has, during these two months, been patiently waiting the result of this central campaign, which has been conducted on a larger scale than any other single campaign in the Mexican revolution.

The utilization of the main rail line from Vera Cruz toward the central battlefields as Obregon's line of communication, and of the main line from El Paso—the northern route to the Mexican capital—as Villa's line of communication, has rendered it impossible to ship supplies into Mexico City and brought the nation to the verge of starvation and famine.

GANGSTER MADDEN QUITS STAND IN RAGE

Prisoner Cries Out He's Not Getting a Fair Chance in Murder Trial.

KNEW DOYLE WAS KILLED

Bieler, Sent to Sing Sing After Admitting the Shooting, Tries to Help Gang Leader's Alibi.

Owen Madden, the Tenth Avenue gang leader, who is on trial before Judge Nott for the murder of Patsy Doyle, flew into a rage yesterday while being cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Edwards, and, declaring that he was not getting a fair trial, left the stand abruptly. The morning session of the trial ended, and Madden was sent to the Tombs to cool off. In the afternoon he had recovered his composure and for nearly three hours he controlled himself under Mr. Edwards's fire of questions. Three other witnesses followed him and then it was announced that the evidence was all in.

The gang leader, on his direct examination, said he was 23 years old, was married, and was the father of a three-year-old child. In an effort to prove an alibi he described his movements on Nov. 28, the night Patsy Doyle was shot down by six bullets in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. He said that on the evening of the murder he went to a dance in Fifty-first Street, and after that to a dance in the Bronx, where he met Margaret Everdeane and Frieda Horner, two girls who appeared as witnesses against him.

"We came downtown about 2 o'clock in the morning," he testified, "and with the girls went to a flat in Thirtieth Street. Margaret Everdeane was afraid to go to her flat because she had received a note from Doyle. We remained in the flat until Monday."

"Who told you that Margaret Everdeane was afraid she might be arrested on account of Doyle's note?" Mr. Edwards asked Madden. Madden had previously testified that the girls had not told him of the killing of Doyle.

"I knew it."

"How did you know it?"

"I knew it."

"Did you know, then, that Doyle had been shot?" Judge Nott asked.

"No, I didn't know that until afterward," Doyle replied.

"Then how did you know that Margaret was afraid she would be arrested because of Doyle's note?" Mr. Edwards asked.

Madden started to jump from the chair, but two court attendants prevented him. Then he lost his temper.

"For what I'm getting here I might as well plead guilty," he cried out. "I'm not getting a fair chance. Give me a show. I'm innocent, I tell you. You might as well take me out and kill me and have it over with. I won't testify any more."

At this point Madden left the stand and was led back to a seat beside Charles G. Culligan, his lawyer, who attempted to pacify him.

"No, I won't testify," he said in a loud voice, "I want to get out of here. Take me away. Take me downstairs."

Arthur Bieler, who is serving an eighteen-year sentence in Sing Sing for the killing of Doyle, was recalled as a witness for the defense in the afternoon. Bieler had declared that he did the shooting in self-defense and that Madden knew nothing of it. Bieler's testimony on his first appearance did not agree with that of other witnesses for Madden. Yesterday he said he had lied when he said that Madden did not go to the Bronx dance.

"I did it to shield a girl," he said.

Both sides will sum up this morning and it is probable that Judge Nott will put the case in the jury's hands by noon.

MOTOR KILLINGS DOUBLED.

More Than Twice as Many Deaths in May as in Same Month Last Year.

The report of the National Highways Protective Society of accident last month due to vehicle traffic in the streets of New York City, made public yesterday, shows that automobiles killed thirty persons, fourteen of whom were children under 16 years of age. Trolleys caused the death of five and wagons eleven, compared with fourteen by motor vehicles, eleven by wagons, and two by trolleys for May last year.

The society's monthly report of deaths by automobiles will hereafter include motor cycles, sixteen persons having been killed by motor cycles since the first of the year in New York State, compared with two for the corresponding five months of 1914.

In the State outside of New York in May twenty-four persons were killed by automobiles, four by trolleys, and two by wagons. In New Jersey fourteen were killed by automobiles, one by trolley, and two by wagons. Seven persons were killed at railroad crossings in New York and three in New Jersey.

MORTALITY RATE REDUCED.

1,449 Deaths Last Week, Against 1,547 for Week in 1914.

A mortality rate of 13.02 and 1,449 deaths were reported for the last week as against 1,547 deaths and a rate of 14.46 the corresponding week in 1914, a decrease of 98 in the absolute figures and a rate of 1.44 points, which is equivalent to a decrease in the relative figures of 160 deaths.

Scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, diseases of the nervous system, and deaths from violence all showed considerably decreased mortalities.

There were only a few cases which showed an increased mortality, among them measles and whooping cough; but the increase in each instance was exceedingly small.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES $5 Doz.

Other Florists' Price, $8 doz.

2 doz. for $9

ROSES Fleischman

5TH AVE. COR. 42D ST. 30 CHURCH ST. HUDSON TERM. BLDG.

Take a Typewriter With You

CERTAINLY, not a heavy, bulky office machine, but the 6-lb., portable, folding

CORONA Portable Typewriter

Off on a vacation trip?

Take the Corona for correspondence, notes, writing of any sort. It's immeasurably faster than the pen—does clearer, better work—gives you carbon copies. Any vacationist will find it invaluable.

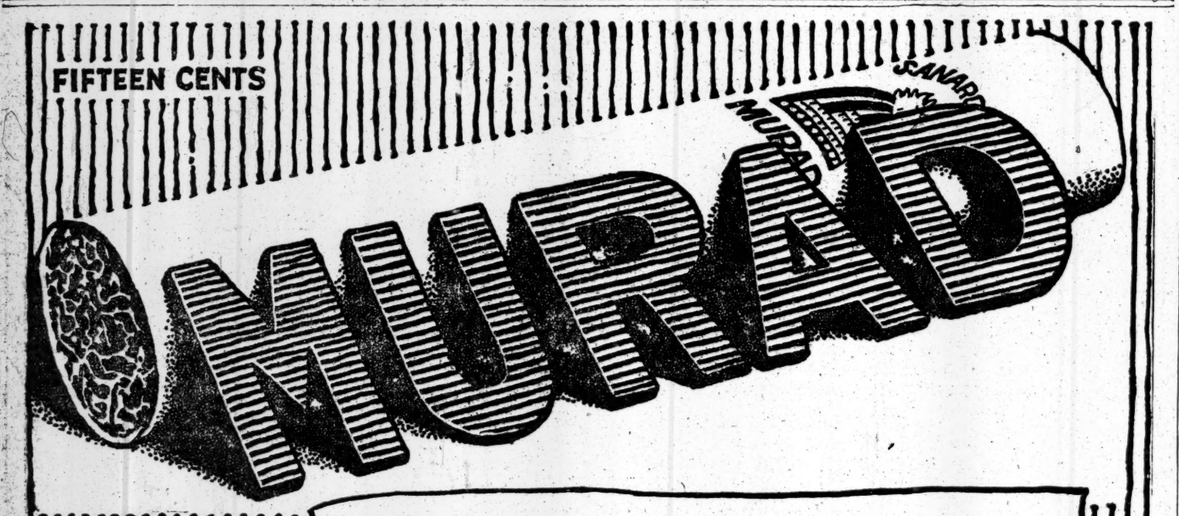
Off on a business trip?

Take the Corona for letters to your trade, reports to the "house," etc. Use it on the train, at the hotel, in the office, at home. Saves time, saves stenographers' charges, increases personal efficiency.

JUST drop in at our New York Office and see the Corona. If you can't call, 'phone or write, and we'll send a machine for demonstration. No obligation, of course.

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.

The Street Number: 141 West 42d St. (Opposite Hotel Knickerbocker) The Phone Number: 7150 Bryant



THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Will you put aside your PRICE PREJUDICE?

Will you forget you've always thought a good cigarette *must* cost 25 cents?

Then we promise it will be a case of "love at first sight" when you light your first Murad—and when the box is finished you will buy Murads an engagement ring.

We promise you a *much better* cigarette than many of the 25 cent brands you have been smoking.

We promise you one of the world's perfect pleasures—the taste of *PURE* Turkish tobaccos, 17 varieties of which are used in making MURADS.

Murads should be judged not by their price but by their real worth.

S. Anargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

Everywhere—Why?

Take your summer music with you! $40.85 buys the Columbia Grafonola "Jewel" and 18 selections. Hear it at any Columbia dealer's today!

An ideal musical instrument for the summer camp, the seashore, country or mountain cottage. Easy to take there and just as easy to bring it back if you don't want to leave it behind.

There is no need to take your big instrument along for the summer. The "Jewel" is light, compact and entirely enclosed with a lid.

For all-round pleasure and entertainment—just the thing for the impromptu or formal dance.

The Columbia Grafonola "Jewel" costs $35—and with your choice of 9 double-disc 65-cent Columbia records—18 selections in all—it costs you just $40.85.

Hear the "Jewel" at your dealer's—and select your records from the big Columbia Catalog.

Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog

Columbia Grafonolas (Columbia Note the Name) **Double-Disc Records**

Columbia Grafonola "Jewel" $35

Completely enclosed with lid. In selected quartered golden oak. Plays three records with one winding. Equipped with exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Possesses the superb Columbia tone.

If you want a "Jewel" for the summer, we'll take it in trade for a more expensive instrument when you get back in the fall. Come and open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

3rd Avenue at 121st Street | Park Row at Chatham Sq.

BOUND VOLUME OF

WAR PICTURES

For One Dollar

Ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial—slightly shopworn—may be had in substantial cloth binding for $1.00. These unsurpassed pictures of the European war, printed in beautiful rotogravure, furnish a permanent, vital photographic record of the greatest conflict in the world's history. The volume measures 11x17 inches, and contains 240 pages.

For sale at booksellers and department stores, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Times Square, New York.

ALL THE RECORDS

Everything You Want to Hear.

NOTHING DOWN

No first payment required for any Graphophone, whether $15 or $200 Instrument. Easy deferred payments. No interest, no extras.

CORT SALES CO.,

356 8th Ave. (Just below 31st St.)

Ask Us For It!

Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

THE GRAFONOLA SHOP

143 West 125th Street.

Phone Morningside 2723

Your "Jewel" Is Here!

Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some for you!

Columbia Graphophone Co.

83 Chambers Street

We Have It

for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too!

F. G. SMITH,

Bradbury Piano Warerooms

Phone Murray Hill, 3335.

335 Fifth Ave., Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Paddle Seas

This is the dry dock for the great American fleet of trouble-chasers — the silent, buoyant, rippling canoes of vacationists.

A Summer cruise far from the danger zone—safe from the submarines.

On getting exactly the right canoe and equipment depends the success of the trip.

For lake travel, river work, portage trails, this waterway or that—A. & F. canoes include the types and models found best by experienced canoeists.

The entire sport is here treated in the same thoroughbred manner as golf, tennis, fishing, camping and hunting.

Canoes and Their Equipment

Borden canoes—an A. & F. specialty to meet the demand for a strong, reliable canoe at moderate price — seven models; $31.50 to $33.50.

The famous Morris canoes —spruce gunwales—mahogany paddling seat frames—braces and decks dark green; $40 to $47.

Mastigouche canoes, for use where frequent portages and bad trails are encountered—strongest and most durable light canoe made; $43 and $45.

Canoe paddles, canoe cushions, back rests, canoe tents, luncheon kits, duffle bags, packs, cook outfits and life preservers.

Abercrombie & Fitch Outing Clothes

Apparel that is the standard all over the world—combining practical usefulness with the smartness for which this house is noted.

Flannels and tweeds for the motorist, the golfer and the tennis player—not a few experimental models, but the most complete line in America.

The new Coldstream duck, water repellent suits and garments for fishing, camping, riding and cross-country motoring.

Women's suits of pongee, Viyella flannel, Grampian homespun, imported tweeds, khaki, corduroy, linens and crashes.

Golf and tennis skirts and shirts, specially designed A. & F. sporting hats; and the celebrated line of A. & F. sporting shoes for women.

English Archery Goods

Archery is again one of the most fashionable sports for country house parties.

Every requisite of the game.

Lawn bowls, English croquet sets, duck-on-a-rock, boomerangs, tennis court supplies, after-dinner golf, roulette wheels, chess, checkers, and all card games.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

COLUMBIA HONORS WOMAN WITH LL. D.

Rare Distinction for Louisa Lee Schuyler, Member of Famous American Families.

EIGHT MEN TO GET DEGREES

To be Conferred by President Butler at the Commencement in Gymnasium Hall Today.

Columbia University will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon a woman today for the first time in its history. The recipient of this rare honor will be Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder of the State Charities Aid Association, and the originator of the first American Training School for Nurses. She is a great granddaughter of General Phillip Schuyler of the American Revolution and a great granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, who was a member of the Class of 1777 at Columbia.

Eight men of prominence have also been selected by the university as recipients of honorary degrees. President Nicholas Murray Butler will confer the degrees at the 161st commencement exercises today in the university gymnasium hall.

Charles Ransom Miller, editor-in-chief of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be honored with the degree of doctor of letters.

General Hugh Lenox Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will have conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. The same degree will be bestowed upon Judge Nathan Cardozo, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and Myron Timothy Herrick, former Governor of Ohio, and recently Ambassador to the French Republic.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor, will be honored with the degree of Master of Arts. Rear Admiral Robert Stanislaw Griffin, engineer in chief of the navy, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, together with Arthur Louis Day, organizer of the Geophysical Laboratory and well known in fields of physical research. Ralph Brauwer Pomeroy of the General Theological Seminary, will receive the degree of Master of Arts.

It is expected that more than 2,500 degrees will be conferred at Columbia this morning in the commencement exercises. The classes in all the departments of the university have been unusually large, and the number of degrees to be awarded passes all former records at the university, which now stands forth as the largest in the world.

The program today opens with the grand academic procession to the university gymnasium, starting from the library steps at 9:30 in the morning. All of the prospective recipients of degrees will appear in the line, gowned in their robes and mortar boards. Barnard will have a large delegation of girls and the women of Teachers' College will form a large part of the line of students to receive the degrees. The Faculty will follow the students, and the Trustees will bring up the rear with the recipients of the honorary degrees and Dr. Butler.

The candidates for the honorary degrees will be presented by Professor Edward Delavan Perry, Jay Professor of Greek, and the University Orator. The deans of the various departments will present the students for their degrees.

Immediately following the formal exercises in the gymnasium, the pylon at the corner of Broadway and 116th Street will be presented by the Class of 1890, School of Arts and Mines. The work on the erection of this pylon was being rushed to completion yesterday, and it is expected it will be in readiness for unveiling today.

The rest of the day will be given over to the alumni for reunion and general celebration. At the alumni luncheon, which will be held in the gymnasium, the recipients of honorary degrees will be called upon for short addresses, which will be followed by President Butler's review of academic events at the university.

In the afternoon the alumni costume parade will be held on South Field, and following this the baseball team will play the University of Pennsylvania nine. The Barnard alumni will hold their annual costume parade later in the afternoon on the Milbank quadrangle.

The alumni will form on the library steps after the dinner in the gymnasium and sing and give vaudeville acts. It is expected that 2,000 spectators will be seated in the South Court to witness the performances of the alumni.

Last night was campus night at the university. The entire campus was decorated with Japanese lanterns and a band concert was held. The campus was thronged with the graduating students and their guests.

TO BE COLUMBIA TRUSTEE.

Arthur S. Dwight Is Selected by the Alumni Association.

Arthur Smith Dwight of the class of 1885, School of Mines, was nominated yesterday alumni trustee of Columbia University. Thirty-nine delegates from alumni associations all over the country and Cuba and Mexico met in the Seth Low Library and cast their ballots almost unanimously for Mr. Dwight. He will serve for six years under the alumni system worked out some years ago after being elected by the trustees at their next meeting.

Many years have been spent by Mr. Dwight in Mexico in engineering work, and he is prominent among engineers in this city. He was born at Tauntan, Mass., and was graduated in 1882 from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He had many exciting experiences while in Mexico and headed a small band that kept off a mob at the time of the revolution against President Diaz. He was reported to have been killed and read of his obituary.

When elected Mr. Dwight will take the place of Benjamin B. Lawrence, '78 Mines, whose term expires June 30. Mr. Lawrence was the first alumni trustee elected under the scheme to secure alumni representation on the board.

DIPLOMAS AT TARRYTOWN.

Miss C. Mason's and Miss Knox's Schools Graduate Twenty.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—Miss C. Mason's School, the Castle, completed its twentieth year today when the commencement exercises were held. Miss Mason presented diplomas to fifteen graduates, and the address to the class was by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, who spoke on "Living One's Life."

The graduates were: The Misses Mildred Ledinnghaus, St. Louis; Edith M. Olds, Portland, Ore.; Katherine Cutter, Leominster, Mass.; Constance Atwood, Stonington, Conn.; Charlotte Belle Cooper, Cleveland, Ohio; Beatrice M. Dierks, Lincoln Neb.; Mildred M. Feltman, Brooklyn; Laura Knoop, Chicago; Virginia Lamar, San Antonio, Texas; Helen Christinelau, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Elizabeth Lawsdon, Indianapolis; Sarah Booth Miller, Washington; Marion Stuart Morison, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hilda Burrows Reeb, Brooklyn; Florence Alice Thurlow, Boston.

Graduates at the Miss Knox School were addressed today by the Rev. E. Rothesay Miller of Bryn Mawr, who spoke on "Japanese Ideals in Education." The graduates were the Misses Arthella Ainsworth of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Martha Boyer of Chicago, Roberta Lewis of St. Louis, Mo.; Shigeyo Miura of Tokio, Japan, and Marjorie Maldron of San Francisco.

BARNARD SENIORS PLANT IVY.

Graduating Class Hold Class Day Reception on Campus.

The caped and gowned seniors of Barnard College marched across their campus yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to hold their Ivy Day ceremony at Brooks Hall. Lillian Goskin, who delivered the oration, spoke of the custom of planting ivy, and said: "We must show the world how to hold a common ideal and cherish it as we do this green, growing thing. We must kindle with it the minds and hearts of others until some day the mighty conflagration of truth will burn over the world—and not the hell fires of hate and doubt and lust."

The class sang their senior song and Irene Hickok, Chairman of Ivy Day, invited the guests to go to the dancing and refreshment end of the campus. Both Miss Goskin and Miss Hickok were initiated into Phi Beta Kappa yesterday and both received graduate fellowships.

The pretty Barnard campus will soon be dismantled of some of its most luxuriant shrubbery when the new students' building is started, and so this Ivy Day dance was the last one to be held in that corner of the rose bordered grounds.

The Ivy Day Committee comprised, besides Miss Hickok, the Misses Banker, Paddock, Skenker, Webber, Butler, and Levi.

TO PUT $14,500,000 IN SCHOOL-HOSPITAL

Columbia Asks $7,500,000 to Make Up Her Share in Great Plant on the Heights.

$4,100,000 FOR ENDOWMENT

Presbyterians Have $7,000,000 to Put Into New Hospital—Plans for Future Needs.

A more detailed statement of the plans of Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital to create a great medical centre on Washington Heights on the old site of the American League Baseball Park was given out yesterday by Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia.

The financial summary in the statement to show the part Columbia is to take in the enterprise calls for $7,500,000. For the new medical school the fund needed is estimated at $2,000,000, which credits $300,000 as the value of the present site of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A general endowment of $4,000,000 is sought for Columbia's part of the plan.

The plan calls for the immediate erection of a building for administration, a building to house the medical sciences, the Crocker Cancer Research laboratories, and a school of sanitary science and public health, a building to house the hospital, with capacity for 1,200 patients; a building for the Vanderbilt Clinic, to serve also as the out-patient department of the hospital; dormitories for 400 medical students, with dining hall for students and instructors, and a building to house a training school for nurses and to serve as the nurses' home. The plan also provides space for a possible building for the Sloane Hospital. A considerable part of the area is to be left for future institutes or foundations which may affiliate themselves with the hospital and the university.

The buildings of the new College of Physicians and Surgeons must contain all the departments which are now housed in the present building and in addition sufficient room for the permanent location of the George Crocker Cancer Research Foundation. It may be found desirable to supply the necessary floor space by a subdivision into several buildings and to develop the school as separate institutes. At present a central building with executive offices and general lecture rooms and two laboratory buildings should suffice.

The Sloane Hospital has been developed to so high a grade of efficiency, the report says, as to render it desirable to leave it in its present situation, but space should be set aside for the future use of the Sloane Hospital in case it should ever be desired to move to the new site.

The plans of the Presbyterian Hospital provide for a building designed to contain 650 beds. It will include the regular services of every general hospital, and in addition eight separate ward services for special genito-urinary surgery, for orthopedic surgery, for diseases of the eye, ear, and nose and throat, for diseases of children, for diseases of the nervous system, and for diseases of the skin, and a ward service for every department represented in the Vanderbilt Clinic, as well as seventy-five private rooms. The plans further provide a prearranged scheme for largely increasing the plant.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is at present maintained at an estimated deficiency of about $150,000 a year. A careful study of the needs for a new department of sanitation and public health shows that for the purpose an addition is needed to the funds of the university to meet an additional annual expenditure of $40,000. In addition, the hospital will need sums sufficient to carry on the entire plant to its full capacity. The building of a 650-bed hospital involves a construction cost of $3,250,000. If 575 beds are ward beds, an endowment of $9,200,000 is necessary to capitalize the running expenses of the whole. The Presbyterian Hospital has an accumulated property value of about $7,000,000. If this be applied to the development of the new site, $1,000,000 must go for land, $3,000,000 for construction, and $3,000,000 for endowment.

To provide for the new buildings and the site, the report says, and to carry into effect the realization of the plans for the proper equipment of the Medical School the university must raise $7,500,000, in accordance with the following schedule:

New bldg. for School of Medicine	$1,750,000
Rebuilding Vanderbilt Clinic	450,000
New equipment	100,000
	$2,300,000
Estimated value of half of 59th St. site, half being reserved for Sloane Hospital	800,000
Net cost of new Medical School buildings and equipment	$2,000,000
Estimated cost of new site	1,000,000
Estimated cost of dormitory	400,000
Endowment for sanitary science and public health	1,000,000
For general endowment	3,100,000
Total to be raised by Columbia	$7,500,000

This is in addition to the sums needed by the Presbyterian Hospital.

"The alliance between Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital," the report adds, "has opened a way to overcome the deficiency in both medical teaching and research. Since 1911 the problems has been studied in all its aspects and the university and the hospital now join in submitting to New York and the nation a project for one of the world's greatest centres of medical teaching and research. The plan involves a modern and complete general hospital surrounded by a group of special hospitals and clinics, as in European cities, and also the rebuilding and equipment on the more highly approved plans, and with adequate endowment, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons which has for four generations trained so large a proportion of the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States. Both university and hospital have turned aside from their individual projects of improvement to unite in this new joint undertaking which may be made of such inestimable value to medical science."

General B. F. Tracy Doing Well.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, is recovering from the injuries received when a horse and wagon collided with his automobile at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue on Monday. At his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, it was said yesterday that he was doing well.

BOY HOLDUP IN BROADWAY.

Youngsters Rob Companion Because They Needed 50 Cents Badly.

Eight little boys, engaged apparently in a friendly scuffle, attracted a large crowd at Broadway and Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon. Suddenly the tumbling mass of youngsters became disengaged and seven of them fled in all directions while one boy who had been on the bottom, scrambled to his feet, shouting:

"They got my half dollar!"

Two men who were watching the struggle, realizing the lad had been held-up, pursued one of the band and caught the fugitive near Eighth Avenue. They turned him over to Policeman Flanagan, who said the boy admitted taking the fifty-cent piece from the other boy, and then slipped it to one of his accomplices. The boy said he was Emil Schardt, 11 years old, of 405 West Forty-eighth Street. The victim said he was Joseph Gallo, 11 years old, of 423 West Forty-first Street, and explained that he earned a half dollar every afternoon after school delivering papers.

"Are you ambitious to be a hold-up man?" Schardt was asked, when led before Lieutenant Noble at the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

"Nop, we needed the fifty cents bad," replied the little prisoner.

"What were you going to do with it?" asked the Lieutenant.

"We were going to have a lot of fun," admitted the youngster.

Emil was released on bail furnished by his father, and was directed to appear in the Children's Court this morning to answer to a charge of juvenile delinquency.

ARRESTED AS AN ANARCHIST

Maximiliano Olay, a Cuban Cigar-maker, Faces Deportation.

Maximiliano Olay, a Cuban, 21 years old, who said he was a cigar-maker of 119th Street and Seventh Avenue, was arrested yesterday in a branch Post Office at 103d St. and Third Avenue by Detective Conroy of the Second Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of anarchy. The warrant for his arrest was obtained by J. B. Dinsmore of the Department of Labor, and Olay was taken to Ellis Island, where he will have a hearing today to show cause why he should not be deported.

The warrant was issued last April, and the complaint charges the prisoner with traveling about the country making speeches against the civil Government and advocating its overthrow. Olay also used the name Juan Escoto.

ALL GAS APPLIANCES IN THE HOTEL MAJESTIC'S KITCHENS

Gas is the only fuel used in the Hotel Majestic Kitchens

Under the present new management the Hotel Majestic kitchens have been thoroughly overhauled. Obsolete appliances have given place to the latest and most efficient types of Gas Ranges, Broilers, Steam-tables, etc., etc.

The Hotel Majestic kitchens insure cooking under absolutely hygienic conditions.

Gas is a clean, dependable fuel. We not only install the Gas appliances in Club, Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens, but we regularly inspect the equipment *free of charge* to insure the highest degree of efficiency.

Have one of our experts call on you. Communicate with any one of these Manhattan or Bronx Gas Offices:

No. 157 Hester Street *Tel. Canal 8400*
No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*
No. 36 Union Square *Tel. Stuyvesant 1302*
No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 2348*
No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. *Tel. Audubon 4600*
Courtlandt Av. & 148th St. *Tel. Melrose 8000*
No. 1815 Webster Avenue *Tel. Tremont 3610*

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

GREENHUT'S
J. R. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
Kept up at the Standard
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Summer Goods Sacrificed!

If you have an eye for economy—if money saving is your object—then you cannot afford to overlook these sales—come today!

BUY LIBERALLY EVERYTHING YOU NEED NOW, AND FOR THE LATE SUMMER

(Because of the record attendance daily, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.)

Men's & Youths' $17.50 to $30 Suits for
Sale Today at **$12.75, $14.65, & $18.75**

Broken and hairline stripes; smartest checks and plaids; silk mixtures and plain colored materials in variety.

Men's $30 Blue Serge Suits; Sale Price Today $18.75
The famous imported serges of Martin Sons & Co.

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 Trousers; Sale Price Today $2.65
Blue serges, fancy worsteds and cassimeres. All sizes.

Jewelry Specials
75c Cuff Links and Scarf Pin Sets—gold filled; for men or boys; sale price 45c
$2.95 German Silver Ring Mesh Bags—fancy fringe; narrow etched top; 5 inches; sale price $1.95
$2.95 "Ceylona" Pearl Necklaces—several lengths and sizes; beautiful pearls; sale price $1

Baby Carriages
$21.75 Genuine Reed Baby Carriages — shell design; tubular gear; heavy rubber tires; sale price $15.95

Trunks and Bags
$6.95 Sole Leather Travelling Bags—French sewed edges; solid brass lock and catches; leather lined; sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18 in.; sale price $5.85
$7.50 Knockabout Trunks—canvas covered; hardwood slats; brass clamps and corners; two sole leather straps; deep tray with hat box; sizes 32, 34, 36; sale price $5.95

Boys' Clothing
50c to 75c Trousers—fancy mixtures and khaki cloth knickerbockers; sizes 6 to 16 years; sale price 39c
Washable "Oliver Twist" Straight Knee Trousers—sizes 3 to 8 years: 39c
Wash Suits for Boys—numerous styles and models in splendid washable materials; sizes 2½ to 7 years; sale price 65c
$4.50 and $6 Blue Serge Suits—Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket models; lined knickerbocker trousers; sizes 7 to 17 years; sale price, $3.45 and $4.65

Knit Underwear & Hosiery
25c and 35c Hosiery—for women and men; seconds of a well-known guaranteed brand; all sizes; sale price 12c
50c Fine Ribbed Combination Suits—for women; lace or plain knees; sale price 29c
$1 to $1.25 Hosiery for Women—fancy boot and plain colored full-fashioned pure silk stockings; black, white and all colors; sale price 69c

Motor Boats
$165 Motor Boat—16 ft.; 3 H.-P.; sale price $138
$510 Concave Stern Motor Boat—20 ft.; 10 H.-P.; sale price $345
$795 Cabin Cruiser—24 ft.; 10 H.-P.; sale price $465

Dinner Sets
$11.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—these are 100-piece sets. Choice of three beautiful border decorations. Only 100 sets to sell at this sale price $8.95
$2.50 Sterling Silver-handle Serving Articles — (Extra Heavy Quality)—Choice of Cake Knives, Salad Forks, Berry Spoons; handsomely engraved. Some inlaid with black enamel; sale price $1.25

Blouses
$1 and $1.25 White Blouses—dainty styles of linene, lingerie, voile and crepe; lace and embroidery trimmed; sale price 79c
$2.98 Blouses—Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Voile; white and colors; sale price $1.98

Handkerchiefs
5c Handkerchiefs for Men—plain white; hemstitched; sale price, each 3c
12½c Handkerchiefs—for men; odds and ends; all linen; with initials; sale price, each 8c

Drug Department
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap—15c size 5c
Absorbent Cotton—1-lb. roll 15c

Sporting Goods Specials
$1 Floating Minnow Pails—sale price 65c
$1.95 Ball-Bearing Roller Skates—sale price 85c
$12.50 Couch Hammocks—sale price $8.50

Refrigerators
$8.50 Lift Cover Refrigerators—38 inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; sale price $5.95

Garden Implements
80c Wooden Hose Reels—sale price 59c
$1.75 Iron Hose Reels—sale price $1.25
$2.15 Canal Wheelbarrows—sale price $1.49
$3 Cotton Garden Hose—very strong and durable; 25-ft.; sale price $2.19
$6 Cotton Garden Hose—50-ft.; sale price $4.49

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Main Building
As many sets of these "S & H" Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

If you are not a Charge Customer you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

You might use it for a step ladder, if need be, and the drawers would still run silent and smooth. This extra strength is a "factor of safety" built into every Shaw-Walker Steel File.

DRAWERS will run silent and smooth for 100 years, without repair or attention, in this new Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File.

WHY? Because both file and drawers are built of channel steel construction just like a skyscraper.

FURTHERMORE, —each is welded into one piece of solid steel by electric spot-welding and gas-welding.

No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

7½% to 25% greater filing capacity than any other steel file.

We'll send one to your office for inspection. No obligation or expense. Phone Franklin 2261 today. Or write for catalog.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

SURPRISES IN BELMONT PARK RACING—LAWN TENNIS—GREAT NECK POLO—GOLF

AMALFI'S FIRST WIN ON BELMONT TRACK

Old Campaigner Had Raced Many Times There Without Success.

Outstanding among the events at the Belmont Park track yesterday was the victory of Amalfi in the last race of the day. Amalfi is not a very important bit of horseflesh in himself, and R. T. Wilson does not consider him one of the stars of his string. Yet the old stager, for he has now joined the class of horses which after they have passed their seventh birthday, appear in all racing records as "aged," has been a useful horse. While he has won races at most of the tracks hereabout as well as in Maryland, it has so happened that Amalfi never won a race at the Belmont Park track until yesterday, even though he has started a full score of times as favorite for races in which he contested. He has finished second and third in many of these, but until yesterday failed to get his chestnut nozzle first past the judges. It was only by the very narrowest of margins that he got there then, for Al Bloch was so close to him when the pair rushed by the winning post that only the judges could say certainly which one of them had won. The crowd, knowing the peculiarity of Amalfi's career at Belmont Park, gave the old campaigner a rousing cheer when he at last won over the left-handed course which has always been so troublesome to him.

That shrewd "Kentucky bunch" had some fun with the layers of odds when they put over two good things in Sprint and O'Sullivan. The former, which is an inmate of the John E. Madden stable, has raced here a couple of times without impressing any one, even her owner, as being of very much account. Yesterday she seemed to have found her mislaid speed with the odds 7 to 1 against her, defeating the pair of fillies from the Gifford Cochran stable, which were the favorites with James Butler's Variety a hot second choice. When the race looked to be a certainty for Feminist, with Variety the probable winner of the second money, Sprint came with a rush from the rear and beat them both home by a length, and no upset probabilities.

O'Sullivan, on the other hand, was an entirely unknown quantity to race-goers here, as he had been racing in Louisville, his last appearance having been there a couple of weeks ago. The "clockers," who are supposed to have all the inside information about the horses at the track, had evidently overlooked this one, and there seemed to be no backing for him even at the quoted odds of 15 to 1. Every one had it figured out that either Hurakan or Guy Fisher would win, and they were the only two which received any considerable backing. The Kentucky crowd were said to have put their money down in poolrooms all over the country, and to have pulled off a very comfortable coup in that way, though what better than 15 to 1 they wanted did not appear to the average race-goer. Be that as it may, O'Sullivan trimmed Guy Fisher by a half length after a desperate finish, and Hurakan was a poor third to the stranger from Kentucky. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; purse $400; five furlongs straight. Time—1:00.

Damrosch, August Belmont's br. c., by Rock Sand-Dissembler, 110 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Dugan).....1nk
Hands Off, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 110, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Warrington).....2no
Murphy and Maggie Quince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Ray o' Light, J. H. Louchena's ch. c., 4 years, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Steward).....1
Orotund, R. O. Miller's ch. f., 4, 102, 15 to 5 and 6 to 5, (Ural).....2no
Robinetta, James McManus's b. f., 4, 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Buxton).....3h
Camellia, Sir Denrah, Doctor Duenner, Otto Floto, and Beethoven also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; purse $400; four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:53.

Sprint, J. E. Madden's b. f., by Rock Sand-Sprite, 112 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Dreyer).....1h
Feminist, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 112, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Broom Corn,) (Warrington).....2no
Variety, James Butler's ch. f., 112, 11 to 5 and even, (Bovel).....3½
Broom Corn, Hidden Star, and Rae B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:42.

O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5 years, by Odd Fellow-Rosinante, 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Buxton)....1½
Guy Fisher, E. F. Cooney's b. h., aged, 110, 13 to 5 and even, (Byrne).....2h
Hurakan, D. J. Leary's b. f., 4, 115, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Dugan).....3h
Darvish and Perthshire also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Old Salt, J. H. Lewis's b. g., 6 years, by Seaborne II.-Sallie Thomason, 147 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (Henderson).....1½
Frijolee, M. Smart's b. g., 5, 135, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Stevenson).....2no
Foxcraft, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 6, 147, 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Allen).....3no
Aberfeldy and Biddy McGee also ran. Winner, entered to be sold for $400, was bought by M. Coburn for $900.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; selling; purse $500; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:52 3-5.

Amalfi, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., aged, by The Scribe-Tarantella, 109 pounds, 1 to 2 and out, (McCahey).....1no
Al Bloch, S. Lewis's ch. h., 5, 99, 16 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Lowder).....2no
Jawbone, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 6, 96, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Hopkins).....3

ROAMER AND REGRET HERE.

Crack Horses That Won Kentucky Stakes Arrive at Belmont Park.

Pilgrims from Belmont Park to Kentucky have now all returned to the home stable, James Rowe having arrived with the horses belonging to Harry Payne Whitney, including Regret, winner of the Kentucky Derby, and Borrow, winner of the Kentucky Handicap. With them came a check for about $25,000, which represented their winnings in the two races. Slumber II. and Regina, also the property of Mr. Whitney, both of which had been sent to the Woodbine track in Canada to win a couple of rich stakes, also returned, but their trainer, Albert Simons, did not bring home any check, as the pair failed to win the two events for which they had been specially pointed. Now that they are back it is expected that all of them will soon be seen in races at Belmont, as Regret is eligible for both the Ladies' Handicap and the Belmont Stakes, both of which are carded to be run on Saturday next.

Andrew Miller has also returned, bringing back his horse Roamer, which proved to be the best horse of 1914. He was sent to Kentucky especially to win the Kentucky Handicap, in which he was the top weight. The muddy track and the weight he had to carry interfered with the plan of his owner, and the trip may prove to be a costly one, as the horse pulled up lame after the race and will be thrown out of training for a time to allow him to recover. It is possible that he will not be able to start before the Saratoga meeting.

Belmont Park Entries Today.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Forecast, 103 pounds; Fair Count, 108; Half Rock, 108; Sam McMeekin, 108; Gino, 105; E. Truscan, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; seven-eighths of a mile on main course. Adams Express 108 pounds; Top Hat, 109; Runec, 103; Kilkenny Boy, 106; Distance, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old. The Fashion; five furlongs straight. Grace, 111 pounds; Lorac, 111; Lady Hillington, 107; Smoothbore, 107; Pielone, 115; Malachite, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Harlem, selling; one mile. Doublet, 108 pounds; Hedge, 113; G. M. Miller, 114; Flittergold, 116; Montresor, 110; Amalfi, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling; five furlongs, straight. High Chair, 122 pounds; Stellarine, 105; Jerry, Jr., 100; Devonshire Dolly, 100; Dr. Cremer, 103; Miss Philbin, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs, straight. Forecast, 95 pounds; Amans, 100; Striker, 114; Votes, 112; Hill Stream, 112; Superhuman, 102; Lost Fortune, 114; Aviator, 109; Beethoven, 100; Stonehenge, 119; Song of Valley, 109; Wanda Pitzer, 112; Minstrel, 107; Menlo Park, 100; Plantagenet, 102; E. Truscan, 97; Hermis, Jr., 114; Duke of Dunbar, 102.

Piping Rock Entries Today.

Broad Hollow Plate, hacks and hunters; one mile and a furlong. Cloud, 178 pounds; Duty, 135; Madbald, 156; Free and Easy, 140; Flatrun, 135; Hammond Pass, 138; Knight of Merci and Nosegay, 148 each; Superstition, 152; Senegambian, 146; Sandow, 140; Willing, 156; Walking Fox, 135.

North Shore Plate, selling steeplechase; about two miles. Astute, 136 pounds; Bryndor, 133; Devoter, 132; El Bart, 156; Old Salt, 144; Rock Fish, 130; Syosset, 145; Senegambian, 136; Skibbereen, 152; Swish and The Elephant, 139 each; Timber Wolf, 144; Worstdale, 132; Wooltex, 133; Yarico, 135; Zellwood, 132.

Fox Point Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; about one mile. Amalfi, 126 pounds; Armament and Ambrose, 105 each; Absconder, 103; Adams Express, 116; Ben Dale, 93; Broomleaf, 95; Chivalry, 98; Distance, 101; Doublet, 107; Ethan Allen, 99; Flatrun, 90; Holiday, 108; Hedge, 109; Montresor, 120; Rhine Maiden, 103; Razzano, 108; Roly, 98; Spearhead, 104; Singsong, 92; Star Gaze, 120; Sand Hog, 98; Saratoga, 100; Volant, 101.

Cooperstown Plate, steeplechase; about two miles. Always First, 130 pounds; Adventuress, 141; Blankenburg, 155; Cabaret, 147; Compliment, 166; Devoter, 131; Election Bet, 130; El Bart, 154; Flatrun and Indian Arrow, 130 each; Pebeto, 134; Rock Fish, 130; Syosset, 143; Single Stick, 155; Skibbereen, 150; Swish and The Elephant, 137 each; Timber Wolf, 142.

Roslyn Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; about six furlongs. Armament and Ambrose, 190 pounds each; Andes, 150; Ben Dale, 138; Bill Dudley, 148; Culvert, 146; Doublet, 148; Etruscan, 142; Gammon, 138; Grecian Bend and Hammond Pass, 135 each; Mr. Specs, 134; Rosemarine, 135; Razzano, 148; Rosa Russell and Singsong 135 each; Stonehenge, 148; Single Stick, 145; Suwannee, 135.

Motor Route to Apawamis Links.

Motorists who wish to see the golfers contest for the metropolitan championship on the links of the Apawamis Club, at Rye, N. Y., starting today, may take the following route: Follow Broadway to 155th Street, cross the viaduct to Jerome Avenue. There take 167th Street to the Grand Concourse to Pelham Parkway. Follow Pelham Parkway to White Plains Avenue, and then turn to the left for two blocks. At the fork of the road take the turn on the right, the Boston Post Road, and follow it into Rye. Trains leave Grand Central at 6:43, 8:17, 9:18, 10:06, and 11: 03. The golfing begins at 8 o'clock.

WARD AND VOSHELL QUALIFY AT TENNIS

Close Matches in Tourney for Eastern State Title—Miss Wagner Again a Winner.

Vanderbilt Ward and S. Howard Voshell, present and former champions of the Bronx, qualified for the fifth round of the Eastern New York State lawn tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. Ward defeated Charles Chambers after two hard sets at 6-3, 6-4, and Voshell triumphed over W. S. Andrews by the score of 6-1, 6-4. The best match in the men's singles was between C. L. Johnson, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate champion, and Frederick C. Baggs, which required two deuce sets to decide. Johnson showed a finished style and although hard pushed by his opponent he managed to pull through at 7-5, 7-5.

Miss Bessie Holden and Miss Marie Wagner, the former national indoor title holder, came through in the upper half of the semi-finals in the women's singles. This event was carried through, owing to the number of defaults. Both the semi-finalists had little trouble in winning their matches and outclassed the other contestants.

The men's doubles were advanced with but two matches of importance played. In all probability the final round will bring together Alrick H. Man and Cedric Major and S. Howard Voshell and Frederick B. Baggs, Jr. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—Charles Chambers defeated R. W. Haller, 6—0, 6—0; W. S. Andrews defeated L. D. Root, 7—5, 6—3; C. L. Johnson, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Baggs, Jr., 7—5, 7—5; H. N. Robinson defeated S. Hunnewell by default.

Fourth Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Charles Chambers, 6—3, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated W. S. Andrews, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Alrick H. Man and Cedric Major defeated Count Otto Salm and C. Zehrmann by default; C. M. Ead and S. Hunnewell defeated Dr. Norton and A. Dusenbery, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2; C. Black and R. E. Rogers defeated J. Gammon and H. Gammon by default.

Second Round—A. Behr and V. D. Ward defeated C. Black and R. E. Rogers, 11—9, 11—9.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre by default; Mrs. Gwynne Evans defeated Mrs. H. S. Rothschild by default; Mrs. J. J. White defeated Mrs. A. Humphries by default; Mrs. H. H. Bonn defeated Miss Elizabeth Handy by default.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. A. D. Hammett by default; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Gwynee Evans by default; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope by default; Miss C. Farrelly defeated Miss Florence Ballin by default; Mrs. H. H. Bonn defeated Mrs. J. J. White by default; Mrs. A. C. Jenkins defeated Mrs. H. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss M. Gammage, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Britton defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rothschild by default; Mrs. Clark and Butler Norton defeated Mrs. A. C. Jenkins and partner by default.

Second Round—Miss Anne Fish and Dr. A. W. Waite defeated Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Britton by default; Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead by default; Mrs. Royal Victor and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne Evans, 7—5, 7—5; Miss M. Gammage and W. J. Cassidy defeated Miss Anne Fish and Dr. A. W. Waite, 6—3, 1—6, 9—7.

One-Sided Polo at Bala.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Philadelphia Country Club polo team defeated Devon 12 goals to 5½ in the final match for the Woodcrest Cup today at Bala. The winners earned fourteen goals and lost two by penalties. Devon was allowed a handicap or five goals, earned one, and was penalized one-half.

EASTERN STATES TENNIS.

Mrs. Wallach and Craig Biddle Defeated in Mixed Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 1.—today's play in the women's tennis championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles was of a varied nature. The third round in singles was concluded as also was the first round in ladies' doubles and in mixed doubles and a start made in the consolation singles.

It remained for the mixed doubles to furnish the most thrilling match of the tournament. In this event Miss Dorothy Disston and A. D. Thayer, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, were drawn for the second round with Mrs. Barger-Wallach of Newport and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia. Miss Disston and Thayer fully expected to be beaten, so when they won after close to two hours' play they surprised even themselves as well as the gallery.

Of the eight players remaining in the championship singles only Mrs. C. N. Beard, Cynwyd; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Merion, and Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, are from the Philadelphia district. Miss Kennedy and Miss Walsh meet in the fourth round tomorrow and Mrs. Beard plays Mrs. Barger-Wallach. In the other matches Mrs. Marshall MacLean will play Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, and Miss Claire Cassel, New York, takes on Mrs. D. P. Wood of California. This is the round before the semi-final. The summaries:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—Mrs. Marshall MacLean, Morristown, N. J., defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, defeated Miss Elizabeth Porter, Washington, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Claire Cassel, New York, defeated Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. D. P. Wood, Shrewsbury, defeated Miss I. A. Kissell, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. C. N. Beard, Cynwyd, defeated Miss Miriam Steever, Andover, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport Casino, defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, Merion, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, defeated Miss Edith Runk, Merion, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Merion, defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith, Merion, 6—4, 8—6.

Doubles.—First Round—Miss Edith Runk and Miss Mary Williams defeated Miss M. Willets and Mrs. J. Pauling, 6—2, 8—7; Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss Marion Fenno defeated Miss E. M. Fox and Mrs. Golbert Harvey, 6—3, 6—4; Miss M. Thompson and Miss M. Williard defeated Mrs. W. P. Newhall and Miss Sophie Norris, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2; Miss Helen Alexander and Miss Dorothy Disston defeated Miss M. Taylor and Miss M. Coates, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Agnes Kennedy and Mrs. H. H. Smith defeated the Misses E. and A. Hensel, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Eleanor Carey and Miss Emelie Kennedy defeated Miss M. E. Willcox and Miss K. Brinton, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Elizabeth Porter and Miss M. Smith defeated Miss Ethel Dunham and Miss A. Miller, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. D. Paul won from Miss Claire Cassel and partner by default.

Second Round—Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. I. Schlichter, Jr., defeated Miss Evelyn Runk and Mrs. V. N. Bieg, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; the Misses M. and S. Myers won from Mrs. E. R. Wainwright and partner by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Marshall MacLean defeated Mrs. J. G. Hibbs and Mrs. F. B. Gilbert, Jr., 6—2, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Miss E. M. Fox and Edmund Thayer won from Miss Agnes Kennedy and Alfred Dabney by default; Miss Marion Fenno and Alfred Dabney won from Mrs. C. N. Beard and F. M. B. Fisher by default; Mrs. D. Paul and Edgar Scott defeated Miss Miriam Steever and F. E. Dixon, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Phyllis Walsh and F. H. Gibbs defeated Miss Sophie Norris and E. M. Edwards, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. E. Schinzel won from Mrs. I. Schlichter and R. J. Crozier by default; Mrs. Marshall MacLean and W. T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith and L. H. Rush, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Clare Cassel and W. F. Johnson defeated Miss Eleanora Sears and W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and H. C. Townsend defeated Miss M. Taylor and Allan Evans, Jr., 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round—Mrs. D. P. Wood and R. C. Van Vleit defeated Miss M. Coates and E. Kirkland, 7—5, 6—3; Miss I. A. Kissell and C. S. Rogers defeated Miss Edith Runk and A. G. Kolff, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marion Fenno and Alfred Dabney defeated Miss Fox and E. Thayer, 11—9, 6—3; Mrs. Paul and Edgar Scott defeated Miss Walsh and F. H. Gibbs, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Dorothy Disston and A. D. Thayer defeated Mrs. Barker-Wallach and Craig Biddle, 17—15, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Carey and James Carey defeated Mrs. W. C. Freeman and Brooke Edwards, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

POLO SEASON OPENS AT GRACE'S FARM

Meadow Brook Magpies Defeat Great Neck Wanderers in Fast Match.

Tournament polo around New York opened yesterday at Grace's Farm, Great Neck, where the first match of this annual event was played. The trophy for which the four teams entered in the fixture are competing is the third Great Neck Challenge Cup, which has to be won by the same team three times before it becomes the property of the club. Individual cups are added.

Yesterday's game was between Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck Wanderers. The former won by 9½ to 5¼ goals.

For the reason that the players did not show up in time, the game was late in starting. It was 5:24 P. M. before the ball was thrown in. Two or three years ago H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, visited Great Neck during tournament week, and a number of tardy players who delayed the game by not appearing on time were fined.

The Wanderers were allowed two goals by handicap, but this did not help them much, as the Magpies made 2 points in the first period, the opening one in 55 seconds after the ball was put into play; this virtually placed the game on the flat. Dows started the scoring, followed by Raymond Belmont. Just before the period closed E. D. Morgan, Jr., made the Wanderers' first earned goal, which once more gave them a temporary lead.

Had it not been for the fine defensive work of George Milburn, who played back for the Wanderers, Meadow Brook would have had two or three goals to their credit in the second period instead of one. This point was made after almost six minutes of play, and was executed by W. G. Loew, with one of his long drives from the clubhouse side of the field. It was a splendid shot, and went directly between the posts. This once more placed the teams on even terms.

Play was evenly distributed at both ends of the field in the third period. The teams went at it hard and there was plenty of riding off. Raymond Belmont scored for the Magpies, but Heckscher and Morgan added points for the Wanderers, which once again put the game on an even keel. Morgan has developed into a wonderfully versatile player. He is well mounted and can play either side of his pony.

The whole complexion of the match was changed at half time, when the score stood 6 to 4½. The Wanderers lost their half goal when Heckscher crossed Howard Phipps. From the fifth period on the Magpies slowly but surely forged ahead. Great Neck made only one more earned goal before the game closed. The losers held well in the seventh, when Meadow Brook was unable to score and they were mulcted half a goal. Loew rode across Milburn, but in a scrimmage around their own goal Gatens made a safety, which brought their points down to 5¼.

Not to interfere with the racing and polo at Piping Rock today and Saturday the other two matches of the Great Neck tournament have been postponed until next week. On Monday Great Neck first team will play Cooperstown and the winners of that match will play the winners of yesterday in the finals at a date to be announced later. Lineup follows:

Great Neck Wanderers.—M. Heckscher, E. D. Morgan, Jr., B. K. Gatens; back, J. G. Milburn, Jr.

Meadow Brook Magpies.—Raymond Belmont, David Dows, W. G. Loew; back, Howard Phipps.

Goals made: By Magpies—Dows, (4,) Belmont, (3,) Phipps, Loew, (2.) By Wanderers—Morgan, (3,) Heckscher.

Goals earned by Magpies, 10; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 9½. Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 4; allowed by handicap, 2; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 5¼. Eight seven and a half minute periods. Referee, J. C. Cooley.

TENNIS AT AMACASSIN.

Miss Amy Harper Joins Miss Wagner in Semi-Final Round.

There was a marked falling off in the competition yesterday in the tennis turnament of the Amacassin Country Club of Yonkers compared with the opening day. Many of the men entered are engaged in the Eastern New York State championship at Hartsdale, while several other women made the trip to the Merion Cricket Club courts. Three matches were played in the women's singles, Miss Amy Harper being the only player to reach the semi-final round with Miss Marie Wagner, the former national indoor champion. Miss Harper was opposed by Miss Carona Winn, who played an exceptional game, and extended her opponent to the limit. The score was 9—7, 6—4. In the first round Miss Natalie Browning led Miss Katherine Force, 6—0, 4—1, when the match was defaulted by Miss Force.

A. J. Ostendorf, Bedford Park, defeated his clubmate, M. E. Fox in straight sets, and Allen Behr, the Tower Ridge crack, found R. L. Oakley of the home club a hard proposition on the courts, and was forced to three sets to win. Ingo Hartmann advanced to the third round through a victory over E. M. Behar of the Harlem Club at 6—1, 6—3. Benjamin M. Phillips, the veteran, was the only double winner of the day. In the second round he eliminated A. Touissant, Bedford Park, 6—2, 6—4, and in his next match with W. C. Lippincott, New Rochelle he scored an even easier victory, his opponent obtaining but three games. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Katherine Force, 6—0, 4—1, defaulted; Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss R. Whiteside, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Amy Harper defeated Miss Carona Winn, 9—7, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—First Round—E. M. Behar defeated Norman C. Levy by default.

Second Round—A. J. Ostendorf defeated M. E. Fox, 6—2, 6—4; Allen Behr defeated R. L. Oakley, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated A. Touissant, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—Ingo Hartmann defeated E. M. Behar, 6—1, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated W. C. Lippincott, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S EASTERN GOLF.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow Leads Field of Seventy-two at Merion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia, with a card of 86, led the field of 72 players today in the opening round of play for the championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association on the links at Merion.

Eighteen holes of medal play were on today's program and 18 more will be played tomorrow.

Miss Harriet Curtis of Boston and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of this city, each with a card of 88, were the only other contestants to cover the course in less than 90 strokes. Other low scores were: Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, and Mrs. R. H. Stockton, Plainfield, N. J., each 94; Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Brookline, 95; Mrs. E. H. Fitler and Miss Anita Phillips, 97 each, and Mrs. C. F. Fox, 99.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York

HOT WEATHER + OLUS = COMFORT
HOT WEATHER — OLUS = MISERY

¶ OLUS is the only coat-cut union suit. That's what makes the comfort.

¶ Easy to put on, easy to take off—no struggle to dress and undress.

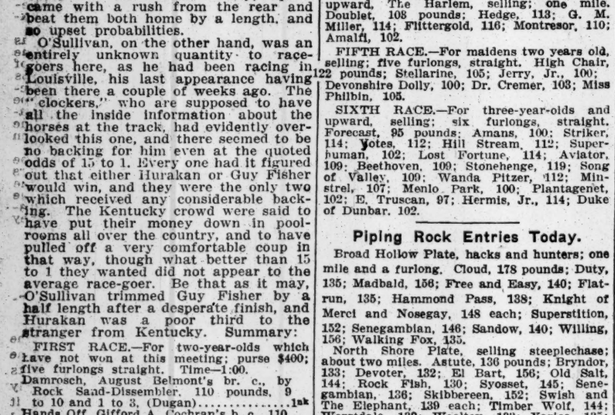
¶ Fits perfectly, with more freedom of action than other union suit.

¶ If it isn't coat-cut, it isn't OLUS, but a substitute.

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

OLUS one-piece pajama, delightful for sleeping or lounging. No strings to tighten or come loose. $1.50 and up.

For Men and Women.
B. & J. BURGHEIMER, PHILLIPS-JONES CO., Inc.
Wholesale Distributors.



Solid Reasons on Which is Based the New Guarantee of

6,000 Miles

for Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

—per guarantee tag attached to each casing.

They averaged 6,760 miles in official endurance test by The Automobile Club of America—three casings scoring over 8,900 miles.

Since this test 50% greater wear resistance has been added by a highly successful new toughening process.

This new guarantee represents a warranty to users of 17% to 22% lower cost per mile than any nonskid tire sold on the adjustment basis of 3,500 miles. It applies fully not only to Vacuum Cup tires bought from now on, but also to those now in service.

Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of New York
1889 Broadway at 63rd Street
Factory, Jeannette, Pa.

To Merchants in Manhattan

After July 1st MORE THAN HALF A MILLION TELEPHONES can call you and you can call MORE THAN HALF A MILLION TELEPHONES, for a maximum charge of 5 cents, ranging down to as low as 2½ cents a call.

This will bring about a big increase in the use of the telephone in buying and selling. It will mean increased trade opportunities for you.

Careful attention to telephone orders wins trade to your store. Many inquiries have been turned into profitable orders by courteous attention. Many orders have been lost by lack of it.

Are your employees trained to encourage the trade that comes to you by telephone?

We will be glad to help you prepare in advance to take full advantage of the new low rates.

Telephone "The Commercial Department"

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

In order to give all New Yorkers an advance opportunity to see the

Packard "TWIN-SIX"

the car which created a sensation among the most critical motorists in the world at the Indianapolis 500-mile race, will be on display in our salesroom for the remainder of this week

We want everybody to call and learn, by inspection of this twelve-cylinder car, the wonderful qualities by which it revises all former standards of automobile performance, design and values

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
1861 BROADWAY

RED SOX DEFEAT YANKEES IN THIRTEENTH INNING — GIANTS SHUT OUT WITH TWO HITS

WHAT YANKS NEEDED WAS A TIMELY HIT

It Wasn't Forthcoming, So Red Sox Won 13-Inning Game by Score of 4 to 3.

Strange as it may seem, there were a number of people in this town who were down-right glad that the Yankees were squelched after thirteen innings of strife by the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday. These were the wives of the numerous fans who took their lives in their hands and waited until the bitter end to see Bill Donovan's home-coming smeared with a 4 to 3 defeat.

Peeking at the situation from another angle, you can't blame any dear little wife, or dear big one, either, when she gets pink in the face standing over the kitchen stove fixing up some fancy eats for a good-for-nothing husband who sticks at the ball park until it is dark, yelling his front teeth loose for somebody to make a hit. You can find several wives who will agree with the statement that the place for them is right home in the little kitchen polishing the silver for the company that's coming in next Sunday.

The folks who saw the game were all sorry that the Yanks lost, because they scrapped for the decision right up to the end. The score was sewed up in a tie at 3 to 3 after the fourth inning. In every inning after the seventh, the first batsman up for the Yankees made a hit, but the necessary wallop which should follow to score the winning run was missing. No less than ten of the Yankees were left marooned on the door mats at the corners.

"Smoky" Joe Wood has become a pitcher again. He used to be a pitcher but got out of the habit for a while. Joe may not have as much "smoke" enveloping the ball as he used to, but he can still curl the flight of the pill in such a way as to seriously vex the Yankee batters. Wood was supreme with impatient Yankees perched on the bases. When New York had a chance to score, Joe just took the chance by the throat and choked it.

The best opportunity the Yanks had to wreck the tie score was in the ninth, when Ed Sweeney singled past third base. Keating, trying to sacrifice, popped to Thomas. Fritz Maisel, who is severely bruising the ball these days, stung a single to centre. Sweeney tried to make third on the bang, but he was delayed in transmission, like a letter going astray in the mails. When Sweeney got to third he found Chairman Larry Gardner of the Boston Reception Committee waiting to greet him. The big catcher couldn't pace fast enough and he was out. Thus was the Yankee rally dissipated.

Ray Keating pitched the kind of ball that deserved victory. He pitched a bit better then Wood. The Yankees gave him brilliant support, ripping off three sprightly double plays. But when his teammates couldn't invent a few timely hits behind him, Keating's fancy flinging didn't show its true value. His pitching was good enough to win almost any game, nevertheless.

Carroll Brown was coaching at third in that fateful ninth, and it feared he, too, tempted Sweeney to try to make third base. It may be that Brown honestly believed that Sweeney could run fast enough to do it. For a catcher Sweeney can run fairly well, but then catchers, as a rule, are not embellished with speed medals. Many folks were glad to see Brown again, for it was feared that he had completely disappeared, as his name has not appeared on the Yankees' social register of late. The reason that Brown doesn't pitch any more is because he is backing an exploration expedition to discover the exact location of the home plate at the Polo Grounds. Brown is going to find it, even if it takes all Summer.

Boston worried Keating only in the first inning. Hooper opened with a triple and scored on Wagner's out. Speaker was safe on Hartzell's push of a high fly, reaching second on the error, and stole third. Lewis rolled to Boone, who made a high toss home, Tris scoring without molestation.

Fritz Maisel raised the Yankee hopes from the slump into which they had fallen by slamming the ball to deep centre field, which skipped past Hooper without even a nod of recognition. Then Peck and Cree went out, and Pipp cudgeled a double to left, scoring on Doc Cook's single. Boston went in front in the third, when Hooper singled and went along on Wagner's sacrifice. He scored on a single by Duffy Lewis.

The Yanks tied the score in the fourth. Pipp singled, and reached second when Hooper fumbled the grounder. Cook dropped a roller along the infield, and Pipp was exterminated going to third. Hartzell's out on Wagner's error, which sent Cook to third. He scored while Boone was being thrown out at first.

New York's chances looked bright in the eighth, when Pipp doubled and was sacrificed to third by Cook. Hartzell walked, and Boone punched a long fly to right field. After the catch Pipp started for home, but a fine throw by Hooper snared him at the plate.

In the thirteenth Speaker walked and stole second. He went to third on Lewis's out, and raced home with the game when Dick Hobitzel soaked a single to centre. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ho'per, rf.	5	2	2	1	2
W'ner, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4
Sp'ker, cf.	5	2	0	4	0
Lewis, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
H'tzel, 1b.	6	0	1	15	3
Scott, ss.	6	0	3	2	2
G'her, 3b.	5	0	0	1	5
Cady, c.	4	0	3	7	0
*H'kson	1	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	1	0	0	5	2
Wood, p.	4	0	1	3	7
Total	46	4	10	39	25

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	1	3	1	1
P'ugh, ss.	3	0	1	3	9
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	17	3
Cook, rf.	5	1	1	5	0
H'zell, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Boone, 2b.	5	0	1	5	5
Sweeney, c.	5	0	1	5	0
†Mullen	0	0	0	0	0
Keat'g, p.	5	0	1	0	2
Total	44	3	13	39	20

*Batted for Cady in eighth inning.
†Batted for Sweeney in thirteenth inning.
Errors—Hooper, Wagner, Speaker, Hartzell.

Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4

Two-base hits—Pipp, 2. Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Maisel. Stolen bases—Speaker, 2. Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Maisel, Hooper, Cook, Cree, Boone, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp; Boone and Pipp; Boone, Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Hooper and Thomas. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 4; off Wood, 3. Struck out—By Keating, 4; by Wood, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Three hours and five minutes.

Senators Win on Athletics' Errors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Battery and fielding errors gave Washington a 5 to 3 victory over Philadelphia today. The visitors scored three runs off Wyckoff in the second inning on two singles, two passes, two stolen bases, a wild pitch, a passed ball, and two errors by McAvoy. They got two more in the third off Bressler on an error by Kopf, a pass, an out, and Morgan's single. Philadelphia hit Johnson's delivery hard in the second session, after which the Washington twirler was almost invincible. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Shanks, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2
Moel'r, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Will's, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
M'gan, 2b.	2	1	1	2	5
Henry, c.	3	1	0	5	1
M'Ke, ss.	2	0	1	1	0
John'n, p.	3	0	0	1	5
Total	30	5	4	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Walsh, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'Avoy, c.	4	1	2	7	4
Ryan, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
Barry, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Kopf, 3b.	2	1	1	1	2
Wyck'f, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bress'r, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Davies	1	0	1	0	0
†Thomp'n.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	27	13

*Batted for Wyckoff in second inning.
†Batted for Bressler in ninth inning.
Errors—Moeller, McAvoy, (2,) Ryan, Kopf.

Washington	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		

Two-base hits—Williams, Barry, Davies. Stolen bases—Milan, Henry, McBride. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Morgan. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; off Wyckoff, 2; off Bressler, 6. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 2 in two innings; off Bressler, 2 in seven innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Wyckoff, 2; by Bressler, 4. Wild pitch—Wyckoff. Passed ball—McAvoy. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; New York, 3.
(Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 7; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 3; Chicago, 1.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 3; Providence, 2.
Montreal, 2; Rochester, 0.
Toronto, 10; Buffalo, 7.
Jersey City at Richmond,
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	27	14	.659
Detroit	25	17	.595
Boston	18	15	.545
New York	19	16	.543
Washington	16	19	.459
Cleveland	17	20	.429
St. Louis	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	13	27	.325

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	20	16	.556
Boston	20	18	.526
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
St. Louis	19	20	.487
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	16	19	.441
New York	14	20	.412

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Kansas City	22	17	.565
Chicago	21	17	.553
Newark	21	17	.552
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Brooklyn	18	19	.487
Baltimore	15	23	.395
Buffalo	13	26	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Richmond	17	12	.586
Rochester	16	12	.556
Montreal	16	14	.533
Providence	14	15	.483
Toronto	13	17	.433
Jersey City	11	16	.407
Newark	10	16	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Newark.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Richmond.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Toronto at Montreal.

James Holds Cleveland Safe.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland today, 2 to 1, James being very effective with men on bases, holding Cleveland runners after the first inning. St. Louis made its first run on Pratt's triple and Walker's single, the second on a pass to Austin, Pratt's out, Jackson's error, and Walker's sacrifice fly. With the tying run on second base in the eighth, James fanned Chapman and Jackson. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	4	0
C.W'r, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	5	4
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	6	1
James, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	8	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Chap'n, ss.	4	0	3	3	1
Jackson, 1b.	4	0	0	9	2
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Barb'k, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Jones, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Harsted, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Wood	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	27	11

*Batted for Jones in seventh inning.
Errors—Jackson, Austin.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2				
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Liebold, Graney, Chapman. Three-base hit—Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Turner, James, Walker. Sacrifice fly—C. Walker. Stolen bases—Turner, C. Walker, Austin. Double plays—Jones, Jackson, and O'Neill; Lavan and Leary. Hits—Off Jones, 6 in 7 innings; off Harsted, 2 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off James, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Harsted, 2; by James, 5. Wild pitch—James. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

Faber's Eighth Straight Victory.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Urban Faber won his eighth straight game today, when Chicago defeated Detroit, 4 to 1. Eddie Collins made three hits and scored three of the locals' runs when his team mates bunched hits behind him. The first run of the locals was a gift. Breton drew a base on balls and went to second on a passed ball. He took third on another passed ball, and scored on a wild pitch. A base on balls to Crawford and a triple by Veach saved the visitors from a shutout. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	4	3
E. C's, 2b.	4	1	0	2	3
F'nier, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
J. C'ns, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
B'b'ne, ss.	4	0	1	1	1
Brief, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Breton, 3b.	2	1	1	3	2
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	9	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Vitt, 3b, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Cobb, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Cr'f'rd, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
K'n'h, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Young, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1
*Joo'n	1	0	0	1	0
Boehler, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Baker, c.	1	0	0	4	4
McKee, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	1	0	0
Mor'y, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	24	13

*Batted for Young in eighth inning.
†Batted for Dauss in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Moriarty in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, 2; Faber.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4				
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1				

Two-base hits—Veach, E. Collins. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Blackburne, Quinlan. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Baker, Faber. Double plays—Dauss to Bush to Kavanaugh; Brief to Blackburne. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Faber, 3. Hits—Off Dauss, 7 in 7 innings; off Boehler, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Dauss, 4; by Faber, 2. Wild pitch—Dauss. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Passed balls—Baker, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Grand Forks Ball Players Strike.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 1.—The Grand Forks baseball team of the Northern League went on a strike today when the management refused to refund money paid for expenses from the players' homes to this city at the opening of the season.

The management, in refusing the request, acted under league rules, and as a result of the strike the players were suspended.

Buck Weaver Suspended.

CHICAGO, June 1.—President Johnson of the American League today indefinitely suspended Buck Weaver of the White Sox for his conduct toward Umpire Hildebrand in the Detroit game yesterday.

PAT RAGAN ALLOWS GIANTS TWO HITS

Boston Bats Mathewson Out of the Box in Seventh and Wins, 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Pat Ragan, once with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who is said to have secured his berth with the champions because the "Miracle Man" figured that he would earn his salary pitching against the Giants, lived up to his reputation this afternoon. As a Giant Killer he was a supreme success, and, battling against no less a celebrity than Christy Mathewson, Pat came through with a 7 to 0 victory in the first of a three-game series.

The former Ebbetts employe had a lot on his pitching today and for a the nine innings worked in about as intelligent fashion as he ever has worked in his life. He used all he knew about characteristics of the McGraw combination of ball players and all afternoon he was calling the turn.

Two hits, and one of them a scratch, was the entire portion Ragan allowed the Giants, retiring them in order in six different innings. Midway through the game Robertson laced out a regular base hit to left field, and Merkle followed with a scratchy bunt toward first base. These hits started the middle session, and were all the Giants got; but, although they came with none out, there was no advancement, Ragan completely getting the measure of the three succeeding hitters.

Mathewson has been hith ard occasionally during his long career, but its doubtful whether he ever has been laced so hard as Boston hit him in the first and seventh innings today.

At the very start of the game Fitzpatrick, Connolly and Magee met the ball for sizzling line hits which netted a run and Schmidt's liner which went straight to Fletcher for an double play would have been good for three bases had it been for a few feet one side or the other.

Then, in the seventh, and when the Giants had completely surrendered to Ragan, the Braves opened on Matty again, scoring four runs on three doubles, a sacrifice and a single, all of which came in a row, with a late error heiping out. Ferdinand Schupp finished out the string for New York, and another two-bagger was registered against him.

Up to the Braves seventh it was a real fight. After the opening inning settled down and pitched really winning ball, but Ragan had the edge and was in trim to hold it, although between the first and seventh only one hit was made against the veteran Mathewson. In the sixth inning when things were close Fitzpatrick stole second base. It looked as if Doyle had tagged him in time, and Fletcher was so sure of his case that he protested very strongly to Mal Eason, who promptly sent Fletcher to the shower bath. Moran of Boston later kicked on a third strike and was benched.

The game had a few thrills, but generally was well played. There was little action, however, except in the run-producing innings. Boston's early run which looked so big for more than two-thirds of the game, was gathered right off the reel on Fitzpatrick's single to left, Connolly's hot drive to right and Magee's savage liner over Fletcher's head. Schmidt then made a great run for a hit, but his punch went straight to fletcher and a double play was easy. It surely looked like a horse shoe for New York, too.

The Giants got Robertson to first on a pass in the second, but he did not advance, and the fourth Lobert was ticketed only to be pegged out by Bert Whaling when he tried to steal. Then, in the fifth Robertson got his clean single and Merkle beat out his intended sacrifice toward first. This rally, though, was nipped immediately by Ragan, who fanned Red McLean's bunt to third ahead of Robertson, after sending a short fly to Moran and Matty striking out. After this the Giants did not see first base.

Matty went along well until the Braves' seventh turn at bat, when, after he had fanned Red Smith, then next three, Maranville, Whaling and Ragan, pasted out two baggers in a row, Moran sacrificing, Fitzpatrick lacing a single to centre and Connolly getting a "life" when his bounder shot through Doyle. The product of all this was four runs. Schupp, pitching the eighth string for the Giants, passed Schmidt and scored on Smith's right field double, "Rabbit" moving up on the "Rabbit's" sacrifice and scoring on a passed ball. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'bert, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
F'pat'k, 2b.	4	2	2	1	3
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0
J. S'th, 3b.	4	1	1	3	0
M'v'le, ss.	2	1	1	3	3
Wh'l'g, c.	3	1	1	5	1
Ragan, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total	32	7	9	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
F'ch'r, ss.	2	0	0	3	3
Grant, ss.	1	0	1	0	0
R'ston, 1b.	2	0	1	9	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
McL'n, c.	2	0	0	1	1
*S'dg's	1	0	0	0	0
H. S'th, c.	0	0	1	1	0
M'ray, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
M'son, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Brainerd.	1	0	0	0	0
Schup, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total	28	0	2	24	9

*Batted for McLean in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Lobert.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	7				

Two-base hits—Connolly, Maranville, Whaling, Ragan, J. Smith. Stolen base—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice fly—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, (2.) Double play—Fletcher and Doyle. Let on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Ragan, 1. Hits—Off Mthewson, 8 in 7 innings; off Schupp, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Schupp, 1; by Ragan, 4. Passed ball—H. Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Timely Single Defeats Reds.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Betzel's single in the second inning of today's game spelled defeat for Cincinnati by the score of 4 to 2, as the blow sent Long and Dolan across the pan, and Betzel later scored on a wild pitch. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ins, 2b.	3	0	2	4	3
Beck, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Kelly, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Hyatt, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	14	0
Long, rf, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Dolan, cf, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
Betzel, 3b.	3	1	2	2	3
Snyder, c.	3	1	1	3	3
Mead'ws, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	4	10	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Herzog, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Killifer, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Groh, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
Griffith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
V.Kol., 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
M'wits, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	4	3
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lear, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	13

*Batted for Lear in eighth inning.
Error—Groh.

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4				
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				

Two-base hits—Dolan. Stolen base—Herzog. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Lerr, Betzel, Dolan. Double plays—Betzel and Huggins; Lear, Wingo, and Mollwitz; Toney, Wingo, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Toney, 1; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in one inning, (none out in second;) off Lear, 5 in six innings; off Toney, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lear, (Huggins.) Struck out—By Toney, 1; by Lear, 1; by Meadows, 4. Wild pitches—Meadows, Brown. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—Two hours.

No Third Game with Columbia.

The negotiations which were started last Saturday to arrange another game between the Fordham and Columbia baseball teams have failed. Early in the season the two local universities met at South Field and Columbia won by a 6 to 2 score. In the return game at Fordham Field last Saturday, the Maroon collegians won, 7 to 0. As a result, both nines are tied for the local so-called collegiate championship, having eliminated Manhattan, New York University, Brooklyn, St. John's, and City Colleges early in the year. Such an uncertain result is unfavorable to both the Columbia and Fordham student bodies, who joined in a demand for a deciding game on some neutral field, but the opposing managements seemed unable to come to an agreement.

BRITISH SPORT VERY LOW

With Crack Athletes Getting Killed and Associations in Debt.

With no county cricket games being played this Summer, all lawn tennis tournaments, golf championships, the principal athletic meetings canceled and horseracing meetings, with the exception of Newmarket, abandoned during the continuation of the war, sport throughout the British Isles has reached the lowest ebb on record. At the recent meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of county cricket, Lord Hawke said that 2,112 mmbers had gone on active service, 69 of whom had been killed in action. Surrey's balance sheet, shows a profit of $823 on the season, and with Nottinghamshire are the only counties, so far, to announce a balance on the right side.

Preston North End, whose brilliant play during the season just concluded has entitled them to promotion to the first division of the English Association League next September, afford another striking example of how the war has affected the finances of their club. For the season of 1913-14 they finished with the useful profit of $8,380, but, last season's receipts dropping from $45,705 to $23,875, they now have to record a loss on last season's working of $8,485.

R. W. Poulton, one of the most famous Blues ever turned out from Oxford University has been killed in action at Ypres in the recent fighting at Hill No. 60. Poulton, who held a commission in the Fourth Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, captained the Oxford Rugby fifteen against Cambridge University in 1911 and his brilliant success as a football player earned him the distinction to captain the English Rugby team in all the international games played in the season 1913-14, obtaining in all no fewer than seventeen cups in representative games. He was said to be the most brilliant forward that ever played football under the Rugby code. Two other crack players who obtained their Blues at the same time have also fallen in action, F. H. Turner, the Scottish International, and R. O. Lagden.

Seton Hall Downs Chinese Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 1.—Seton Hall College added the Chinese University of Honolulu to its list of victims here today. It was Setonia's thirteenth win of the season. The Celestials both outhit and outfielded the local collegians, getting thirteen hits and only one error against eight hits and three misplays for the wearers of the Blue and White. Despite the fact that he was hit hard at times, Eddie Dillon, on the mound for Seton Hall, usually managed to hold the visitors from the Hawaiian Islands safe when the bases were occupied. Seton Hall obtained an early lead, the score at one time being 5 to 1. The Chinese finished strong, however, getting five tallies in the last half of the game. The score:

SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Irving, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
M. S'n, ss.	5	1	1	3	2
Fish, c.	3	1	3	8	1
Sul'van, 1b.	3	2	0	9	0
J. S'n, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
English, 2b.	2	0	1	3	1
Schm't, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Heine, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Dillon, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total	31	7	8	27	12

CHINESE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
1Ayan, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
2Lai, 3b.	3	2	2	2	3
1Chin, 2b.	4	2	1	1	3
0Mark, c.	4	1	3	5	2
0Yim, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
3Lee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
0Wong, p.	4	0	1	2	3
0Lit, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
4Bo, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Chow	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	13	24	14

*Batted for Bo in ninth inning.
Errors—Yim, Fish, Sullivan, J. Shannon.

Seton Hall	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	7				
Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	6				

Two-base hits—Yap, Ayan, M. Shannon. Stolen bases—Irving, Fish, English, Mark. Sacrifice hits—Fish, J. Shannon. Bases on balls—Off Bo, 3. Struck out—By Bo, 2; by Dillon, 7. Umpire—Mr. Merity.

New York M. A., 6; Irving School, 4

Special to The New York Times.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, June 1.—New York Military Academy defeated Irving School of Tarrytown in a very interesting game of baseball today by a score of 6 to 4. Six hits in the fourth inning gave New York Military Academy a lead which Irving was unable to overcome. Payne, for the visitors, stole five bases and caught a good game. Henderson allowed six hits, which held the visitors down. He was most effective with men on bases. McClure led in hitting, with a double and two singles. New York Military Academy has one more game with St. John's preps, and to date has won nine games and lost two. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Ave.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....583 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 318
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....526 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4. Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.00. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c.; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

THE USE OF SUBMARINES IN WAR.

The use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer must be abandoned. That is the plain meaning of the President's note to Germany. The conclusion is forced upon the minds of all right-thinking men by the record of the inhuman deeds perpetrated by submarines in the present war, by the very nature and limitation of their activities against shipping, which make of them an instrument purely of destruction, incapable of making those provisions for saving the lives of non-combatants which the laws of nations and of humanity impose.

The language of the President's note appeals not merely to Germany but to civilization, to all humanity. "The objection to their present method of attack against the trade of "their enemies," says the President, "lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." The officers of a submarine cannot visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo; they cannot make a prize of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats." It is manifest, he declares, that "submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

The sacred principles of justice and humanity and the laws of nations are not to be abrogated because Germany has found it necessary or has seen fit to disregard them. Whatever her present decision may be, we may be assured that when this war is at an end a conference of representatives of all the nations, at The Hague or elsewhere, will resolve that submarine warfare against ships of commerce shall cease. All nations cannot be outlaws, no nation will be permitted to make of itself an outlaw without invoking the condemnation of all other nations, and sterner measures even than condemnation.

It is to be hoped that the President has already opened communication with other neutral nations with a view to united action to put a stop to practices that have no justification in any plea of necessity, that humanity forbids and that the world cannot tolerate.

COMPULSORY GOOD GOVERNMENT.

There seems to be an idea that anything which can be put into the Constitution can be regarded as settled. That explains the pressure to put everything into the Constitution. Yet the truth is that many things are not suited to be put into the Constitution, and that the Constitution will not work itself regarding the things which are put into it. The Constitution must be worked through officials, and the efficiency of the officials can make or mar any Constitution. The faults of popular Government are the faults of the people, including faults of the Constitution and the laws. No doubt the new Constitution will be an improvement over the present, but no amendment proposed to the Constitution would be as effective toward better government as a better performance of the duties of citizenship.

Take, for example, the proposal to make Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers, like Judges. At the same time that this is proposed there is criticism of the manner in which Judges are appointed and perform their duties. How can it be supposed that a system which is unsatisfactory for Judges will give satisfaction regarding the Commissioners? Why should it be supposed that an alteration of the system of appointment would work any better than insistence upon getting under the present system the sort of Commissioners, and the sort of work from Commissioners, that is wanted? Governor HUGHES knew how to set suitable standards for Commissioners and the Legislature alike. Now the proposal is to set the standard by the Constitution, and to suppose that it will be self-executory. But if the Commissioners are to be made constitutional officers, why should not the Legislature's duties on the subject be also made constitutional? The necessity for this was apparent in Governor HUGHES's time, when he vetoed an invasion of the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissioners by the Legislature. The same conditions exist now. Governor SULZER signed a full crew law, and the last Legislature refused to repeal the action, which ought to have been left to the Commission. Waiving for the moment the propriety of making the Commissioners constitutional in their tenure, or of imposing constitutional limitations upon the Legislature's meddling in detail with subjects which in principle it has committed to the commissions, is it not evident that the necessity for doing so arises not from defects in the present law or Constitution, but from the people's carelessness in selecting their officials, and their supineness in accepting whatever the officials do as fated and inevitable?

It takes twenty years to get a new Constitution, but a good Governor can be re-elected, or a better Governor can be substituted ten times within that period. If there is an overwhelming sentiment now in favor of any change in the tenure or performance of the Public Service Commissioners it can be obtained more quickly by the action of the people under present conditions of the laws and the Constitution than by an amendment of the Constitution, which almost certainly would have actual defects as well as theoretical merits. As the case stands the Constitution is more efficient than the electorate.

LYNCHING OR JUSTICE.

A New Jersey jury has convicted nine men who shot strikers. The verdict disposes of any idea that the shooting was justifiable by the conditions on the one hand, and on the other hand convinces, or should convince, strikers that the courts are for them as much as for strikebreakers. Courts are neutral and produce their decisions with certainty if the requisite facts are proved. The New Jersey conviction is notable because it comes from a State where it has been supposed in some quarters that railways and capitalist interests controlled both the making and the administration of law. The truth is so far different that New Jersey is rather ahead of other States in pursuing the trusts and now gives justice to strikers. The verdict is assurance that, if the facts require it, the New Jersey courts will give justice to capital, perhaps more certainly than the political branch of the New Jersey Government.

When courts administer justice between labor and capital and between different factions of either labor or capital it will be possible for any man to work for his living in security, and it will not be necessary for his employer to maintain riflemen to protect his property or the lives of those who wish to work for him. Lynching by capitalists and lynching by unionists are both offenses against the common good. Both will cease if they are both punished with equal severity. Neither can be tolerated for the sake of profits or for a theory of humanity not consistent with either law or religion.

MR. WHITMAN IN THE WEST.

The record of five months in office is enough of itself to dispose of Governor WHITMAN'S Presidential ambitions. But, as if something more were needed, the Westerners who want him nominated seem determined to furnish it. They seem to think that a good way to advance his interests is to vilify his city. Here, for instance, is The Salt Lake Herald-Republican putting him forward on the ground that he is "so cordially hated by "Tammany and by all that crooked "combination of business and politics "that dominates America's greatest "city."

Mr. WHITMAN is not hated by Tammany except as a Republican, and to the same extent as other Republicans. Tammany nominated him for District Attorney in 1913. New York is not governed by a crooked combination. It is governed by a nonpartisan group of officials, elected on a Fusion ticket by an unprecedented majority, and that group went into office on a pledge to give New York a clean government; and New York is getting it at their hands. It is as well and honestly governed as any city in the Union. Nor had it been ruled by corrupt politicians for years before this group came into power. Their immediate predecessors governed it with the same ideals as themselves; in fact, the preceding administration was in large part composed of the same men.

By prosecuting the murderers of ROSENTHAL, this Utah paper alleges, Mr. WHITMAN "so cleaned the New "York Police Department that citi"zens of the metropolis for the first "time in years feared the police less "than the criminals." This is an outrageous slander on the New York police force. There are 10,000 of them, and Mr. WHITMAN exposed and punished five. There were grafters among them, but to say that New York feared them more than it feared the criminals is directly contrary to the fact, which is that New York took pride in its police force as one of the best in the world.

The Herald-Republican says that "the character of the criticism Gov"ernor WHITMAN is receiving from the "Democratic press of his own State "indicates he is recognized as a Pres"idential possibility." What does the criticism he is receiving from the Republican and independent press of his own State indicate, we wonder? The last asset named in this boomerang tribute is "his popularity with the people." Mr. WHITMAN was elected because the people wished to rebuke Tammany and its record of misrule at Albany, which had made so vile an impression that Governor GLYNN'S year in office could do little to overcome it, and if Mr. WADSWORTH instead of Mr. WHITMAN had been running for Governor he would have been elected just the same.

The Herald-Republican speaks of "New York's importance in the sisterhood of States" as a matter to be reckoned with. Does it think it likely to get New York's support for its candidate by slandering the State and city?

JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

The death of JOHN W. ALEXANDER removes from the group of American artists an extremely winning personality. This personality was so closely and intimately expressed in his work that his friends will feel a sense of happy permanence for it through the presence in public galleries and private homes of his pictures. His sensitiveness to delicacies of effect was not an acquired but an inherent quality. It spoke of his natural gentleness of feeling, but it also spoke of his Americanism, that national tendency toward the veiling of deep emotions, toward reticence and repression.

A French critic once wrote of his paintings that they were "remarkable "for their happy enthusiasm, the "sobriety of their technique, and "their true elegance of line." The opinion of foreign minds is perhaps as close as one can get to the opinion of posterity, and this discriminating judgment portrays Mr. ALEXANDER'S essential characteristics as an artist. It was the "happy enthusiasm" that made it possible for him to keep his aspect of modernity through changing fashions. Once, when the little exhibition world was looking askance at a decidedly modern picture by a young and vigorous painter which had been hung at the Academy, Mr. ALEXANDER, standing before it, said to his companion, "I think that young "man will one day be our most im"portant painter." The incident was typical of his ability to find the merit in work remote from his own ideal.

MR. BRYAN'S DISCOVERY IN CREDIT.

That only those may hope to trade successfully with South America who lend South America capital, as Great Britain, France, and Germany have done, and that otherwise ships, trade ambassadors, and English printed literature are commercially wasted, is an economic truth which now begins to impress the political imagination. The problem in its first aspect is how South America shall be "financed." Private capital is notoriously conservative. Toward South America it has been unenthusiastic, for one good reason among others that there has been an endless demand for capital at home. The American lender never found it necessary to seek a foreign borrower; on the contrary, American borrowers have always sought foreign lenders, for this also is a borrowing nation, or was until the war began.

But South America has somehow to be financed. If American trade is to supplant European trade, American capital must supplant European capital. Where is it to come from? Wall Street had no answer. Mr. BRYAN had one all the time. At a recent dinner in honor of Uruguay's Minister of Finance, attending the Pan-American conference at Washington, he suggested a plan whereby the United States Government might undertake to supply South America with cheap capital—almost an unlimited amount. It was a very simple plan. The borrowing South American republic would deliver to the United States Government its 4 per cent. bonds, against which the United States Government would issue and sell 3 per cent. bonds. The difference of 1 per cent. between the interest paid by the South American borrower to the United States Government and the interest paid on the United States Government bonds would be devoted to a sinking fund, which in forty-seven years would redeem the debt.

This suggestion has been warmly received by the National City Bank of New York, whose interest in South America is enthusiastic. In its June letter it says:

> Making allowance for all the difficulties that will be immediately thought of in the consummation of such a scheme, it still deserves to be pronounced not only a daring but a really brilliant conception. It is daring because it goes beyond the conventional in Government finance, but it is brilliant because it appeals to the imagination as offering something that, while attended by difficulties, is not impossible of realization, and if carried through successfully would be a historic act of statesmanship.

The difficulties are obvious, indeed; but provided they were all overcome the objection would survive that a swapping of credit between the United States Government and the South American republics, in order to supply our neighbors with an abundance of cheap capital, for the ultimate sake of trade, would be in fact to subsidize Pan-American trading. One who is not biased against subsidies in principle at all may yet ask why the United States Government should subsidize Pan-American trade. The Government's bonds would have to be bought by American investors. Out of our fund of common capital great quantities would be loaned to South America at 3 per cent. for which American borrowers would be only too willing to pay more. There now exists in this country a demand for rural credit up to 5 or even 6 per cent. which cannot be satisfied in a generation.

THE APPEAL FOR FRANK.

The climax in the case of LEO M. FRANK, condemned to death for the murder in April, 1913, of MABY PHAGAN, was reached in the hearing on his petition for a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life before the State Prison Commission in Atlanta last Monday. The hearing occupied seven hours, and is without precedent in legal annals. There was no opposition to the petition, which was supported by a letter written before his death by the Judge who had presided at FRANK'S trial; by the brother of the Judge, who set forth the facts which influenced his doubt of FRANK'S guilt; by a large number of residents of the State of Georgia, in which, we had been led to suppose, belief in FRANK'S guilt was still unshakable; by ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts, as head of a committee who had gone to Atlanta to testify to the excellent character of FRANK while he was a resident of their State; by a delegation from Chicago; by petitions from responsible citizens of many States. Atlanta clergymen urged the commutation of the sentence on the ground that the guilt of the accused had never been clearly proved. Other clergymen from other parts of the State supported the petition. A number of the foremost physicians at Atlanta testified, by affidavit, that FRANK had no taint of physical or mental degeneracy. Belief to the contrary, founded on falsehood and misunderstanding, had been largely instrumental in fastening the presumption of crime upon him.

The statement of FRANK'S patient, affectionate wife, whose testimony had been excluded at his trial, of their mutual relations, of her unbroken faith in him, conclusively denying the assertion that there had been an estrangement after the arrest of FRANK, was straightforward, and its unaffected pathos must have had its due effect on the Prison Commission. If a second trial had been granted to FRANK, after the subsidence of the intense public excitement which prevailed when he was tried, when, in the words of the late Judge ROAN'S brother, "a spirit of "mob violence permeated the whole "atmosphere of Atlanta, and even en"tered the courtroom," all the testimony favorable to him now in the possession of the Prison Commission would have been heard, and there is good reason to believe that he would have been acquitted. There is ample evidence that many of the people of Georgia are now convinced of his innocence. Throughout the country the conviction is strong that he is the victim of legal error. In his unfortunate position he asks only the poor favor of life imprisonment, but he has never wavered in his assertion of his complete innocence. As we have said, the climax of this case is practically without a precedent. Innocent men may have been convicted of crime, but never has the case of a prisoner condemned to death as FRANK was for a cruel and shameful murder so strongly stirred up the sympathies of a whole nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Possible, But Not Probable.

One of the London papers suggests, as a possibility worthy of consideration, that both the Princess Irene and the Bulwark were destroyed through the explosion of their cargoes of ammunition by somebody working in the interests of Germany who directed ethereal vibrations at them from a distance. Either of these disasters, it admits, might have been pure accident, but it regards as unlikely the fortuitous blowing up of two ships in precisely the same way and in the same place within a period of time so short, and it offers a theory as to just how the thing was done. There was secretly put on board each ship a small quantity of some explosive "attuned" to discharge by "wireless" currents, and when this went off it caused the blowing up of the whole cargo.

This explanation of events that resulted in the complete loss of two great ships, with all on board, must be put in the category of important if true. In all probability it is false, but it gains a certain plausibility from the fact that for some years past several of the world's most eminent electricians, including TESLA, MARCONI, EDISON, and the younger HAMMOND, have been saying, sometimes that explosions could, and sometimes that they would, thus be produced, and that, when confronted by a belligerent equipped for doing it, navies and fortresses would be wrecked by their own magazines before they could strike a blow, and that no loaded gun could be carried by any soldier far enough to bring it into use against his enemy.

Now these large statements and larger predictions were made by men whose scientific achievements commanded respect for all they said, and in their laboratories they performed experiments along these lines that were decidedly impressive, but the years have gone by without any practical confirmation of their predictions, and the Italian engineer who a year or so ago claimed the ability to perform the advertised marvels only succeeded in proving himself a deceiver to the Italian officers who subjected his pretensions to careful test.

It is not impossible that the Germans have solved, practically, the problem of producing explosions from a distance by means of ethereal agitations, but if so, why have they been content with the destruction of two transport ships?

Comparing Becker and Frank.

An astonishment which is itself more than astonishing is expressed by The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel because THE NEW YORK TIMES "expresses complete satisfaction with "the decision of the New York Court of "Appeals in the case of CHARLES BECKER," "while it has "promoted and led the nation-wide propaganda to reverse the decision of the Georgia Courts of Appeal in the case of LEO M. FRANK."

The Sentinel rhetorically asks the question—"What is the difference between the two cases?" The answer it evidently thinks impossible is absurdly easy.

Likenesses between the two cases, as The Sentinel points out, do exist. Both men were convicted by the testimony of self-confessed accomplices, low in type, and the other evidence was largely circumstantial. But there the similarity ends. BECKER had two trials, and the absolute fairness of both has never been impugned or questioned by anybody except BECKER himself and his counsel. There has never been even a whispered suspicion of any outside pressure to convict BECKER brought to bear on Judge or jury before whom he was tried, and, so far from there having been real fear of serious riots if he had been acquitted, nobody has pretended to feel such apprehensions. Again, the testimony of BECKER'S accomplices was adequately corroborated at the second trial, as the law requires, and after neither of his convictions was there any trace of public dissatisfaction with the verdict, or any "propaganda," nation-wide or other, resulting from doubt of his guilt or belief in his innocence.

That The Sentinel can ask what difference there is between the two cases proves that it knows next to nothing about at least one of them, and more than hints that about neither is it as well informed as it should be before venturing to question and criticise a paper that has followed both closely and given to its readers all the facts of both.

Having thus, for The Sentinel's benefit, called its attention to differences between the two cases, we are moved to ask that it familiarize itself with the differences between the two men and their records. Those, too, are large, and the facts are easily obtainable.

An Artist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who for many years had worked side by side with John W. Alexander and had grown to admire and to love him, permit me to add my humble tribute to his memory.

There is no need to dwell on his talent; we all know its charm. His art was clean, pure, and healthy. It rose at times to lofty planes. We have here at Princeton a choice example—his portrait of the late Dr. James McCosh—to which I go as to a shrine, to see again the finely cut, delicate features and the beauty of expression, and to feel again the influence of the pure soul and the strong nature.

It is Dr. McCosh himself; but it is also a portrait of John W. Alexander. He has painted himself into that picture, and it will be hard for me to disassociate those two when I look at that canvas. Alexander's was also a noble soul, and his features, sensitive and refined, were likewise chiseled by inward reflection. High ideals and hopes belonged to both.

Alexander succeeded in his art, but met with many trials and disappointments. His frail health was a continuing burden, and the problem of housing the National Academy of Design, to which he devoted years of time and thought, was not to be solved in his lifetime. He had to bear the brunt of discouragement, but he bore it well, and when, at the recent dinner of the Academy at which he presided, his services were mentioned, the long and spontaneous cheering that followed was no ordinary tribute. It meant that for faithfulness, patience, and consecration to their cause Alexander stood supreme in the estimation of his fellow-artists. He has left to them a legacy of determination and of hope that will yet bear the fruit which he, alas, is not permitted to see.

HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER, N. A.
Princeton, N. J., June 1, 1915.

Senor Limantour's Disclaimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 30th of April and the 3d and 4th of May, which reached London after considerable delay, and I can only say, in reference to the letter supposed to have been addressed by me to Mr. Francisco L. de la Barra, in May, 1914, that such letter is false, from beginning to end, including the signature. I do not wish to raise polemics with anybody, nor to touch in this letter on other matters than the special one which caused me to send you the cablegram published in your issue of May 3, but it is incumbent on me to make the following remarks, which are based solely on facts:

First—Mr. de la Barra was not in Havana in May, 1914, nor did he spend a single day there during the whole of that year. He was in Paris, and I had occasion to see him there at the time I was supposed to have written from that city to Havana. Second—The letter attributed to General Porfirio Diaz, in which references are made to mine, is of the 18th of June, 1913, one year before the date of that which bears my name. Third—Stamps on an envelope have nothing to do with the authenticity of documents contained therein. The letter may have been forged in Paris, or sent there to be posted, or perhaps was never put under such envelope.

Desirous as I am not to take more of your time and that of your readers by drawing your attention to the many other points which confirm the falsity of the documents referred to, I conclude this letter by asserting most emphatically, as I have done it so many times before, that since I left my country four years ago I have not taken the slightest part in its political questions nor ever have induced or encouraged anybody to engage in any of the revolutionary movements.

J. Y. LIMANTOUR.

London, May 19, 1915.

THE DEATH OF SPRING.

The Earth is in half-mourning for the Spring.
She died, they say of love—poor little thing!—
And so the Earth hath edged her coat of green
With palest purple, that it may be seen
She mourneth. 'Twixt her and the sky of May
She lifts her lilac sun-shade, that the Day
Peer not too gayly in her tear-stained face.
Upon her breast she pins a purple flag,
Symbol of grief!—for since the sun did lag
And not assume the ardent lover's place
As she expected of him, her fair child—
Sometimes so wayward yet sometimes so mild—
Sweet Spring, hath died, alas! alas! of cold.
Shed tears, O Rain, that she was thus undone!
Now, that most beauteous dress of white and gold,
Prepared for young Spring's wedding with the Sun,
Is put aside, and in its place the Earth,
Her Mother, wears these mourning colors: Mirth
And singing of the birds console her not,
And joyous June, her god-child, is forgot.
Veiled in wistaria, she sits and grieves
And heedeth not the counsel of the leaves
Or admonition of the violet
That nestles close and begs her to forget
Her disappointment and the poor dead past.
For Summer, Summer, Summer comes at last!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.
May 18, 1915.

THE STRAND EXPERIMENT.

Ida M. Tarbell Warmly Defends Its Moral Character and Utility.

New York, June 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been amazed and not a little concerned to find the Strand Roof Garden included in the present agitation against the cabaret as a "menace to public morals." I have seen it intimated that it has been closed because it feared the revelations of investigators. The report has been spread that Commissioner Bell had said that he would not renew its license. As I have been one of the many who have repeatedly approved the idea of the Strand both before and since it was launched, I must protest against the character of the criticism it has received.

The Strand is an undertaking which from its nature ought to be receiving the sympathetic co-operation of every person who knows the amusement places of New York. It was opened a few months ago in a part of town where there are thousands of young people eager for dancing and where there are almost no low-priced dancing places which are at once attractive and decent. It aimed to put on a self-supporting basis a garden where the best standards were enforced and which would be free from both the condescensions of the ordinary philanthropic and vulgarities of the ordinary commercial places of amusement. It provided a charming and convenient hall. There were no liquors sold. The hours were reasonable. The hall, the music, the teachers, the chaperonage, the food were all of the best. Since the middle of December the women behind the Strand have given time and hard work to making the place a success. I have personally visited it several times, have taken friends there, and have had weekly reports upon its work from an intelligent young woman who went there regularly from interest in the enterprise. That is, I have tried to keep myself informed of the workings of the place, as I mean always to do when I lend my name as a patroness.

If there have been vicious women or men in the Strand, or if there have been questionable relations formed there, they have been occasional and of the character which might occur in any public place of amusement, however strictly managed. The management is made up of women of experience not likely to be blind to vice or to see it where it does not exist. Their own reputations both for common sense and character were involved. They knew, nobody better, the kind of people and circumstances they might have to deal with. They had a detective in the place, experienced managers, good teachers. All of these combined to keep the Strand clean. What amazes me is that any one knowing the difficulty of providing the young people of this town places of amusement with good standards should not have reported at once to those in charge any suspicious person or act. To use such information to discredit a place doing what the Strand was doing seems to me either stupid or malicious. Certainly the statement that the Strand was closed because its management knew it had been investigated and feared the revelations is false. Two weeks before the unhappy court episode which set the agitation loose, an announcement was made to its patrons that the management did not feel justified in keeping it open through the dull months of Summer. A petition of 1,000 names was sent in begging that the decision be reconsidered. When it was announced that the garden would be reopened in the Fall there was hearty applause.

The statement that Commissioner Bell has said that he will not renew its license is equally untrue. I have it from the Commissioner himself that he has repeatedly visited the Strand, often alone and unrecognized, and that he has never seen anything in patrons or management to which he could take exception. He says with emphasis that if he had seen anything wrong he would at once have called the attention of the management to it, knowing that they were doing their best to preserve high standards.

The pity of it all is that a spirited effort to do a needed and difficult thing should not receive hearty support from all sides. If there were criticisms they should have been given promptly where they would have done real good, instead of being used to blacken the name of an enterprise which already has done no little to show that it is possible to run places of amusement which will offend neither the taste, the independence, nor the morals of decent people.

IDA M. TARBELL.

A New Idea on the Wind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thirty-five years ago, while making a four months voyage, I was frequently impressed by the unerring accuracy with which Captain Crosby, one of the best known captains sailing from New York, forecast the state of the weather. In reply to my question, he answered: 'Doctor, as a result of fifty years of seagoing life, I can assure you that almost invariably,' I might say without exception, the wind in its shifting follows the course of the hands of a clock, that is, from left to right. Of course," he added, "one cannot say how long the wind will remain in any one quarter, but when it changes it will, almost without exception, take the course I have stated. For instance, if the wind is in the northeast, instead of going to the north and then to northwest, it will on the contrary go over to the east, southeast, south, southwest, west, and finally reach the northwest." When I asked him why that should be he said he had never been able to obtain an answer to that, but that it was an absolute rule as far as the experience of his life went.

One other observation I have made through all these years, although it is not by any means as exact as the first, is that the winds have a fairly accurate length of time in which they remain in their various quarters. For instance, northeast and east winds are generally two or three days in duration, gradually shifting to southeast and south, then after a day's interval, or less, reaching west and northwest. These remarks apply only to the Atlantic Coast and contiguous States, and are unapplicable to the Pacific, where the conditions, in some respects even more remarkable, are entirely different.

Dr. FRANK S. ABBOTT.
Lakehurst, N. J., May 29, 1915.

Children and Mother in Need.

Dying of tuberculosis, Mr. C—— left to his wife the responsibility for their three babies. For some time now the family have been assisted by the Charity Organization Society, which has found this mother in every way thrifty and trustworthy. The society has been fortunate in finding her a private position at which she earns $5 a week for four days' work, and has the rest of her time for the children, who are happy and well. To supplement this modest income other assistance has been necessary, especially with the monthly rent bill of $13, which must be paid regularly for them. The society makes appeal at this time for $150 for these babies and their mother, all of this amount to be used for material necessities, without deduction for expenses of service or for any other purpose. Every dollar the society raises for relief is always spent for relief only. Gifts toward this fund should be made payable to the society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "M. Z.," $1; "Anonymous," $2; "G. N. H.," $3; "B. M. R.," $2; William Leonard, $1, and "G. W. C.," $3.

GERMANY'S CHALLENGE TO CIVILIZATION

It Lies in Her Defiance of a Law of Restraint Among Nations Painfully Evolved Through the Centuries.

By PROF. W. H. JOHNSON,
of Denison University.

Granville, Ohio, May 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's papers quote the Tageszeitung, Count Reventlow's organ, as saying:

> Any orders to submarine commanders that they conform to any of the formal conditions laid down by international law would mean the hindering of their actions and make the submarine war an empty farce, a kind of screen behind which one would obediently have to withdraw.

This is no more nor less than a challenge to civilization itself. Civilization in smaller groups is the habit, or art, of living together as individuals, with such recognition of the interests and welfare of others, such restraint upon the promptings of mere self-interest, as is necessary to make organized society possible, and to conduce to the greatest feasible happiness and prosperity of all who are willing to recognize the doctrine of mutual rights and obligations. Such a society, of course, requires definite assent to a certain amount of restraint, which must take the form of "law." The man who refuses to live in accordance with this, after it has been duly agreed upon, is an outlaw, and cannot be called "civilized" in any right sense of that term.

Civilization in the larger group, where the nation or State is the individual, is essentially the same. Human progress had not gone very far when it was clearly realized that continued progress was possible only as individual States would recognize a theory of mutual rights and obligations in their relations with each other. A "jus gentium" began to grow up in the Mediterranean basin, where civilization achieved its earlier growth, and the best moral sentiment in all nations began to condemn as imperfectly civilized, even by the crude standards of that day, any individual nation which deliberately and knowingly violated this "jus gentium," or Law of Nations. And from the days of the Greeks and Romans until today, that feeling of condemnation has been strongest wherever and whenever the roots of a really sound moral and intelligent civilization have struck deepest. It is needless to say to any one who knows a little of the history of European civilization that certain great German jurists, not under the domination of such teachings as come from the ruthless pen of a Bernhardi, a Treitschke or a Reventlow of today, have wrought enormously to strengthen this theory of a binding international law and give it a moral hold on right-thinking men.

And now from a single nation (Austria does not count under present conditions) comes a blatant, defiant repudiation of this whole theory, developed by centuries of effort of the highest-minded statesmen of all civilized lands. For Count Reventlow's reckless words fairly express in language what the Imperial Government of Germany, in the sinking of the Lusitania and various other incidents of the last nine months, has expressed in action. As was said at the outset, this is simply a challenge to civilization. And if it were permitted to succeed, if a country defiantly expressing its contempt for this greatest achievement of international civilization were to become the dominant physical force in the world, or even simply in the European world, it would be the greatest disaster of modern times to the cause of human progress. M. Venizelos was right in telling the Greeks that there could be no real freedom for any small State in Europe with Germany triumphant in her present attitude. And it was the instinctive realization of that truth by the masses in Italy (coupled with the remembrance of wrongs suffered at the hands of Austria in the past, of course) that made it impossible to keep Italy out of the conflict.

There have been many indications that the folly of this law-defying attitude is realized by men high in power in Germany itself, but so far all opposition to it has been crushed down. That Germany has gained nothing by it in a military way is easily demonstrated. Her long roll of women, babies and other noncombatants done to death by bombs from the air and torpedoes from under the water has played no material part whatever in any single part of the real successes which she has had in the field. Their one notable effect, to one who looks on from the outside, has been the constant strengthening of the feeling that Germany must be defeated in this struggle, and so thoroughly defeated that neither she nor any other nation will ever again imagine that world-civilization can safely be challenged at its most important point—a regard for international law.

That the element in Germany which is responsible for this development of international lawlessness will one day have a hard reckoning with the better sentiment in Germany itself is just as sure as that peace will some day come and give that better sentiment freedom to express itself. It is one thing to say that Germany is a unit in this war, and it is quite another thing to assume that down in the bottom of their hearts all Germans approve of the methods by which it is being carried on. To assert the latter is to draw about the worst indictment of present-day German civilization that even an enemy could frame.

W. H. JOHNSON.

PROFESSION OF HOUSEWIFE.

The Widening Interest Among Women in Businesslike Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am deeply interested in a letter in this morning's TIMES defending American housewives and signed "Justice" It is evidently written by a woman of varied experience who looks upon housekeeping as a profession and brings to bear upon it her keenest intelligence and interest. If all American housewives were equally efficient the report of Mayor Mitchel's committee to study the food supply of the City of New York could never have been written. It reads as follows:

> Your committee has found a great lack of knowledge on the part of the purchasing public as to what are proper prices to pay for food, how to buy food, what the rights of the people are as to weights and measures, what foods are the best and cheapest to buy at certain seasons of the year, &c. There are many reasons for this, one of which arises from the fact that a large number of homes in New York are presided over by wives and mothers who, when very young, started to work at some calling that took them into offices, stores, and factories. From these positions they married, and took up their new occupation of housekeeping with very little, if any, practical training. Another reason is that a large number of homes in this city are presided over by wives and mothers who were daughters in well-to-do families, where the mistaken notion prevailed that it was not necessary for the daughters to learn practical housekeeping. The result has been that these daughters have married without knowing anything at all about housekeeping, and the extravagance and waste in these households due to ignorance and carelessness are a large and unnecessary drain upon the food supplies of this city.

Of course, this does not apply to all American women, as the letter of "Justice" proves, but there are many American women of the highest intelligence who not only realize that they have something to learn about business methods in housekeeping, but are actively taking steps to study this question. The best proof of this is that the Woman's Club of Orange has added to its civics program for the coming Winter a department of household efficiency, which is to provide six lectures by persons who have specialized in something helpful to the housewife, and a course of meetings of club members, at which addresses will be made by members of the club on topics pertaining to the household, followed by open discussion.

Twenty-five women in Newark have formed a similar class, and have applied to the National Housewives' League for suitable lecturers for the coming Winter. These two organized efforts of women to study questions of household efficiency have happened to come to my knowledge. There may be others. But these efforts would never have been undertaken if all American women were as well informed as to business methods and as capable in administering a household as "Justice" evidently is. The lively interest in questions of household management which has been so apparent in recent New York newspapers and magazines is something to be encouraged and assisted by just such capable, intelligent women as the writer of that letter, so that all American women may have their interest aroused and learn to administer their households efficiently.

THETTA QUAY FRANKS.
Orange, N. J., June 1, 1915.

Cowcatchers for Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not automobiles built with some sort of a bow, like a ship, by which obstacles may be thrown aside and away from the wheels? Or, why not have automobiles equipped with some kind of fender?

Hundreds of persons are daily killed, crippled for life or seriously injured through being run down by automobiles. A "cowcatcher" may not add to the structural beauty of an auto, but it would prevent much danger to life and limb, save many a dollar and feeling of remorse, and in a measure prevent much damage to the auto itself.

H. W. PALMER
Jersey City, June 1, 1915.

Expensive Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A week or so ago you had an admirable editorial upon Saratoga waters and the great benefit citizens of the State would now have under a State Commission.

Pray tell me the benefit citizens get in having to pay the exorbitant prices charged for the waters? Why is it that I can get a case of beer delivered at my door for one half the price of bottled water—and the waters cost nothing in the making?

CHARLES N. SWIFT.
New York, May 29, 1915.

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP 1898.

Recollection of a Cablegram Saying War Then Was Imminent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evening papers of today (Tuesday) publish an interview between a United States correspondent and the German Foreign Secretary. Here is depicted Herr von Jagow, in trembling voice, saying that Andrew D. White in his autobiography declares that the attitude of the German Foreign Office toward America during the Spanish war was "all that could be desired."

Disingenuous Herr Gottlieb! He fails to quote Mr. White's statement that the press, with two or three exceptions, was "anything but friendly," and that a large majority of the people were hostile to us. In his book Mr. White strives to write loyally and affectionately of the nation to which he was then accredited, and which recognized his ripe scholarship, his literary attainments and achievements, and, finally, his many charming personal qualities. Mr. White was my chief at St. Petersburg. But while leaning in his book toward the German people, Mr. White does not seek utterly to falsify history.

Here are the facts: If the course of the Imperial German Government was satisfactory to Mr. White, even as late as 1905, it was not so to the American Government or people, either then or since.

First—The German press was reckless in its bitter invective and vitriolic utterance concerning this country and its motives in fighting Spain.

Second—The German Government, in conjunction with Austria and Spain, addressed England inviting her to join with them in curbing our bounding ambition and (to the whole European world) dangerous attitude toward Spain, and to join with them in terminating the war. England not only peremptorily declined to join them, but informed them that she would see to it that none of them interfered with our fighting, as we were engaged in a war for humanity.

Third—The German Admiral's behavior in Manila Bay was such as to compel Admiral Dewey to take extraordinary measures to recall him to a realizing sense of what were the relative positions of Germany and America in a harbor which America controlled.

Fourth—So arrogant and aggressive was Germany's attitude that President McKinley sent a cablegram to Admiral Sampson off Santiago bidding him under no circumstances to attempt to force the entrance of Santiago if there was the remotest chance of losing a ship, as war with Germany was imminent.

In view of these facts I do not think that my country people need lose a moment's sleep over Herr von Jagow's grief-stricken utterances concerning Mr. White's graceful and grateful remarks concerning the German Government during the Spanish-American war.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB.
New York, June 1, 1915.

Informing the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my arrival in New York I have been much impressed by the fact that you print the exact date on which

JUNE COMES WITH A TRAIL OF BRIDES

Miss Frances S. Peck Weds Vivian H. Egleston in Church of the Transfiguration.

LAMONT-CLARKE NUPTIALS

State Senator Cromwell Marries Hermione de Rouville in St. Patrick's Cathedral—Sommer-Duval.

June will be crowded with weddings, about fifty important marriages having been announced for the first fortnight. The first day of June had its quota of weddings, which attracted society.

The wedding of Vivian H. Egleston, the son of the late George W. Egleston, and Miss Frances Staunton Peck, the only daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck, now of Philadelphia, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the church, performing the ceremony. The church was decorated with masses of snowballs with pink peonies, and palms and oakleaves formed an archway at the beginning of the nave. The winding walk from the church to the street was laid with red runners and pots of pink and white azaleas outlined it on either side.

As the choir entered it sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," and for the bridal processional sang a selection from "Lohengrin." Stainer's "Sevenfold Amen" was rendered at the close of the ceremony and the recessional was the Mendelssohn Wedding March.

Miss Peck, who entered the church with her father, wore a short-skirted white satin gown having a deeply-pointed tunic of chiffon, each sharp point being tipped with orange blossoms. A wide scarf of old Spanish lace was draped above the knees and above this the plain satin showed, while another wide band of the lace formed the girdle that made up half of the corsage. The rest of the low-necked corsage was white chiffon and tulle, with long tulle sleeves flaring over the hand and finished with satin cords.

The long court train, gathered in the centre back, was of cloth of silver brocade and the large tulle veil was held to her coiffure by a cap filet of old lace and orange blossoms.

She wore a diamond brooch, and platinum chain, with a diamond and pearl pendant, and carried lillies of the valley and white orchids.

The Bridal Attendants.

Miss Ada Norfleet of Memphis, Tenn., was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Alice De Lamar and Edna Moberly of New York, Ruth Teal of Portland, Ore., and Sarah Margaret Rowe of Pittsburgh, Penn.

They were gowned alike in short-skirted pink chiffon gowns, the fullness of the skirts being held in by five half-inch bands of silver trimming that formed bayadere stripes. These were over underskirts of pink chiffon cloth covered again by pink chiffon studded here and there with tiny clusters of pink and blue flowers. The corsages were simple blouse-like affairs with turned-back flat collars and flaring wrist-length bell sleeves, both embroidered in crystals. All carried wicker baskets filled with pink mignon roses and marguerites. Their large hats were of pale pink tulle, the crowns formed of a single thickness, and the flower girl, who wore a frock of white lace and chiffon and carried an inverted leghorn hat filled with rose petals.

John Sommer was his brother's best man. The ushers included George Kaiser, Jr., Leopold and Louis Sommer, brothers of the bridegroom, and Arthur Sommer, his cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Sommer will sail today for Bermuda, where they will spend several weeks, and upon their return they will live in this city.

Miss M. C. Mattocks Weds.

George Alfred Field and Miss Marjorie Comstock Mattocks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harrison Mattocks, were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 202 Riverside Drive, the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, performing the ceremony. Miss Mattocks wore a white lace and satin gown, a tulle veil, and carried Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by Mrs. Raymond L. Mattocks of Forest Hills, as matron of honor. She wore a flowered pale green taffeta frock and carried Ophelia roses. The other attendants, who wore pink taffeta frocks and carried pink roses, were Mrs. David Bellamore and the Misses Caryll B. Estabrooke, Frances Littlefield, and Rita Isaacs.

Mr. Field's best man was Howe Bennett and the ushers were Raymond L. Mattocks, David Bellamore, C. Mercer Myers, and William Myers.

Keeler—Mygatt.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Mygatt, the daughter of Mrs. Lemuel C. Mygatt, and Alton Sherwood Keeler took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Mygatt's residence 257 West Ninety-seventh Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Wendell P. Keeler of Northampton, Mass., a brother of the bridegroom. The house decorations were roses.

The bride wore a short white tulle frock and carried pink roses. She had no attendants and her brother, Kenneth Mygatt, gave her in marriage. Sidney Fitzgerald, a cousin of the bridegroom, was his best man. A small reception followed the quiet wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler will spend the Summer at Lyme, and in the Autumn will live at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, where they have taken an apartment.

Miller-Girdner Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Penelope Morgan Girdner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Girdner, and S. Lawrence Miller, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 47 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. George R. Van De Water officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with applique lace, and a veil of applique lace, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley and roses.

The Misses Adela and Evelyn Girdner were their sister's only attendants. They were dressed in pink taffeta, and carried pink roses. Lee McCandish was best man.

The couple left after the reception on a motor trip, and will live in this city on their return.

Wed in All Angels' Church.

Miss Helen Mayo Seixas and A. Stedman Hills, were married yesterday in All Angels' Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, and a small reception for the relatives of the bride and bridegroom was held at Bretton Hall, where Miss Seixas and her mother have been staying. Owing to the fact that the bride's family is in mourning, both the ceremony and the reception were attended only by members of the two families. The engagement of Mr. Hills and Miss Seixas was announced in May.

The couple have gone West on their honeymoon, and will live in New York on their return.

CANON NELSON OFFICIATES.

Lewis-Baldwin Wedding in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Miss Beatrix Baldwin of Chicago, granddaughter of the late Charles N. Crittenden of this city, and the Rev. Leicester Crosby Lewis, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago, were married yesterday at noon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Canon George F. Nelson officiated and a nuptial mass was said by Father Lau of Mendham, N. J.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gladys Baldwin, as maid of honor, and the Misses Eliiza K. Douglas of Alexandria, Va., and Mabel Murray of Los Angeles, Cal., as bridesmaids. Little Mary and George W. Lewis, children of Dr. and Mrs. Warrington Lewis of Brooklyn, acted as flower girl and page.

Charles C. Baldwin of Prince George County, Md., gave his sister in marriage. The Rev. W. L. Caswell, curate of St. Thomas's Church, this city, was best man. The ushers were the Rev. John Crowell, the Rev. Edwin S. Lane, the Rev. Seth Hawley, Willard Butcher, and Henry C. P. and Howard Baldwin.

The couple will spend the Summer at Cragsmore, Ulster County, N.Y., where the Rev. Mr. Lewis is to be in charge of Christ Church. Their engagement was announced last February.

WEDDED AT HOTEL ASTOR.

Miss Ruth Neuman the Bride of Samuel M. Weisberger.

Miss Ruth Neuman, daughter of Moritz Neuman of this city, and Samuel M. Weisberger, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Philip Klein and the Rev. Bernard Brachman. The Cantor was the Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt.

Mrs. A. H. Weisberger was matron of honor, and Miss Lucile Neuman, maid of honor. The flower girls were Hortense and Beatrice Neuman, and Beulah Berg. Dr. A. H. Weisberger was best man.

About 250 guests attended the wedding. After dinner there was dancing. Later the couple left for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon. They will reside in New York on their return.

Miss Frost to Wed S. P. N. Rhoades.

The Rev. Henry W. Frost and Mrs. Frost of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Freda Frost, to Stephen Payn Nash Rhoades, a son of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades and the late Lyman Rhoades, and a grandson of the late Stephen Payn Nash. Mr. Rhoades is a Senior at Yale and a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Kalley-Bedford Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Draper Kalley of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Sherman Kalley, to Clarke Bedford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cotton Bedford of 410 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Glen Cove, L. I.

Miss Kalley was graduated from Packer Institute, class of '13, and made her début in Brooklyn and Richmond, Va., the following Winter. Mr. Bedford is a graduate of Williams College.

No date has been set for the wedding.

TEACHERS TO ENTER SOAPBOX CAMPAIGN

Eleven Women Volunteer to Make Street Speeches for Suffrage.

MISS STRACHAN AS LEADER

Others Who Can't Make Addresses Will Agree to Sing, Recite, or Dance for the Cause.

Miss Grace Strachan struck the trail of soapbox oratory last night. From now until the end of the New York State votes-for-women campaign in November, the leader of the teachers' equal pay fight will tell the people of New York from the democratic medium of the soapbox why the women want the vote.

This was arranged at a mass meeting of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee last night at the Stuyvesant School, East Fifteenth Street. There was something in the nature of a revival meeting at the close of the regular exercises. Cards were sent around asking the teachers to sign them and send them into the Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue, telling them whether they were prepared to dance, sing, act, speak, canvas, or organize for suffrage this Summer. Then Miss Lena Gano set the ball rolling.

"I don't like to do it," said Miss Gano, "I have never done such a thing in my life, but if ten other women will agree to do it, too, I will talk for suffrage from a soapbox. Who is going to get the vote for us if we don't work for it ourselves? If people won't come to us we must go to them."

"What other ten women in the audience will make soapbox speeches?" called Miss Blake.

"Miss Smith will do it," said Miss Gano, seeing a friend in the audience.

"Where is Miss Smith?" queried Miss Blake. "Oh, next to the woman with the red ribbons on her hat. Stand up, Miss Smith. There is a little lady on the other side. What's her name? Miss Duncan? Stand up, little lady." They had cajoled nine into the fold and were looking for the tenth, when Mrs. Laidlaw came to the front of the platform.

"Won't Miss Strachan do it?" she asked.

"Oh, not in New York City," said Miss Strachan.

"Yes, this is where it is needed," they said severely, and Miss Strachan yielded.

"I'll be the tenth," she said meekly, while the teachers clapped enthusiastically.

"I didn't want to do it when I first tried," said Miss Blake. "I thought it wasn't ladylike, I thought it wasn't worthy of me, I felt more like crawling under the box than standing on it. Then I stood there and looked down on those expectant faces and I realized they were just human beings and the rest was easy."

"It isn't hard," said a pretty girl in the audience. "You get up on the box and make any kind of a noise and then the people appear, and after that you don't mind."

All the teachers are to begin their suffrage campaign next Sunday when each one is to ask her clergyman if he will stand on the side of the women. Edward B. Mandell, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals, was one of the speakers of the evening. He gave many reasons why he thought the women should vote, and the war was one of them.

"This deplorable war is one of my reasons," he said. "I think if gentler voices were heard in the councils of State the rulers would not rush into war so quickly."

SEES NO GOOD IN SUFFRAGE.

The Former Mrs. Cleveland Opposes the Ballot for Women.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 1.—Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland Preston, who was the widow of President Cleveland, now the wife of Thomas J. Preston, Jr., delivered a short talk against woman suffrage in Alexander Hall tonight.

Mrs. Preston is President of the Princeton branch of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and is one of the Vice Presidents of the State association. She spoke in favor of a good audience on the aims and terms of membership in the Princeton Chapter of the New Jersey Association.

She contended that in New Jersey and many other States there were hundreds of women who did not want the ballot; hundreds of women did not want to go to the polls and vote, and they would not vote if they could. She said that women were not sufficiently familiar with political conditions to cast intelligent votes. She also asserted the men were able to look out for the interests of the State and country, and that a woman had no place at the polls.

STARS REVIVE OLD ROLES.

Montgomery and Stone in Blackface at 300th "Chin-Chin" Performance.

By way of observing the 300th performance of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe last evening, Montgomery and Stone got out their old silk hats, donned some marvelous raiment of canary yellow and reverted to type. In the midst of the last-act revelry, they came on as shades of their own past, dark memories of the old days with Haverly's minstrels and thus faithfully restored, they sang some of the old minstrel songs and, what is more important, danced the old cakewalk. Just to see Fred Stone solemnly reviving the cakewalk was alone worth the price of admission. The audience took the packed Globe to the doors applauded rapturously.

Earlier in the evening there had been various indications that this performance of "Chin-Chin" was a special one. There were several reckless tamperings with the pamphlet of the musical comedy, and in the scene Montgomery's associates were quite put out of countenance when he brought on unannounced a tiny bear cub that was so absorbed in guzzling milk from a large bottle that it experienced no stage fright whatever.

OLIVE OLIVER CHOSEN.

Woman Representative of Actors' Equity at San Francisco Fair.

Francis Wilson was re-elected President of the Actors' Equity Association at the second annual meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. The reports covered many instances of successful litigation and told of 750 new members who had been added within the year to this association which is designed to offer the protection of organization to the business interests of the actor and generally to promote solidarity in the ranks of the profession.

After the meeting it was announced that the association would be represented at San Francisco Exposition on Actors' Day, July 9, by Francis Wilson, Howard Kyle, and Olive Oliver.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Clarke of 451 West End Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Clarke was formerly Miss Frances Osborne Chew.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of 68 West Fifty-first Street left on Monday on a motor trip to Concord, N. H. Her guests were Miss Eulalie Van Lennep, the Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor, Miles Farrow, and Elmendorf Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Downing of Tenafly, N. J., have taken the Chalet, in the Country Club colony on the St. Lawrence River, for the Summer. Mrs. Downey is a sister of Mrs. Herbert Coppell.

Mrs. Maurice du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and her daughter, Miss Charlotte du Pont, who have been at their cottage in Asheville, N. C., are at the Webster, 40 West Forty-fifth Street, for a fortnight's visit.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Dorothy Conron and James Butler, Jr., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and that of Miss Louise E. Johnson and Franklin Wheeler Palmer of Stonington, Conn., and New York, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

In Naples the wedding is scheduled for today of Miss Miriam Crosby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Crosby of Washington, D. C., and Count Mario Caracciolo di Melito of Italy. Mr. Crosby is in Brussels and is the head of the Belgian Relief Committee.

THE IRISH THEATRE.

A Program of Short Plays at the Bandbox.

Some attractive work is done in the program of the Irish Theatre, the institution directed by John P. Campbell and Whitford Kane, which took possession of the Bandbox last evening. The performance will be repeated this afternoon, tonight, and tomorrow night.

The program is in four parts. Irish songs, Irish legend, and an Irish jig enter into the atmospheric little prologue that shows a group gathered in a circle about a peat fire in a faraway "Irishman's shanty." Then comes "Lonesome Like" and "Red Turf," two short plays given recently by these players at the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street. "Lonesome Like" is Harold Brighouse's appealing little Lancashire study that gives Mr. Kane so good an opportunity as the half-witted, whole-souled Sam 'Orrocks. Last on the program is "Dust of the Road," a one-act play by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman that watches the restless spirit of repentant Judas intervening to prevent a great betrayal.

Among the players there should be special mention of Eileen Huban, who is beautiful, who sings charmingly, and who plays with considerable ability.

CALVE AT THE PALACE.

George Whiting and Sadie Burt Also in the Bill.

The best that is in this week's bill at the Palace is the contribution by Mme. Calve, who has returned to that headquarters of vaudevile after a Spring tour in the two-a-day. She finds her audiences most responsive to the "Carmen" music, and now gives as an encore not "Dixie" or the "Swanee River" but "The Star Spangled Banner" and when she sang it yesterday, the audience rose to the occasion.

Judging by the warmth of the reception, the second place on the bill must be that so agreeably occupied by George Whiting and Sadie Burt, who entertain in their familiar manner. Incredible as it may seem, Miss Burt is more demure than ever. Trixie Friganza indulges affably in some slightly too protracted fooling and there are exhibitions of uncanny self-extension by Willard, who is known in vaudeville as 'the man who grows.' The dancer of the week is Clifton Webb, whose partner is Gloria Goodwin. Their gavotte is attractive, but they would fare better if they could dance against a curtained background instead of one composed of many Russian musicians at work.

FAMOUS CHEMIST DEAD.

Sir Arthur H. Church Was Also an Expert on Pottery and Stones.

LONDON, June 2.—Sir Arthur Herbert Church, famous as a chemist and author of many books on chemistry, is dead. He also was an expert on Oriental and English pottery and precious stones. He was 81 years old.

Sir Arthur was born in London and was a graduate of Eton School, King's College, London; the Royal College of Chemistry, and of Lincoln College, Oxford. He had been Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, Lecturer at Cooper's Hill, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy of Arts, and was a Fellow of King's College, London. Sir Arthur was the discoverer of many new minerals and was a former President of the Mineralogical Society. His collections of pottery had been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. COLLOPY, a well-known wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday while seated at his desk in his office. He was 60 years old.

FRANK VAUGHN, a widely known newspaper man who at different times was connected with New York, Buffalo, and Albany papers, and the Albany bureau of The Associated Press, died in Albany yesterday of heart disease. Lately he had been identified with the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic State Committee.

JOSEPH GROS, 86 years old, for half a century a contributor to American magazines, died at the home of Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen of Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., with whom he made his home.

HENRY IVEY, 89 years old, died Sunday at the home of his son, Louis O. Ivey, 36 North Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

JAMES CAMPBELL, a former Councilman and a contractor and builder, died at his home in Long Branch, N. J., yesterday. He was 73 years old, and was born at Colt's Neck, Monmouth County.

Prof. LEWIS A. MERRILL, Vice President of the Panama Exposition Commission of Utah and widely known agricultural expert, died in Salt Lake yesterday of injuries received when his automobile ran off an embankment.

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, 82 years old, died Monday night at his home, 89 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Cruttenden had lived in Montclair for nearly fifty years. He retired from business in New York about fifteen years ago. He was active in the early forward movements of Montclair, being among the workers for trolley extension to the town and the erection of Mountainside Hospital.

Justice of the Peace CHARLES A. MAY of Hackensack, N. J., who went to Ridley Park, Penn., a few weeks ago for his health, died there, at the age of 65, leaving a wife, a son, and two married daughters. Justice May organized Bergen Lodge, Knights of Pythias, fourteen years ago, and was its Treasurer since the organization.

MEYER GOLDSMITH, said to be next to the oldest Jewish undertaker in the United States, died yesterday at his home, 353 West 115th Street, in his seventieth year. He came here when an infant from Germany, and after residing in Easton, Penn., for a short time, removed to this city, where he had been in the undertaking business for forty-seven years. Mr. Goldsmith was a member of and sexton for a number of lodges and societies, among which were the Noah Widow and Benevolent Association; Chananiah Lodge, No. 165, I. O. B. B.; Palestina Lodge, No. 36; Henry Clay Lodge, Manhattan Lodge, and Mount Horeb Lodge of the I. O. F. S. of I.

Dr. JOHN FRANKLIN MARSHALL, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, who had practiced in that borough for the last twenty-five years, died Monday at his residence, 323 Washington Avenue, of pneumonia. Dr. Marshall was born in Roselle, N. J., fifty years ago and was graduated from a medical college in Manhattan in 1890. He left a widow and a son.

CHARLES T. MOSS, a member of St. Albans Lodge No. 56, F. and A. M., Melville Council No. 9, U. C. C. of E., and Brooklyn Association No. 8, N. A. S. E., died at his home, 88 Ninth Street, Astoria, L. I., on Monday.

Mrs. JANE HENRIETTA FRANKLIN, widow of Philip Franklin, a merchant and a charter member of the first chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star which was organized in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 141 Bay Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. She is survived by five daughters, all of whom, with one exception, were school teachers, and a son, Benjamin Franklin, a lawyer of Manhattan.

JOSEPH FROHNHOEFER, a cigar manufacturer and member of the Fulton Street Board of Trade and of Kings County Council, Knights and Ladies of Honor, is dead at his home, 178 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CONKLIN, 62 years old, manager of the Hamilton Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank in South Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his residence, 443 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, formerly a broker in this city and living with his family at the Biltmore Hotel, died on Monday in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Baltimore and came here when he was 30 years of age.

ALBERT G. BOYDEN, Principal of the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School for forty-six years, died on Sunday at his home in that city, in his eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. PHOEBE D. WOODRUFF died on Monday at her home in Milburn, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year. She was a daughter of Daniel Compton and was born in Union Township, where her grandfather was a pioneer.

Mrs. FANNY P. MITCHELL, wife of Charles Mitchell, Vice President of the Baker Underwear Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Monday at her home, 31 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

FREDERICK S. GROVES, a veteran of the Fire Department and the first paid driver of the Insurance Patrol, died on Monday at his home, 356 West Nineteenth Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He joined the old Volunteer Fire Company, 31, in 1868, and retired as Superintendent of the fire patrol in 1912.

Mrs. ELLEN L. COLEGROVE, widow of James E. Colegrove, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George K. Rose, at 36 Central Park South. She was 78 years old.

GEORGE E. MERRITT, for eight years Postmaster of Greenwich, Conn., died at his home there yesterday, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Greenwich.

Mrs. ETTIE B. JONES, widow of Robert M. Jones, formerly a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, Penn., died on Monday at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Charles H. Fink, at 317 York Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. RICHARD CURRAN, former Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., and for many years a prominent resident of that city, died yesterday, aged 77 years. Dr. Curran raised two companies for service in the civil war. At the battle of Antietam he won a medal of honor.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, PAINTER, DIES AT 58

Former Head of National Academy of Design Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

URGED PUBLIC GALLERIES

His Aim Was to Make New York a Great Art Centre—Winner of Many Gold Medals Here and Abroad.

John White Alexander, until recently President of the National Academy of Design, whose paintings are to be seen in foremost art museums of the world, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday night at 9:20 o'clock at his home, 116 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Alexander had been in ill health for some time. When he retired last March as head of the Academy of Design the artist was asked the reason and replied:

"I am tired, that's all. The work has been discouraging because of the lack of help by the city to obtain a suitable site for exhibition galleries."

Few of his friends and admirers suspected that Mr. Alexander was declining in his health. Until little more than a week ago he was able to go about, but finally his heart affection became so serious he had to stay in bed on the advice of his physician, Dr. H. G. Myers, who warned the artist he needed a long rest. His fatal attack came so suddenly there was not time to summon his son, Professor John W. Alexander, Jr., from Princeton. Only Mrs. Alexander was at the artist's bedside when he died.

More than any other man John W. Alexander pointed out the necessity for adequate exhibition galleries in this city, and he never ceased his efforts to have public galleries erected. He hoped to see New York made the art centre of this country, if not of the world, and deplored conditions which enabled cities of lesser importance to exhibit more extensively the paintings of native and foreign artists. In his plea for public galleries Mr. Alexander frequently emphasized that the lack of exhibition space was one of the greatest handicaps to young artists striving for recognition.

His Paintings from Life.

Mr. Alexander painted from life such men as Walt Whitman, Joseph Jefferson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Parke Godwin, John Burroughs, Alphonse Daudet, and Robert Louis Stevenson. His portrait of Whitman hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His work here and in Europe received high praise, and particularly his paintings of women and girls, because it was in the latter studies, many critics think, the artist was at his best.

The work of Mr. Alexander was distinctive. It was characterized by an innate sense of fineness because the artist discriminated in favor of elegance. There was nothing bold about his paintings and very little that could be imitated. Still, admirers of Mr. Alexander have pointed out that his love of the elegant was a source of inspiration to younger artists. Perhaps his best-known works are the six lunettes in the Congressional Library.

Mr. Alexander was born in Allegheny City, Penn., on Oct. 7, 1856, the son of John and Francis (Smith) Alexander. He came to New York at the age of 17, and worked for three years in the art department of Harper & Brothers, devoting his efforts entirely to illustration. His ability attracted Abbey and Reinhart, working for the same firm, and it was at their suggestion that he went abroad in 1877 to study painting. First, he studied for three months at the Munich Royal Academy, where he received the medal for drawing. From there he went with a party of young Americans to Polling, an Upper Bavarian village, where he stayed eighteen months painting, in company with Frank Duveneck, J. Frank Currier, Joseph De Camp, and other Americans.

Wins Distinction in Paris.

The first time Mr. Alexander exhibited in the French capital was in the Spring of 1893, when he sent portraits of three women to the exhibition of the Champ de Mars. These portraits were not only received, but were marked "number one," a distinction given to a very restricted number of those accepted. He was noticed prominently in all the reviews of the exhibition, and at the June meeting following the exhibition he was elected Sociétaire," the highest honor bestowed by the Champ de Mars Salon. After this he was invited to take part in all the prominent European and American exhibitions, which he did.

The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts awarded to Mr. Alexander its gold medal in 1897 and a gold medal of honor in 1904. In addition he received these medals: Paris Exposition, 1900; Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; Lippincott Prize, Philadelphia; first prize, Washington, D. C., Art Society; first Carnegie prize; Society of American Artists; medal Munich Academy, gold medal Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

He is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris; gallery at St. Petersburg, private galleries, London and Edinburgh, Scotland; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; Wilstach Collection, Fairmount Park, and Elkins Collection, Philadelphia; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cincinnati Fine Arts Institute, Princeton University, Harvard University, Rhode Island School of Design, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; Chamber of Commerce and Cooper Union, New York; State House, Trenton, N. J.; City Hall, Albany, N. Y., and in many private collections. He painted a portrait of President Loubet which hangs in the Elysée Palace, Paris.

A retrospective exhibition of Mr. Alexander's work was opened at the National Arts Club several years ago as a tribute to an American who finally returned to his own country to identify himself with its ideals and interests after having experienced the stimulating initiations of European study. The exhibition included "Portrait of Rodin," "The Ray of Sunlight," "Quiet Hour," "The Mirror," "Blue Bowl," "Pot of Basil," and altogether sixty-three canvases.

Mr. Alexander was decorated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901. He was a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; Society of American Artists, National Society of Mural Painters, Architectural League, National Institute Arts and Letters, Société Nouvelle de Paris, International Society, London, and honorary member of the Society of Austrian Painters, and the Secession of Munich.

Mr. Alexander also was a member of the Century, Metropolitan ,and Union Clubs. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of John W. Alexander, no relation to the artist. His son, John W. Alexander, Jr., is Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, tomorrow, at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Percy Grant will officiate. The pallbearers will be Harry W. Watrous, representing the National Academy of Design, in the absence in California of J. Alden Weir, President of the Academy; Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum; Edwin J. Blashfield, Academy of Arts and Letters; Charles Howland Russell, New York Public Library; Charles Dana Gibson, Society of Illustrators; Frederick Stokes, MacDowell Club; Cass Gilbert, representing the Architectural League; Dr. Robert Abbe, and Thomas Hastings.

The interment, which is to be private, will be in Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Sadie Untermyer.

Mrs. Sadie Untermyer, widow of Maurice Untermyer and a sister-in-law of Samuel Untermyer, died yesterday at her home, 970 Park Avenue, in her forty-fifth year. She was a daughter of the late Benedict Lowenstein, and was graduated from Hunter's College in 1889, being married to Mr. Untermyer two years later. Mrs. Untermyer was a leader in the Big Sister movement, and is survived by her son.

ELIOT GREGORY DEAD.

Artist and Author Was a Director of Metropolitan Opera Company.

Eliot Gregory, author, artist, and one of the founders of the New Theatre, died yesterday in his apartments at the Stratford House, 11 East Thirty-second Street, in his sixty-first year.

He was born in this city, and, after being graduated from Yale University in 1880, went abroad and studied art in Rome and Paris, where he won prominence in the salons. His painting "Coquetterie" won the Gold Medal at the Paris Salon in 1899. Mr. Gregory also did portraits of many prominent persons, among them August Belmont, Ada Rehan, and General Cullom, which is part of the Cullom Memorial at West Point. Writing under the nom de plume of "An Idler," he wrote the Idler Papers, which were published in The Evening Post, and he was also the author of several books, among which are "The Ways of Men" and "Worldly Ways and Byways."

Mr. Gregory was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Knickerbocker Club, and a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

He received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in February, 1911, in recognition of his many writings on French subjects, which have been widely read and translated in France, and for the part that he had taken in French works of instruction and philanthropy. Writing of his work in Le Temps, Jules Claretie said recently that if he ever felt the necessity of a literary guide to the curiosities of Paris he knew no man he would prefer to Mr. Gregory.

WILLIAM D. BARBOUR DIES.

Retired Banker Was Treasurer of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

William D. Barbour, Treasurer of the Brick Presbyterian Church and Secretary and Treasurer of the East Sixty-Seventh Street Apartment Building, died yesterday in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late William Barbour, and a descendant of an old Colonial family. Mr. Barbour was a retired banker and former member of the firm of Barbour & Co.

He was a member of the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas and Huguenot Societies, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. His wife, who was Miss Katharine L. Shedd, and a daughter, Mrs. Allan Robinson of 901 Lexington Avenue, survive him.

Christian Henry Moller.

Christian Henry Moller, a retired sugar refiner, died on Monday at his residence, 85 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, from hardening of the arteries. Mr. Moller was born in that borough fifty-nine years ago and was a son of the late Jost Moller, a pioneer in the sugar refining industry in Brooklyn. He went into business with his father in the firm of Moller & Siercks, Williamsburg, as a young man and retired twenty years ago. Mr. Moller was a member of the Parkway Driving Club and the owner of a stable of fast horses, although he never could be persuaded to race them. He is survived by his widow and a son, Frank A. Moller.

Rabbi Heiman M. Kamenetzky.

The Rev. Heiman M. Kamenetzky, for more than twenty years rabbi of the orthodox Congregation Nachlath Zwee, whose synagogue is at 65 East 109th Street, died yesterday at his home, 200 West 112th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Russia and received his degree from a Russian university, coming to this country twenty-five years ago. Dr. Kamenetzky was elected rabbi of the congregation after he had been in this country for four years and had been re-elected every year since. He was a Zionist and a member of the Society of Adas Israel. A daughter and son survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

ARNOLD—HALSTED.—On June 1, 1915, at 98 Morningside Av., by the Rev. Julian Smyth, Helen Hatch Halsted, daughter of the late John J. and Frances L. Halsted, to Harry Clay Arnold. Washington papers please copy.

LAMONT—CLARKE.—On June 1, at The Renaissance, by the Rev. Duncan H. Browne, Lucille D., daughter of Mrs. Edward P. Clarke, to Joseph R. Lamont.

EGLESTON—PECK.—On Tuesday, June 1, 1915, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Frances Staunton Peck, daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck of Philadelphia, to Vivian Hector Maclean Egleston of New York.

McVEIGH—BACON.—At 105 Westfield Av., Elizabeth, N. J., May 29, 1915, by the Rev. Lyttleton Hubbard, Charles Senff McVeigh to Alice Antille Bacon.

SHEDDEN—TAUBE.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, at Lake George, N. Y., by the Rev. Frank H. Nelson, Miss Margery Taube, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henning Taube, to Mr. John Shepard Shedden of Plattsburg, N. Y.

VAN HOUTEN—OLMS.—On Tuesday, June 1, in New York City, Herbert W. Van Houten and Violet M. Olms, Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin officiating. Newark Evening News and Newark Sunday Call please copy.

WOLFF—LEE.—On Saturday, May 22, 1915, Miss Gertrude Lavinia Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott Lee of Denver, Col., to Mr. Kurt Wolff.

Long Island.

BROWN—HERRICK.—May 31, Flushing, Edna C. Herrick to Henry Brown.

Died

ALEXANDER.—On May 31, 1915, at his home, 116 East 65th St., New York, John W. Alexander. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Ave. and 10th St., on Thursday, June 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ARNOLD.—On Monday, May 31, 1915, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., William E. Arnold of New York City, aged 54 years, son of the late Abraham and Ellen Dennis Arnold. Services and interment in Baltimore.

BAILEY.—At his residence, 7,523 Fort Hamilton Parkway, on June 1, John S. C. Bailey, in his 64th year, husband of Laura B. Hayden. Funeral private. Bloomfield, N. J., and Rome, N. Y., papers copy.

BARBOUR.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 1, 1915, William D. Barbour, in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERGEN.—George C., suddenly, on May 30, beloved husband of Edith T. Bergen, at his home, South Orange, N. J., in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services private.

COLEGROVE.—May 30, 1915, Ellen L. widow of James E. Funeral services at 36 West 50th St. on Wednesday, June 2, at 11 A. M.

COXHEAD.—Entered into rest Tuesday, June 1, Nellie May, beloved daughter of George T. and Katherine Coxhead, in the thirtieth year of her age. Funeral service at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, corner 114th St., Wednesday, June 2, at 5 P. M. Interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

CRUTTENDEN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Monday, May 31, 1915, George Cruttenden, in his 82nd year. Funeral services will be held from his residence, 89 Valley Road, on Thursday, June 3, at 3:30 P. M.

FRANCIS.—In New York, on June 1, Mrs. Roger A. Francis. Funeral will be at Bridge Hampton, L. I., at the house of Miss Anna Hand, on Friday, June 4, at 1:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, May 31, 1915, Hettie Wright, widow of Acosta Graham and daughter of the late Jacob B. and Elizabeth T. Whitson. Funeral private.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, on June 1, 1915, Eliot Gregory. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

GROS.—At Morristown, N. J., on May 31, 1915, Senor Jose Gros, born at Reus, Spain, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the residence of Dr. Frederick W. Owen, 10 Franklin Place, on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, at 2:30. Kindly omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

War Time Investments

During periods of uncertainty many investors wish to keep their funds liquid and at the same time take full advantage of the attractive income returns from sound securities unusual conditions make possible. Because of this attitude on the part of investors many of the strongest corporations have issued short-time notes which are thoroughly safeguarded, do not fluctuate appreciably in price, and yield from 5½% to 7%. A number of short-time notes of this kind are described in our Circular No. 163, which will be sent on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia — Boston — Detroit
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

Our Circular No. 12060
contains a list of
AMERICAN MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding From **4.04 to 5.50%**
Among these offerings are bonds that are a legal investment for Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and other Savings Banks.
Circular will be mailed on request.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

NET EARNINGS OVER SIX TIMES BOND INTEREST

Value of property covered by this first mortgage public utility issue is more than three times the bonds, and the mortgage is closed.

Controlled and operated by American Light & Traction Company, the stocks of which have a present market value of over $60,000,000. The preferred stock of the holding company yields about 5½% at present prices, and we can offer these underlying closed first mortgage bonds

To Yield Over 5%

BODELL & CO.
Providence — Boston

City of Albany, N.Y.
Reg. 4¼s
Due serially June 1918 to 1935 and June 1955
Tax Exempt In New York State
Prices to yield 4.20%
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. — New York.

Municipal Bonds
Send for list "T" of current offerings
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

Southern Indiana First 4s
West Shore 4s (Regist'ed)
Kansas City Terminal 4s
AND OTHER ISSUES DEALT IN
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Alabama & Vicksburg 1st Con. 5s
E. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia Con. 5s
Terre Haute & Peoria 1st Con. 5s
Ohio River General 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack 2d 6s
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street — New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull—Prices Recover Most of Opening Declines.

One of the best known of the country's bankers remarked yesterday afternoon that come what might as a result of the demands which we have made on Germany he did not think that the financial situation as a whole, or the stock market, would be seriously disturbed. Something of that viewpoint governed the day's operations on the Stock Exchange. Prices, it is true, opened lower, but those lower prices did not bring out increased selling, showing clearly that there was no active concern among those who hold stocks—neither among those who own them outright nor among the fewer number of those who hold them on margin. Most Stock Exchange houses were visited by few customers from without the Street, and the market was left pretty much to the daily habitués of the Stock Exchange.

Despite the very unsatisfactory character of the German reply to President Wilson's note a majority in the financial district seemed to feel that questions at issue between this Government and Germany would be amicably settled. That, however, was probably not so potent a factor in saving the market from selling pressure as was the view that this country now occupies so strong a position financially and otherwise that even an unfavorable outcome of our demands would not lead to serious economic disturbances here. That is more substantial and therefore firmer ground to stand on than the other view, but their influence yesterday was united against a severe decline in prices, and none occurred. Trading was very light, and so apparent was the lack of selling pressure that recovery in many instances wiped out all of the declines recorded in the opening transactions. The industrials were stronger than the railroads. The upturn in the former in the afternoon trading sufficed to bring a net gain in the general level of prices. Somewhat curiously the net advance in the fifty leading active issues precisely balanced the net decline which occurred on Saturday.

Matters which ordinarily would have interested the financial community a good deal were practically excluded from general discussion because of the centring of interest upon the more important matter of our international relations. The first Government cotton report of the season made a very favorable showing; more gold came from abroad; the readjustment plan of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was acted on favorably by the stockholders, and the Missouri Pacific announced the deposit of about 85 per cent. of the notes which matured yesterday under the plan for a year's extension, leaving open the question of declaring the plan operative.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After the first shock of selling on the Consolidated Stock Exchange had been met, the market rallied well. On the recovery trading quieted, with a waiting attitude developing in the afternoon, but toward the close prices reflected a renewed upward tendency. The greatest activity was during the opening break in prices. Commission houses throughout the day, however, handled a good volume of business in odd lots which was well distributed over the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
910	Amal. Copper	64⅝	65⅛	64¼	65⅛
320	Amal. C. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
140	Am. B. Sugar	45½	46¼	45	46⅜
840	Am. Locomo'e	35⅞	36½	35½	36½
40	Am. Smelting	44⅝	46½	45⅜	46⅛
160	Am. Sug. Copper	30½	31	30¾	31
30	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅜	89	87½	89
340	Can. Pacific	152½	154⅝	151⅞	154⅜
60	Cent. Leather	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
60	C. M. & St. P.	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¼
160	C., R. I. & P.	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛
140	Chino Copper	43¼	44⅛	43¼	43⅞
20	Col. Fuel & I.	29	29	29	29
10	Corn Products	12½	12¾	12½	12½
580	Crucible Steel	23⅝	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝
10	Dist. Securit's	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
230	Erie	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
20	Gen. Electric	154½	154½	154½	154½
140	Guggenheim Ex	60	61¼	60	60⅝
10	Insp. Copper	28⅜	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
2,290	Inter.-Met	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛
30	Inter.-Met. pf	71⅞	73½	71⅞	73½
10	Max. Motors	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
290	Mexican Pet	66⅞	68¼	65⅞	68¼
620	Mo. Pacific	11	12⅛	10⅝	11⅝
30	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝
100	Pressed S. Car	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅛
3,080	Reading	141⅞	142⅝	141⅞	142⅝
20	Rep. Iron & S.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
60	Southern Pac.	85⅞	86⅜	85¾	86⅜
10	Studebaker Co.	65½	65½	65½	65½
20	Tenn. Copper	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,390	Union Pacific	123⅛	124½	123¼	124½
40	U. S. Rubber	62¾	63⅛	62¾	62¾
4,860	U. S. Steel	53¾	54⅝	53¾	53¾
280	Utah Copper	65	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝
1,180	Westing. El	91½	93⅛	91½	93⅛
18,640					

MINING STOCKS.

1,150	Atlanta	.84½	.84½	.82½	.83½
900	Comstock	.08	.09	.08	.09
1,000	Gold. Merger	.26½	.27	.26½	.27
500	Jumbo Ext	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
200	Mexican	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Nevada Hills	.21	.21	.21	.21
200	Potosi	.03	.03	.03	.03
400	Tonopah Ext	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Tom. Merger	.87	.87	.87	.87
800	Union Con	.15	.16	.15	.15
200	West End	.78	.78	.78	.78
5,850					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.00
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.93
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅝	6.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99	6.20
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.25
French Gov't	5	Apr., 1916	97	97⅛	8.90
Germ'n Gov't	5	Jan., 1916	94½	96	10.50
Norw'y Gov't	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	99⅞	5.00
Switz. Gov't	6	Mar., 1918	95¼	96	5.85
Switz. Gov't	5	Mar., 1920	95¼	96	6.20
Swed'h Gov't	5	Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅜	6.05

Company Issues.

Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100	100¼	4.55
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100¾	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99	99½	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98	98⅛	5.20
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96½	96¾	5.10
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103⅛	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	90⅜	7.80
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	99½	7.95
Con. Gas	6.5	Mar., 1917	100	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.05
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	2.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1918	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	3.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99	99¼	5.15
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97¼	98	7.00
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100¾	3.40
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. St. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	84½	86	
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	95¾	6.80
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Central	5.5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100¾	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100	100¼	4.95
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.75
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98	99½	6.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95¼	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97	97¼	6.10
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	97⅝	98⅜	5.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	5.45
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100¾	6.35
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	3.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	217,573
Year to date	197,310
Same period last year	51,267,993
Average price and change 50 stocks	34,899,841
Same day last year	67.34 + .28
	68.21 — .58

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34¼	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33	34	33	34	— ¼
64⅞	65⅛	5,400	Amalgamated Cop	64⅜	65	64¼	65	— ⅝
50	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	
46½	47	700	Am. Beet Sugar	45	45½	45	45	— 1
36	36¼	6,000	Am. Can	35⅞	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
96⅜	98	450	Am. Can pf	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
51½	52	200	Am. Car & Fdry	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾	— ⅛
45	47¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45	— 1
28½	30	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28½	29	28½	29	
30	30¼	2,400	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
9⅝	10⅛	200	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
46¼	46⅝	270	Am. Locomotive	45⅝	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ⅛
93	95	700	Am. Locomotive, pf	94⅝	94¾	93¾	95¼	+ ⅞
65½	65⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & R	64⅝	65	64½	64½	— ⅞
103	103½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103⅛	103⅛	103	103¼	— ⅛
30½	33	300	Am. Steel F'dries	32½	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
119	119½	5,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	+ ½
99⅜	100¼	1,450	Anaconda Cop. Co	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
48	49	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	100	99	100	+ ½
71½	72	200	Baldwin Loco	47½	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅞
71½	72	35	Baltimore & Ohio	71½	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ⅜
69	70	172	do., odd lot	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
		2	Baltimore & O. pf	69	69	69	69	— 1
144	146	2,300	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	
88	89	900	Bethlehem Steel	135	145	135	145	+ 8
71⅜	72	1,700	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	88½	87½	88½	+ 1½
154⅞	155⅜	3,600	Butte & Superior	70	72	70	72	+ 1½
35⅜	36	200	Canadian Pac. x d	152½	154½	152	154½	+ 1½
39⅝	40	500	Central Leather Co	35¼	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅝
10½	12	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	39½	39⅜	39½	
27⅜	29	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
88¼	90	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	18½	3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88	88	88	88	— ⅞
44	44¼	2,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅞
50	65	100	Chino Copper	43½	44½	43¼	44½	+ ⅞
29¼	30	900	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	58	58	58	+ ½
7	8	16,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	— 1
60	63	30	Comstock Tunnel	*8	8	8	8	
92	97	13	Continental Can	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	
120	123⅜	400	Continental Can. pf	95	95	95	95	
75	75⅝	100	Corn Products Ref	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
28	28⅞	18,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	— ½
85½	87	500	Crucible Steel	25⅛	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+ ⅞
68	70¼	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	87	87	86	86½	— 2½
90	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	68	70¼	68	70¼	+ ¾
7	9	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
12	15	10	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7	7	7	
16¼	16½	1,245	Distillers' Securities	14	14	14	14	
25	25⅜	2,100	Erie	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅝
33½	40	100	Erie 1st pf	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝
12	14¼	200	Erie 2d pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅞
33	34⅜	400	Federal Min. & S	12	14	12	14	+ ⅛
103	103½	98	Federal M. & S. pf	33	33½	33	33½	— 1⅛
155½	156½	3,000	Gen. Chemical pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	
136	139	100	General Electric	151¾	156	151¾	156	— ¼
48	43¾	1,200	General Motors	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
101¾	102	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	82¼	83½	82¼	82¾	— 2
41⅞	42¼	800	Goodrich pf	85	85⅞	84⅝	85⅜	— ⅛
85	85½	3,100	Max Motors 1st pf	42¾	41¾	42¼	42¾	— 1½
25	25¼	700	Mexican Petroleum	67	68	65⅞	68	
11½	12	100	Miami Copper	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
11⅞	13⅞	12,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47	48	35	Missouri Pacific	11	12¼	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15½	100	Montana Power	48	48	48	48	
81	87	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	15½	15½	15½	15½	
59⅝	60	500	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,350	Nat. Lead Co	59	60	59	60	+ 1
85½	86	200	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	
61½	61¾	700	N. Y. Central	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
27¼	28	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61½	61½	61½	— 1
100¼	101½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
103½	104¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	+ 1½
23	23¼	100	Northern Pacific	103½	104	103½	104	
107	107	600	Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
22	22½	300	Penn. R. R	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅛
44¼	45	3,600	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
154½	155¼	10	Pressed Steel Car	44	45¾	43½	45⅝	+ 1¼
⅞	1⅛	100	Pullman Co	153½	153½	153½	153½	
22⅞	23	1,980	Quicksilver pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
142⅝	142⅞	10,800	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
27⅜	29	400	Reading	141½	142¾	141½	142¾	+ ⅜
82	82½	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¾
..	..	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	82½	82½	81½	82½	+ ¼
		100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	400	Rock Island Co. pf	2	2	2	2	
10¼	11	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
86	86½	1,900	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	11	11	11	11	— ¾
60	75	100	So. Pacific	85½	86	85½	86	
60	75	50	So. Porto Rico Sug	60	60	60	60	— ½
15⅝	16	600	do., odd lots	60	60	60	60	+5
65⅞	66½	1,300	Southern Railway	61	61	61	61	
32⅜	33	800	Studebaker Co	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
122⅞	124½	11,800	Tennessee Copper	66	66	65½	66	+ ⅛
80¼	80½	300	Texas & Pacific	32⅜	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Union Pacific x d	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
63	68	100	Union Pacific pf	123	124½	123	124	— ½
15	15	1,500	United Rys. Invest	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
61½	63	22,900	U. S. Express	15	15	15	15	
54⅜	54⅝	3,950	U. S. Rubber	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	+ ⅜
63¼	65⅞	81	U. S. Steel	61¾	62¼	61¾	62½	+ ⅜
30⅝	31	600	Utah Copper	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
	¾	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	64¼	65⅞	63⅜	65⅞	+ ⅞
	⅞	4,425	Wabash	29¼	30⅜	29	30⅜	+ ⅞
90	97	100	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	
66	67	200	Wells Fargo Exp	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
93½	93⅝	17,500	Western Union Tel	93	93	93	93	
100¾	102½	200	Westingh. E. & M	65½	66	65½	66	+ ½
102½	103¾	100	Willys-Overland pf	91	93¾	91	93½	+ 1½
			Woolw. (F.W.) Co	100¾	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
				102	102	102	102	— ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2	1⅝	1⅝	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2½@2¾
4 mos	2¾@3

5 and 6 mos. 3 @3½
8 mos. 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 months	4@4½
6 months	3½@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78½	$4.78¼	$4.78¼
Cables	4.70	4.78⅛	4.78⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.78¾	$4.78⅞
Paris	5.44¼	5.43⅝
Berlin	.82⅜	.82⅝
Austria	15.45	15.50
Russia		38.25
Switzerland	5.28½	5.27⅜
Scandinavia	26.25	26.50
China—		
Hongkong	44.25	44.10
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39½	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	38.00	
Calcutta	38.00	
Italy	5.68	5.62½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.75	49.45
Yokohama	49.87	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.25	24.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75⅜	$4.74½	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $246,824,368; balance, $19,060,256; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $881,247.

The local banks have lost $2,088,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 49⅝c, up ⅛c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	100½	101½
American Light & Traction	320	325
American Light & Traction pf	106	106½
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	55	57
*American Gas & Electric	89	91
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	62½	63½
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	29	33
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
Amer. Water Works & Elec	74	77½
Amer. Water Works & Elec. pf	19	22
Amer. W. W. & E. 1st pf	61	65
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	56½	58
Colorado Power	17½	19½
Colorado Power pf	90	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L	50	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	35	37
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	84	89
Electric Bond Deposit	89½	91
Electric Bond and Share pf	61	63
Empire District Electric	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Federal Light & Traction	50	60
Federal Light & Traction pf	16	19
Gas & Electric Securities	59	63
Gas & Electric Securities pf	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	79½	81
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern States Power	50	55
Northern States Power pf	20	22
Ozark Power & Water	83	84½
Pacific Gas & Electric	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	45	47
Republic Ry. & Light Co	83½	85
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf	17	20
Southern California Edison	64½	66
Southern California Edison pf	72½	76
*Standard Gas & Electric	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	5½	6½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	25	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	6½	7½
United Light & Railways	29	32
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	44	47
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	60	63
Utah Securities	60	70½
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf	13½	15
*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.	56½	60

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money Supply Increased Owing to the Government Disbursements.

LONDON, June 1.—Money was in increased supply today owing to Government disbursements. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading was slack on the

There Are
Five Good Reasons
for investing in the securities of Five & Ten Cent Stores.
Circular T 16 gives in detail these reasons.
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

If You Desire
An Analysis
of any
Railroad or Industrial
Security
Write Our
Statistical Department
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
33 New Street New York

Amalgamated Copper Co.
"RIGHTS"
Bought and Sold
AT THE MARKET
Note! { FRACTIONAL RIGHTS EXPIRE TO-DAY
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3382 Broad.

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye Pipe Line 25 Crescent Pipe L.
25 Northern P. L. 50 Indiana P. L.
25 Prairie P. L. 25 Ohio Oil
15 S. O. of Kansas 20 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 S. O. of New York 25 So. W. Pa. P. L.
25 Vacuum Oil 25 S. O. of Indiana
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4580-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Ask for our new Booklet "T" on
Scientific Saving
It tells you what to do with $10 or $20.
P. W. BROOKS & Co
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Albany Philadelphia

Morgan & Finlay
Am. Public Utilities Com.
Chalmers Motor Stocks
Savage Arms Co.
Westinghouse Mach. 6s
Syra., Lake Shore & Nor. 5s
118 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Central Pacific Ref. 4s.....1949
C., M. & S. P. (C. P. W. Div.) 1st 5s. 1921
Japan. Gov. 1st & 2d Series 4½s. 1925
Louisville & Nash. Gold 5s.....1937
L. & N. (St. Louis Div.) 3s.....1980
Northern Pac. Gen. Lien 3s.....2047
Northern Pac. Prior Lien 4s.....1997
Crex Carpet
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad.—N. Y.

Listed Securities
Bought and Sold for Investment, of conservative margin account.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
'Phone 6037 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Don't Wait Too Long
Before Using
Babson's Reports
on Business Conditions.
For sample copies address Dept. Y 72.
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization in the U. S.

Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
Ches. & Ohio 5s, 1939, Reg.
Del. & Hud. 1st Ln. Equip. 4½s, 1922
Ches. & Ohio 5% Notes, 1919
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 BROAD ST.

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

Aetna Explosives
Com. & Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Cuban American Sugar 6s, 1918
SLATTERY & CO.
Specialists
40 Exchange Pl. 'Phone 4361 Broad. N. Y.

Den. Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s, 1949
Den. Gas & E'c. 6% Notes, 1917
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Williams, Dumbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

Virg. Car. Chem.
Preferred
Dividend Scrip
RICHMOND & MYLES
Tel. 9180 Rector. 20 Broad St.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Extremely Dull and Little Significance Attaches to Price Movements.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 89,818 shares of stock. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 9,614; railroads, 4,800; oils, 204, and mining, 75,200; rights, $2,647. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Alliance Film..	⅛	⅛	¾	¾
4,100	Am. Zinc	47	48½	47	48⅜
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b'r.	16	16	16	16
480	†Car L. & P....	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
460	Emerson Phon.	13⅛	13⅝	13½	13⅝
100	Int. Mer. Mar..	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†Int. M. M. pf..	5	5	5	5
24	†Int. Motors pf.	37½	37½	36	36
10	N. Y. Trans....	16	16	16	16
200	Pyrene Mfg. Co	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞
300	Riker & Her..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
800	U. C. S., new..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1,000	U. Profit Shar.	3½	3½	3½	3½
700	†Worlds Film.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4	Ill. Pipe Line	129	128	129	..
15	Int. Petroleum..	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	..
30	Nat. Transit...	30	30	30	..
10	Ohio Oil.....	136	136	136	—2
36	Prairie O. & G.	393½	395	395	—11
34	Prairie Pipe L.	128	126	127	+½
75	St. Oil of N. Y.	182	181	181	—1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Amal. Cop. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1
147	Texas Oil rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

RAILROADS.

1,500	Int. Con., w. i..	23½	24⅞	23½	24¼
400	Inter. Con. pf., w. i.....	74½	75	74¼	75
1,100	Wabash, w. i...	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
1,300	Wabash pf. (a).	44	44	45⅞	34⅞
500	Wabash pf. (b).	21½	21½	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

450	†Alaska Juneau	13	13½	13	13
1,500	†Alta Con. Min. Co.	81	83	80	83
2,700	†*Atlanta	33½	34½	33½	34
200	†*Big Cotton...	7	7	7	7
1,500	†*Booth	55	55	54½	54½
200	Buffalo Mines..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Canada Copper.	1	1	⅞	⅞
1,500	*Cashboy	8	8	7½	7½
900	†Chile Copper..	18⅜	18½	18¼	18⅜
100	Con. Ari. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Daly-West	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	†*Emma Cop..	33	34	33	34
600	*Florence	52	53½	52	53½
800	†*Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
1,600	Goldfield Con..	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,600	†*Gold. Merger	27	27	26	26½
80	Greene-Can. ..	30	30	30	30
200	Iron Blossom..	70	70	60	60
8,300	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅜	1½	1⅞	1⅜
500	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
2,000	†*Kewanas	14½	14½	14	14
1,500	*Lone Star.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,000	*MacNamara ..	4	4	3½	3½
1,400	*McKinley-D..	31	32	30	32
500	*Nev. Hills...	23	23	23	23
200	New Utah Bor	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
250	*North Star...	16	16	16	16
200	Ohio Copper...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,200	†*Oro	9½	9½	8½	9
1,500	*Peterson L...	24	24	24	24
1,000	†*Sandst'm K.	8½	8½	8½	8½
600	†*Sells	26	26	26	26
300	Stand. S.-L...	1¼	1¼	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
4,300	*Super. M. Co.	24	24	22	23
20	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	*Tono. C. B..	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Tono. Exten...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	*Tono. J. B..	78	78	78	78
2,700	Tono. Merger..	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	*Tono. Mon....	33	33	33	33
1,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tuolumne	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†*Wasatch	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5,300	*West E. Con.	80	80	76	76
4,000	*West E. Ext.,	4	4	4	4

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 1. Bid.	Asked.	May 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	¾	1	½	1
Brit.-Am. Tob. C., or.	15¾	16	15¾	16
Electric Boat	80	78	80	80
Electric Boat pf....	98	100	98	100
Inter. Mer. Marine....	¾	1	¾	1
International Motors.	14	15	14	15
Inter. Petroleum.....	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9
Inter. Steam Pump....	4	5	4	4½
Inter. Steam P. ctfs.	5	12	4½	12
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Spring. Tire....	126	129	126	130
Kel. S. T. new 1st pf.	81	83	82	84
Kel. S. T. new 2d pf.	120	135	115	135
L. Y. Coal Sales Co..	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	51	54	51	54
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Riker & Hegs. new..	5½	6	5½	6
Tobacco Prod. com...	52	57	52	57
Unit. Cig. S. new pf.	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞
Unit. Cig. S. C. of A.	97½	99	97½	99

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Anglo-American Oil..	16½	17	16½	17

MINING STOCKS.

Braden Copper	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
C. O. D. Con.	4½	5½	4½	5½
D. B. Butte, asst. pd.	3	4	3	4
Florence	52	54	53	55
La Rose Con.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Nevada Hills	20	23	20	22
Nipissing Mines Co...	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
North Butte Devel....	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Silver Pick	8	9	7	8
Tonopah Ext.....	3	3½	2	3⅛
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7⅜	7	7⅛
Tuolumne Copper....	⅜	½	⅜	½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Yukon Gold Mines...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200
Chile Copper 7s....	112½	118½	113	114
West. Pac. 5s fiat..	27½	29	27	29

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P..	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific..	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.50	4.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L....	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.26	4.95
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.85	4.35
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley....	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.65
Illinois Central....	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.....	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., K. & T.....	1914-'25	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific.....	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Norf. & West.....	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.10	4.80
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.60	5.00
Sea. Air Line.....	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific..	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Ophir	.11
Best & Belcher....	.06	Overman	.06
Confidence	.08	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va..	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Gould & Curry....	.02	Sierra Nevada....	.06
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Union Con.....	.15
Mexican	.30	Yellow Jacket	.30
Occidental Con....	.70	Silver Bars	49⅝

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction.	.09
Jim Butler	.75	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field Bl. B....	.03
Midway	.17	Florence	.50
Mizpah Exten....	.26	G'field Con. M..	1.47½
Montana	.30	G'field Merger...	.26
North Star	.16	Jumbo Exten...	1.45
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Exten.	3.02½	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger.	.35	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.32	Round Mountain.	.41
Booth	.33	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.....	.04	Man. Con.....	.01

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¼	10⅝	Gold Sov..	5	6¼
Elkton	40	43	Isabella ..	18⅜	18⅝
El Paso....	105	115	Jackpot	6¼	..
Findlay	4⅞	4⅞	McKinney..	35	39
Golden C...	173	180	Portland ..	147	149
Gold Dol..	2	..	Vindicator.	158	162

Guggenheim Exploration Pays 16%.

The Guggenheim Exploration Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable July 1, which put the shares on a 16 per cent. annual basis, as compared with 15½ per cent. paid last year. At the annual meeting of stockholders in Jersey City the retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

INTER-MET TO CONSOLIDATE

Stockholders Approve New Arrangement by Large Majority.

The plan to consolidate the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and the Finance and Holding Corporation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation was approved yesterday at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Interborough-Metropolitan. Of the combined total of 1,410,000 of preferred and common shares of the company 1,112,162 shares were represented at the meeting by about 6,000 stockholders. The vote stood 1,106,627 for the consolidation and 5,635 against it.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the various Interborough companies, briefly explained the plan at the meeting. When objections were asked for C. H. Venner, who had been soliciting proxies in opposition to the Interborough-Metropolitan management, firmly protested against the consolidation. Several others also opposed the plan. When the vote was called for, however, the opposition proved inconsiderable.

The vote showed that about 78 per cent. of the preferred stock and 80 per cent. of the common had been voted for the consolidation. The law required that 66 2-3 per cent. must acquiesce.

The plan, as accepted, puts the present preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan on a 6 per cent., non-cumulative basis instead of a 5 per cent. cumulative basis, and wipes out about 38 per cent. of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. The new common stock will be issued like the preferred, share for share, but will have no nominal par value. It is expected that the Board of Directors will meet later in the week and declare the first 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

Commercial Failures Show 40 Per Cent. Decrease in Four Months.

Further statistical evidence of improving business conditions is found in the record of commercial failures, which have shown a steady reduction month by month, and in May made much the best exhibit of the year. Total insolvencies during that period, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,707, as against 2,083 in April, 2,090 in March, and 2,278 in February, while there was a decrease of 1,141 suspensions from the January figures, or fully 40 per cent.

Moreover, the $21,053,212 of liabilities involved by defaulting concerns last month were not only the smallest of the year—showing a marked contraction as compared with January, February, and April—but were also less than those in May, 1914, when the amount was $23,447,496.

In point of number, on the other hand, the insolvency returns still indicate a mortality above the average, last month's returns disclosing increases of 486, 461, 503, and 701 defaults, respectively, in comparison with the four immediately preceding years.

CITY BANK GETS VOORHEES.

Former Agent of Royal Bank of Canada Elected a Vice President.

Stephen H. Voorhees, agent of the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been elected a Vice President of the National City Bank, and will take up his new duties at once. Mr. Voorhees will be associated with Vice President H. R. Eldridge in the direction of the bank's branches in South America and Cuba.

The management of the Royal Bank of Canada's affairs in this city will be in the hands of Raymond E. Jones and J. R. Bruce. Mr. Jones has been assistant to Mr. Voorhees for several years. Mr. Bruce is Supervisor of the twenty-four agencies of the Royal Bank in Cuba.

$65,000,000 CHECK AMERICA'S BIGGEST

Drawn by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in Deal for the Sale of Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PAID BY BANK OF COMMERCE

One of the Most Important Financial Operations Ever Carried Out for a Corporation.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made payment yesterday in a single check for the $65,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds which they recently purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was the largest check ever given in America, exceeding by a good deal the check previously given by the same firm for another large Pennsylvania bond issue, which itself had set a new high record in the matter of single checks for very large sums.

So abundant is the present supply of funds and so neatly was the matter handled that this great payment was not reflected at all in the rates charged for money yesterday. Call loans at no time went above 2 per cent.

The $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were underwritten by a syndicate formed by those bankers, and subsequently sold on public subscription. Delivery was made yesterday by the bankers to the great majority of those who had subscribed for the bonds. The numerous checks received in payment for these subscriptions were deposited by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the National Bank of Commerce, upon which the bankers in turn drew their check for the entire $65,000,000 of bonds in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That company deposited the check from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in its account with the same bank, and thus this record payment was cleared within the bank itself, and will not figure in today's settlements through the Clearing House. The previous record transaction was also handled through the National Bank of Commerce.

The successful flotation of this Pennsylvania bond issue has been pointed to as a noteworthy incident in corporation financing, particularly inasmuch as the public offering of the bonds was made on the very day that the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine. Despite the disturbance caused by that deed the bonds were fully subscribed within a few days, the great bulk of them having been sold the morning they were first offered.

This bond issue, taken with the previous issue by the Pennsylvania of $49,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds, and the New York Central sale of $100,000,000 convertible debentures represent the two most important financial operations ever carried through for American corporations.

International Nickel Report.

The International Nickel Company reports total earnings of $7,280,760 in the year ended March 31, a gain of $663,973 over the preceding year. After meeting expenses, interest, sinking fund requirements, and preferred stock dividends, a balance of $5,063,315 was left for the common stock. This was equal to 13.31 per cent. on the outstanding common shares, as compared with 11.19 per cent. in 1914. A surplus of $300,377 remained after common dividends were paid.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek 380	380	380	380	380
1,425	Alaska Gold...	34	34	33½	34
125	Allouez	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
79	Amal. Copper..	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅝
6,391	Amal. C. rts..	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
2,830	Am. Zinc.....	47½	48⅜	47	48⅜
20	Anaconda	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1,043	Ariz. Com.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Arnold	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
2,446	Butte & Sup...	69¼	72	69¼	71½
295	Cal. & Ariz...	61	63¾	61	62
6	Cal. & Hecla..580		580	580	580
10	Chino	44	44	44	44
755	Copper Range..	51	51	50	50
70	East Butte....	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
108	Franklin	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
190	Granby	79½	79½	78½	78½
100	Greene-Can....	30	30	30	30
80	Hancock	20	20	20	20
15	Isle Royale....	26½	26½	26½	26½
100	Kerr Lake.....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
300	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35	Lake	12	12	12	12
35	La Salle.....	6½	6½	6½	6½
430	Mass. Con.....	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
10	Miami	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10	Mohawk	70½	70½	70½	70½
65	Nevada Con....	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
355	New Arcadian..	8½	9	8½	8⅝
190	North Butte...	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
47	North Lake....	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Oilway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Old Col. Min..	4½	4½	4½	4½
113	Osceola	79½	79½	78½	78½
450	Pond Creek....	15	15	15	15
135	Quincy	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
50	Ray Con.....	23½	23¾	23½	23½
18	Santa Fe.....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
20	St. Mary's L..	54½	54½	54½	54½
146	Sup. & Boston.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
135	Superior	27	27	26	26
10	Tamarack	34	35	34	35
70	Trinity	5	5	4¾	4¾
300	Tuolumne	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
639	U. S. Smelting.	35	36½	35	36¼
48	U. S. Sm. pf.	44	44	44	44
1,545	Utah Apex	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,035	Utah Con.....	13	14½	13	14½
45	Utah Copper...	65	65	65	65
30	Wolverine	56	56	55½	55½
100	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & Al..177	177	175	175	
20	Boston & Me..	32½	32½	32	32
150	Mass. Electric.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
54	Mass. Elec. pf.	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36½
224	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61⅞	61	61
7	Old Colony.....149		149	148	148
10	Union Pac. pf.	80	80	80	80
10	Ver. & Mass..120		123	120	123
10	W. E. St. Ry.	62	62	62	62
5	W. E. S. R. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch...	50½	50⅝	50½	50¼
134	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93	92¼	92¼
122	Amoskeag	64	65	64	65
10	Am. Pn. Ser...	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Am. Sugar....	104½	104½	104½	104½
146	Am. T. & T...	119	119⅜	119	119⅜
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	22	22	22	22
25	E. Boston Ld.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
15	Edison	233	233	233	233
35	Gen. Electric.	152	155	152	155
57	Mass. Gas.....	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾
5	McElwain pf...	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Pullman	165	165	165	165
180	Reece Button..	16	16	16	16
100	Reece Folding.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
19	Swift	106½	106½	106¼	106¼
99	United Fruit...	132⅜	132⅜	132	132
210	United Shoe...	62½	62½	61½	62
10	Un. Shoe pf...	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
315	U. S. Steel....	53⅝	54	53⅝	54
5	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼
100	West. Union...	65½	65½	65½	65½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
100	A. T. & T. 4½s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	96	96	96	96
2,000	Swift, 5s.....	96⅝	96½	96⅝	96½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ch. Rys., S. 2.	22	22	22	22
7	Ch. T. & T....	208	208	208	208
308	Com. Edison...	132⅝	133	132⅜	133
5	Diam. Match..	94	94	94	94
100	H. & M. Co....	109	109	109	109
17	Pub. Service..	80½	80½	80	80
6	Pub. Serv. pf..	94	94	94	94
35	Quak. Oats pf.	107	107	107	107
65	Sears-Roe.	135	135	134½	134½
20	Stew. Warner.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
140	Swift & Co....	109	110	109	110
115	Union Carbide.	156½	156½	155½	156

BONDS.

$7,000	Com. Elec. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
8,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	93½	93½	93	93
1,000	Cudahy 5s.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s...	100	100	100	100
2,000	Morris 4s.....	86½	86½	86½	86½
2,000	Mer. gold 4s..	73½	73½	73¼	73¼
5,000	Match deb. 6s.	102	102	102	102
4,000	So. S. "1" 4s.	88¼	88¼	88⅜	88¼
15,000	Swift 5s.....	96	96	96	96

MONEY, STOCKS AND COMMERCE.
The Annalist, every Monday, is the best magazine presenting financial conditions the world over. 10 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Am. Gas, N. J.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
110	Baldwin Loco..	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅜
15	Baldwin L. pf..	101	101	101	101
1	Buff. & Sus...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
45	Cambria Steel..	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
9	Chinawa 1st pf	54	54	54	54
10	Chino Copper..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
40	Inter.-Met.	23	23	23	23
80	Lake Superior..	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
26	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
100	Missouri Pac..	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
90	Northern Cent.	84½	84½	84	84
190	Penn. R. R....	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	Phila. Co.....	35	35	35	35
72	Phila. Electric	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½
80	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	8½	8½	8½	8½
54	Reading	71	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
10	Studebaker	66	66	66	66
170	Tono. Belmont.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
70

The War Stocks

This is the subject of a special letter we have just issued in connection with our regular investors service. It embraces a comprehensive discussion of the "war order" factors, and indicates the probable effect of this special situation on the stocks of a dozen of the representative issues.

A few copies are reserved for free distribution.

Moody's Investors Service,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1200 Cortlandt.

We Offer
Atlas Powder Pfd.
To Net Better Than 6%
Price and Particulars on Application.
Wheatley, Matchett & Co
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.
Deposits over $112,000,000.00

STUDEBAKER
Is it a bargain now?
Send for our circular 825, analyzing this stock.
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1636 BROAD.
Our Weekly Market Letter Free on Request

DU PONT & HERCULES POWDER
CANADIAN
AETNA } EXPLOSIVES
Charles Gold & Co.,
Telephone 3178 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company

The undersigned, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor Trustee under an agreement dated April 30, 1910, between Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and the Trust Company of America, Trustee, gives notice that default having occurred in the payment at maturity of the principal of the joint notes of Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company, issued under said agreement of April 30, 1910, the undersigned on June 23rd, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at public auction the following securities, being part of the collateral held by the undersigned as trustee under the agreement above named:

$750,000 face value First Mortgage 5% Interim Gold Bonds of Brunswick Steamship Co., dated July 1, 1907, of the denomination of $1,000 face value each, due by their terms $50,000 face value thereof on the first day of July, 1915, and $50,000 face value thereof on the first day of July in each year thereafter to and including the first day of July, 1929, subject to prior payment as therein provided. Each of the bonds bear an endorsement by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines of the assumption to pay the principal and interest thereof as the same may become due and payable respectively in pursuance of the contract for the purchase of the steamships covered by the mortgage; each of said bonds bear a further endorsement of the payment of the interest due January 2, 1915;

11,000 shares capital stock of the Brunswick Steamship Co. of the par value of $100 each;

40,000 shares common capital stock of the Woodward Iron Co. of the par value of $100 each;

Demand Note of the Brunswick Steamship Co., dated August 1, 1910, in the sum of $104,166.67; reduced by indorsements of payments on account of principal to $16,090.16; with interest at the rate of 5% from January 6th, 1915;

Demand Note of the Brunswick Steamship Co., dated August 1, 1910, in the sum of $4,166.67, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum from January 6th, 1915.

Dated May 18, 1915.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED INDIANA COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Default has occurred in the payment of the interest on the above bonds, and also in the Sinking Fund Payment, both due June 1, 1915. The payment of the interest on these bonds is guaranteed by The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, but the Receivers of that Company have been instructed by the Court not to make further payments either on account of the interest or the Sinking Fund.

At the request of the holders of a large amount thereof the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of the above bonds.

A deposit agreement has been prepared under which THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, of No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, will act as depositary for the Committee. In order that the Committee may act promptly on their behalf the bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, with the June 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons attached, at once with the depositary, which will issue therefor transferable certificates of deposit under the agreement.

Copies of the deposit agreement will be furnished on application to the depositary.

Dated, New York, June 2, 1915.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
Vice-President, The New York Trust Company;
DAVID T. DAVIS,
EDWARD R. TINKER, Jr.,
Vice-President, Chase National Bank;
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
CHAMBERLAIN & RUSSELL, Counsel,
26 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary.

To the Holders of the One-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company
Due November 1, 1915.

You are hereby notified that all of said notes now outstanding have been called for redemption on July 1, 1915, and will become due and payable at par and accrued interest and in addition thereto an amount equal to interest, at the rate of one per cent. per annum for the unexpired portion of the term of said notes (such additional payment amounting to $3.58 on each $1,000 note) upon said July 1, 1915. After said date said notes will cease to draw interest. Said notes must be presented for payment at the office of The Bridgeport Trust Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, or at the office of Bankers Trust Company, in the City of New York.

Dated at Bridgeport, Connecticut, this 21st day of May, 1915.

BRIDGEPORT TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HORACE B. MERWIN, Secretary.

NEW COTTON CROP IN FINE CONDITION

First Report of the Season Indicates Better Seasoning Than for the Last Three Years.

PLANTING AREA DECREASED

Growers Were Influenced by Last Year's Record Crop with the Small Foreign Shipments.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The newly planted cotton crop of the United States showed a condition 80 per cent. of a normal on May 25, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its first condition report of the season, which had been awaited with interest by cotton, textile, and other interests. That condition compares with 74.3 on May 25 last year, 79.1 in 1913, 78.9 in 1912, 87.8 in 1911, and 79.5 the average for the past ten years on May 25.

Until the official report of the Government estimating the area planted is issued July 1 no calculation will be made by the department's crop experts as to the probable size of the crop. The record yield last season, the decreased foreign takings because of the war, and the low price of cotton early this season are believed to have influenced planters to reduce their planting to some extent. No official reports as to the extent of the reduction have been made, but unofficial estimates place the area planted at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year.

While the early season nearly everywhere in the cotton belt was backward for vegetation, planting operations were carried on successfully. The soil in the western part of the belt was well supplied with moisture, but eastward a drought developed. Toward May 1 excessive rains in Texas and Oklahoma made a replanting necessary to some extent, but the drought in the East continued. An unfavorable week, except in the Central States, followed. During the second week of the month good rains broke the drought in the Eastern States, but in the West conditions were unfavorable because of continued rains.

Generally favorable weather prevailed, but little rain occurred in the belt during the final week of the month. The soil in those portions of the belt where rainfall was light was, in most cases, supplied with sufficient moisture for present needs and no harmful effects were produced.

Comparisons of conditions on May 25 by States follow:

States.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Virginia	88	83	93	89
North Carolina	85	76	76	87
South Carolina	80	72	68	83
Georgia	81	80	69	74
Florida	80	82	83	75
Alabama	78	85	75	74
Mississippi	82	87	81	72
Louisiana	76	82	81	69
Texas	77	65	84	80
Arkansas	84	79	85	73
Tennessee	85	80	87	74
Missour	90	86	90	74
Oklahoma	70	68	87	78
California	92	100	96	96

The tentative date for the issuance by the Department of Agriculture of reports on the condition, acreage, and production of cotton this season are:

Thursday, July 1, condition as of June 25 and estimate of the area planted.

Monday, Aug. 2, condition as of July 25.

Tuesday, Aug. 31, condition as of Aug. 25.

Saturday, Oct. 2, condition as of Sept. 25.

Friday, Dec. 10, estimate of total production of the crop.

COTTON STEADY ON REPORT.

Prices Advance Slightly When Figures Are Announced.

Considering the importance of the report, the cotton market displayed an attitude almost apathetic toward the Government figures on the condition of the cotton crop published at noon yesterday. Prices made a moderate advance, not so much on account of the bullish showing of the report as on account of the fact that there was no display of weakness. This steadiness promoted considerable short covering and there was an upturn of a dozen points or so from the level occurring at the time the figures were issued.

The report placed the condition at 80, which compares with a showing of 74.3 last year, 79.1 two years ago, and 79.5 the average for the last ten years.

The Liverpool market remained open until 1 o'clock to receive the report on crop condition. Prices went up rather sharply on the announcement, but later sagged under what was reported to be selling by jobbers.

Inasmuch as there is usually an improvement in crop conditions during June, sentiment is now very bearish on the outlook for the yield. The strong technical position with the sold-out and over-sold condition of the market is largely responsible for the steadiness which prevails.

The political complications between this country and Germany occasion more or less underlying anxiety, although there is a general disposition to await developments calmly.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 5 to 12 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 9.55 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices closed steady as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.30	9.27	9.28@ 9.29	9.37@ 9.38
Oct.	9.74	9.60	9.71@ 9.72	9.72@ 9.73
Dec.	9.97	9.84	9.94@ 9.95	9.95@ 9.96
Jan.	10.02	9.87	9.99@10.00	9.98@ 9.99
March	10.16	10.16	10.24@10.25	10.23@10.24

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,865	6,885	6,844
New Orleans	902	1,260	1,644
Mobile	.....	54	1,187
Savannah	1,199	1,164	2,220
Charleston	187	29	280
Wilmington	1	185	62
Norfolk	140	547	276
Total port receipts, 7,519 bales, against 13,353 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	11	369	669
Memphis	114	1,598	1,060
St. Louis	.....	1,123	401
Houston	2,264	4,143	1,405

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	3,000 to 3,750	5,512	1,736
New Orleans	900 to 1,200	2,075	3,089

No exports reported yesterday; so far this season, 7,814,151 bales, against 8,630,245 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
500	New Orleans	8.93	205,601	130,842
25	Mobile	8.63	17,067	7,379
404	Savannah	9¼	93,308	48,296
655	Galveston	8.95	286,066	152,359
—	Wilmington	..	38,417	14,492
—	Norfolk	9.00	60,088	30,926
327	Augusta	8.88	101,205	23,287
200	Memphis	9.12	113,389	39,759
—	St. Louis	9¼	27,897	24,129
—	Houston	9.00	84,649	67,073

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 3 point decline, at 5.35d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 39,000 bales, including 38,000 American. Closed idle.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 34½ centimes.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,245,014	+	$186,017
Eighteen roads	7,666,190	—	1,191,871
Total (25 roads)	9,912,118	—	1,005,814

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,977,165	3,267,613	3,336,565
Net after tax.	955,002	810,204	986,309
10 mos. gross	26,612,265	30,925,944	30,586,746
Net after tax.	6,066,454	7,954,703	8,897,479

CHICAGO & ALTON for April—

Gross	1,063,684	1,015,978	1,132,198
Net after tax.	37,826	41,292	*8,332
Def. before int.	23,312	374	40,447
10 mos. gross	11,894,768	12,111,637	12,860,544
Net after tax.	2,044,308	1,289,992	1,686,698
Surp. for int.	1,440,098	690,500	1,099,526

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for April—

Gross	559,689	539,358	642,164
Net	180,663	102,189	165,328
10 mos. gross	5,434,023	5,797,009	5,777,712
Net	1,534,745	1,456,126	1,569,250

ERIE for April—

Gross	5,012,208	4,862,381	4,712,789
Net	951,055	1,330,980	951,120
4 mos. gross	18,994,695	18,266,600	51,879,756
Net after tax.	3,686,506	2,906,480	13,040,888

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for April—

Gross	173,251	195,484	210,510
Net after tax.	25,075	12,553	23,009
10 mos. gross	1,889,535	2,194,371	2,174,825
Net after tax.	208,783	288,403	349,849

HOCKING VALLEY for April—

Gross	442,497	394,904	652,829
Net	139,961	110,884	215,854
Def. aft. chgs.	26,018	4,123	137,247
10 mos. gross	5,149,495	6,102,192	6,388,692
Net	1,618,215	1,916,224	1,227,564
Sur. aft. chgs.	896,691	877,608	1,533,798

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—

Gross	4,655,279	4,825,331	4,560,001
Net aft. taxes	535,452	460,061	196,714
10 mos. gross	52,391,378	55,870,031	53,773,375
Net aft. taxes	9,717,367	10,048,487	8,952,669

MAINE CENTRAL for April—

Gross	858,788	921,853	914,441
Net aft. taxes	198,315	192,529	187,065

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for April—

Gross	750,905	725,779	705,323
Net aft. taxes	180,349	106,495	163,701
Other income	*57,303	*47,876	185
Total income	172,046	58,619	163,886
10 mos. gross	8,576,773	8,132,309	8,234,702
Net aft. taxes	2,273,012	2,000,063	2,201,414
Other income	*357,919	*299,093	15,926
Total income	1,915,093	1,706,970	2,245,487

*Debit.

MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. M. for April—

Gross	1,225,562	1,344,647	1,864,107
Net aft. taxes	283,214	322,010	674,339
10 mos. gross	15,314,962	16,015,400	18,281,288
Net aft. taxes	5,080,185	4,795,217	7,289,219

(Chicago Division):

Gross	787,071	840,918	933,385
Net aft. taxes	177,457	233,088	287,220
10 mos. gross	8,341,006	8,971,359	9,112,116
Net aft. taxes	2,180,315	2,508,936	2,815,744

MISSOURI PACIFIC for April—

Gross	4,467,223	4,468,324	4,756,576
Net after taxes	886,714	980,032	1,114,422
10 mos. gross	49,119,874	50,640,544	52,324,996
Net after taxes	11,183,897	12,093,728	12,875,635

NEW YORK CENTRAL for April, (excluding Boston & Albany)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	13,002,429	12,264,178	738,251
Net after taxes	3,065,833	2,073,358	1,592,475
4 mos. gross	48,212,161	47,436,084	776,097
Net after taxes	9,701,545	6,271,223	3,430,322

Total all lines:

Gross	23,144,770	22,260,981	23,782,020
Net after taxes	6,068,577	3,418,563	4,342,273
4 mos. gross	86,578,482	87,036,838	93,386,020
Net after taxes	16,136,705	9,918,116	18,326,158

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	950,894	896,898	53,995
Net after taxes	103,688	45,923	57,764
10 mos. gross	9,432,406	10,023,406	*590,910
Net after taxes	1,462,977	1,383,063	79,913

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	368,511	330,702	357,941
Net after taxes	134,345	108,262	127,075
4 mos. gross	1,339,278	1,306,164	3,161,114
Net after taxes	404,142	344,729	809,114

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	4,512	4,480	4,025
Freight rev.	10,828,130	11,167,365	11,073,908
Pass. rev.	2,968,654	2,960,174	3,080,280
Total op. rev.	15,267,950	15,763,025	14,830,279
Mt. of way	1,956,845	1,917,520	2,060,403
Mt. of equip	3,103,935	3,038,310	3,240,596
Trans. exp.	5,367,579	5,987,392	5,374,124
Total op. exp.	11,272,409	11,711,781	11,224,209
Taxes	637,618	650,807	585,687
Oper. inc.	3,353,529	3,336,236	2,830,459

Four months:

Freight rev.	39,881,241	43,155,649	43,110,686
Pass. rev.	11,124,639	11,777,624	11,101,505
Total op. rev.	56,198,380	60,473,166	58,089,356
Mt. of way	7,910,006	8,541,370	8,038,051
Mt. of equip	12,615,845	12,756,026	12,742,039
Trans. exp.	21,096,324	25,332,422	22,307,573
Total op. exp.	45,949,530	50,007,412	44,570,570
Taxes	2,543,792	2,579,293	2,335,490
Oper. inc.	7,695,179	7,957,462	9,751,129

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for April—

Mileage	1,757	1,750	1,751
Freight rev.	3,101,533	3,040,087	3,709,192
Pass. rev.	741,436	795,196	1,736,309
Total op. rev.	4,226,248	4,220,245	4,869,305
Mt. of way	631,235	630,761	1,045,431
Mt. of equip	835,474	886,006	997,053
Trans. exp.	1,852,907	1,649,254	1,982,471
Total op. exp.	3,239,461	3,418,065	4,227,716
Taxes	257,143	276,217	251,993
Oper. inc.	729,413	518,649	387,886

Four months:

Freight rev.	10,823,754	11,816,564	14,139,713
Pass. rev.	2,854,708	2,969,292	2,910,396
Total op. rev.	15,175,719	16,390,536	18,789,042
Mt. of way	2,140,065	2,263,151	3,462,179
Mt. of equip	3,251,567	3,468,454	4,028,101
Trans. exp.	6,960,414	6,906,116	7,775,691
Total op. exp.	12,412,249	13,605,188	16,040,045
Taxes	1,030,037	1,064,314	963,216
Oper. inc.	1,731,682	1,682,292	1,712,609

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for April—

Lines East:

Gross	19,463,913	19,952,745	20,758,664
Net aft. taxes	4,148,018	4,238,358	3,545,048
4 mos. gross	70,994,092	75,322,582	80,181,621
Net aft. taxes	9,252,915	9,296,263	11,735,155

Lines West:

Gross	8,809,832	8,661,739	9,391,636
Net aft. taxes	1,512,318	942,445	241,292
4 mos. gross	32,654,619	34,861,852	38,163,818
Net aft. taxes	4,273,926	3,948,011	3,406,625

Total all lines:

Gross	28,273,745	28,614,483	30,150,302
Net aft. taxes	5,661,214	5,182,281	3,787,239
4 mos. gross	103,648,711	110,185,435	118,345,520
Net aft. taxes	13,526,841	13,244,275	15,141,781

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	788,135	902,563	966,766
Net aft. taxes	172,949	33,616	165,347
Other income	121,808	91,871	119,501
Total income	294,757	125,487	284,848
Surp aft. chg.	28,150	*138,402	31,033
10 mos. gross	9,043,639	11,054,278	11,306,639
Net aft. taxes	1,384,380	2,215,943	3,271,958
Other income	1,043,772	889,390	823,091
Total income	2,428,132	3,105,274	4,095,049
Def. aft. chg.	230,726	†545,563	1,800,270

*Deficit. †Surplus.

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for April—

Gross	56,684	43,413	18,271
Net	10,235	*6,980	17,215
10 mos. gross	663,585	645,847	19,738
Net	128,359	52,177	76,182

*Deficit.

WEST SIDE BELT RAILROAD for April—

Gross	23,142	17,296	5,846
Net	6,669	†234,692	241,352
Ten mos. gross	221,435	455,148	*133,713
Net	121,628	179,675	*58,047

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WEST SIDE BELT for April—

Gross	79,825	60,709	10,118
Net	16,895	29,327	7,568
Ten mos. gross	885,019	1,090,995	*133,190
Net	249,988	231,852	18,136

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Inc. from oper.	12,206,227	13,284,671	1,078,444
Int. on loans	1,609,444	1,828,745	219,301
Res. for plant depreciation	1,156,542	1,290,087	133,545
Res. for special maint.	484,333	561,718	77,383
Res. for ore and timber exhaust	214,675	421,595	206,920
Res. for losses on receiv., &c.	888,000	867,000	*21,000
Applications for fire insurance and pension funds	400,000	400,000	.....
Total deduc.	4,742,996	5,369,145	626,149
Net profit	7,463,231	7,915,526	452,295
Preferred div.	2,100,000	2,100,000	.....
Balance	5,363,231	5,815,526	452,295
Common div.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Surplus	3,363,231	3,815,526	452,295
Prev. surplus	19,608,798	15,793,272	*3,815,526
P. & L. sur.	22,972,029	19,608,798	*3,363,231

*Increase.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earn. con. cos.	7,049,112	6,452,758	6,802,866
Other income	181,649	114,029	126,220
Total income	7,230,760	6,566,787	6,929,106
Exp., tax., &c.	517,374	487,812	542,308
Net income	6,713,387	6,128,975	6,386,798
Int. and sink. fd. dep., &c.	1,115,315	1,336,310	1,366,494
Surplus	5,598,071	4,792,665	5,020,305
Preferred div.	334,756	334,756	334,755
Bal. for com.	5,063,315	4,257,909	4,485,550
Common div.	4,753,038	3,803,150	3,401,049
Surplus	309,377	454,759	994,501

Pennsylvania Directors Elected.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company here today the following Directors were elected: Samuel Rea, Henry Tatnall, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, Effingham B. Morris, W. W. Atterbury, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, J. J. Turner, Edward B. Taylor, D. T. McCabe, and G. L. Peck, Pittsburgh. The Directors will choose their officers at a meeting to be held in Philadelphia, the date of which was not announced.

EXPORT TRADE FEARS SHERMAN LAW'S BAN

Apprehensive About Combinations of Merchants to Push South American Business.

DAVIES GIVES NO HOPE

Trade Commission Opens Conference at Boston—Business Leaders Discuss Our Foreign Problems.

BOSTON, June 1.—Uncertainty over the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust act to combinations formed to promote export trade is one of the chief obstacles in the way of expanding business with South American countries, in the opinion of New England merchants, expressed at a conference with the Federal Trade Commission today.

After several speakers had expressed this belief, some of them urging that the act be amended, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Chairman of the commission, asserted that with both leading political parties committed to the spirit of the Sherman law, he thought it unlikely that Congress would be willing to make any change that might affect domestic trade. Succeeding speakers then urged the expediency of changing the act so as to differentiate between its application to foreign and domestic trade.

Chairman Davies in opening the meeting said that the war had disrupted American trade and that the present time was particularly opportune for such a study as the commission was making, and for action by Congress to promote the country's foreign trade.

Everett C. Morss, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said that while certain combinations might seem desirable to gain foreign trade, the possibilities of a conflict with the anti-trust laws might prove a serious handicap. He said that if a combination of American manufacturers was formed to conduct a campaign of education, say in South America, he would be glad to have all firms in the same lines participate and share equally in the results.

Edward A. Filene contended that no matter how good conditions may be made in America, foreign trade could not be developed if there were no buyers or if the buyers' credits were impaired.

The export house as a means of promoting trade abroad was discussed by Professor O. M. W. Sprague of the Harvard School of Business Administration. He expressed the belief that industries in which good will and trademarks counted for much would not enter into combinations of manufacturers.

Frederick P. Fish, a lawyer, said that American business had a touch of provincialism which stood in the way of great development of foreign trade. In his opinion there was nothing inconsistent with the principles of the Sherman law in case manufacturers should work collectively in South America.

A draft of a bill to permit combinations with the aim of developing foreign trade was offered by Arthur H. Weed, Secretary and counsel for the Manufacturing Chemists Association, who said investigation had convinced him that South American trade could be obtained only after thorough study.

The hearing here is the first extended one given by the Trade Commission since the organization, and is in the nature of a preliminary survey of foreign trade matters. Information gathered here and at New York later in the week is expected to give the commission a basis for more detailed inquiries into foreign trade to be carried on in other cities at dates to be announced later. The hearing will be continued here tomorrow.

HARVESTER'S INCOME CUT.

War Affected Business, but Works in Sweden Ran Full Time.

The International Harvester Corporation, which conducts the foreign business formerly handled by the Harvester Trust, announces in its report for 1914 total income in the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 $7,329,825, as compared with $10,356,627 in 1913. Net profits of $4,262,594 provided for dividends and left a balance of $1,162,539, against $3,055,252 in 1913. At the end of the year the concern had $13,099,878 cash in bank, in contrast with $2,115,629 a year before, of which $8,000,000 was banked abroad.

The report states that the war adversely affected business in France, Germany, and Russia, while the works in Sweden were kept running full time. The South American trade was handicapped by lack of credit facilities.

The International Harvester Company of New Jersey had earnings in the year of $12,206,227, against $13,283,670 in 1913. A surplus of $3,363,231 remained after payment of dividends, as compared with $3,815,525 the year before. The report states that strict economies were enforced throughout the year, which were partly offset by higher manufacturing costs.

JERSEY BOND SALE IN COURT

Perth Amboy Issue Will Be Investigated in Court.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Supreme Court Justice Bergen today ordered the City of Perth Amboy to show cause at Elizabeth next Saturday why a writ of certiorari should not be issued commanding the city to certify to the Supreme Court certain proceedings authorizing the sale of 150,000 municipal lighting plant bonds at $1,000 each, negotiated by the Board of Aldermen on May 24.

A. B. Leach & Co. and John D. Everett & Co., to whom the bonds were to be sold, and the Watson-Flagg Engineering Company, the firm having the contract for erecting the new lighting plant, were included in the order. David McGregor of Perth Amboy instituted the certiorari proceedings.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James Russell has been appointed General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad with headquarters at Denver, succeeding W. S. Martin. Mr. Russell was formerly Assistant to Vice President E. L. Brown.

Alvin Wachsman has been elected a member of the Cotton Exchange. He has been connected with the firm of Renskorf, Lyon & Co. for several years.

Directors of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company will declare on June 30, a common stock dividend amounting as far as 6 per cent. on the company's outstanding common stock, payable in two installments on July 15 and Dec. 15. The dividend will be ordered to reimburse stockholders for the net earnings which have been applied to redemption of bonds through sinking funds.

The Southern Utilities Company had gross earnings in the year ended March 31, of $1,068,530, a gain of $129,811 over the fiscal period of 1913. Operating expenses and taxes required the expenditure of $778,031, leaving net income amounting to $290,498, an increase of $59,663. After paying interest on outstanding bonds, and the preferred stock dividend a surplus remained of $85,486, an increase of $1,877 over the preceding year.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, May 29, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance May 22		$17,114,907.53
Receipts—		
Revenues	$24,724,262.82	
Miscellaneous	259,708.88	
Loans:		
Special revenue bonds	$200,000	
Corporation stock notes	50,000	
	250,000.00	
		25,233,971.70
		$42,348,879.23
Payments—		
General administration	$4,960,678.21	
Redemption of city debt	7,544.52	
		4,968,222.73
Balance May 29		$37,380,656.50

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested May 22		$8,259,871.39
Receipts		348,192.21
		$8,608,063.60
Payments		58,312.97
Balance uninvested May 29		$8,549,750.63
Aggregate balances May 29		$45,930,407.13

UPHOLD WILLIAMS'S STAND.

State Superintendents of Banks Voice Approval in Riggs Bank Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has received a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the State Superintendants of Banks in their annual convention in Oakland, Cal., in which Mr. Williams's stand in his controversy with the Riggs National Bank of Washington is warmly approved. The resolution reads:

Whereas, An attempt has been made by certain interests to discredit the principles and motives that inspire governmental supervision of banking, as evidenced in the conduct of the Controller of the Currency, and,

Whereas, It would be a public calamity to invest with ill-repute the splendid service rendered to the American people by supervision of banking property administered in honesty of purpose and in fidelity to just standards of financial morality; and,

Whereas, We recognize the manifold difficulties to be overcome and obstacles to be met in the performance of duties manifestly discretionary, and,

Whereas, We have complete confidence that the said Controller of the Currency is animated in the performance of his high duties solely by a strict sense of public obligation and the necessities of the people's welfare.

Now, Be it resolved that we pledge to the said Controller of the Currency unqualified belief in his intelligence, integrity, and singleness of purpose in his desire to establish upon a basis of permanency in good government the theory and practice of right supervision and visitation over banks.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—Fifty-four corporations, having capital stocks aggregating $2,173,400, were chartered today. They include:

North American Review Corporation, publisher, booksellers, stationers, $850,000; Arthur N. Taylor, Henry M. Haviland, John B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

By-Products Reclaiming Corporation, recovery of by-products, fertilizers, farm products, implements, $350,000; William V. Haughey, William H. Reid, Henry F. Moilenhauer, 162 Hewes St.

Bay Boulevard Realty Company, Long Branch, realty, $200,000; Louis Green, Charles M. Snyder, Max Hammer, 536 West 113th St.

Meyer Brothers & Danda, art embroidery, fancy goods, novelties, $150,000; William and Carl Meyer, John Kroder, 107 East 17th St.

Kirke Chemical Company, Brooklyn, alkali, fertilizers, insecticides, chemicals, $40,000; Sophie H. Baeder, Ivan E. A. Konigsburg, George Kirkegaard, 123 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

Pioneer Pictures, motion pictures, $100,000; Thomas F. MacMahon, A. Allegretti, Billings Church, Park Theatre, 39th St.

Motor Vim Company, auto, motor boat and gasoline engines, carbon in engines destroyer, $50,000; Frederick W. Southemer, Joseph G. Quinn, Jr., Charles W. Forbes, 107 West 47th St.

Pin-Ap-Ola Company, beverages, operate fountains, carbonating apparatus, fruit syrups, $25,000; A. J. Furth, M. S. Wilson, H. H. Wallen, 140 Nassau St.

Brande & McDonnell, jewelry, watch, diamond, metal, glass, leather, silk, $60,000; John A. McDonnell, John S. and Sadie H. Brande, 537 West 160th St.

Rochester Electrical Supply Company, Rochester, $25,000; Carl F. W. Kaelber, Clarence M. Platt, Bernard E. Finucane, Rochester.

Bay Boulev

PLAYGROUND ELIGIBLES—SUPERVISORS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS FOR THE VACATION SEASON

There have been placed, as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license for service in the vacation playgrounds the names of the following applicants:

Supervisor of Physical Training.

MEN.—Eugene C. Gibney, 100; Michael Jones, 100; Henry J. Silverman, 100; Wilfred L. Foster, 100.

WOMEN.—Mary Nolen, 100; Mary A. Wells, 100.

Principal of Physical Training.

MEN.

	Rating.
P. D. Bookstaber	100
Herman Brown	100
James F. Carr	100
Wesley C. Cox	100
M. A. Crooke	100
C. H. Davis	100
G. M. Fallon	100
J. J. Farrell	100
W. S. Fitzpatrick	100
L. V. Foster	100
Emil M. Hass	100
L. B. Higgins, Jr.	100
B. J. Hillyer	100
R. A. Hogan	100
R. J. Hubbard	100
J. C. Hyde	100
E. Kearney	100
F. E. Kirchner	100
Irving Levin	100
Samuel Mandel	100
Aaron Marcus	100
V. H. Mardfin	100
Charles Model	100
F. T. Moloney	100
W. C. Norman	100
H. C. Schultz	100
De Brun	100
Frank Schwartz	100
T. M. Smith	100
H. H. Thomas	100
William T. C. Wucherer	100
Samuel Davis	99.66
Harry May	99.66
Nathan Salwen	99.66
J. Sternstein	99.33
J. V. Callahan	99.33
S. A. Fried	99.33
Irving Gemson	99.33
Morris Gisich	99.33

WOMEN.

E. V. Alfke	100.00
Sadie Bleistift	100.00
K. I. Boyle	100.00
T. T. Coogan	100.00
V. E. Cuno	100.00
B. Gutman	100.00
Ruth A. Harper	100.00
J. Hissel	100.00
M. Iwano-wins	100.00
S. J. Johnston	100.00
L. J. McBride	100.00
C. V. Payne	100.00
C. C. Randall	100.00
R. F. Schwartz	100.00
Mary J. Smyth	100.00
C. R. Weston	100.00
M. V. Whitney	100.00
M. B. Wucherer	100.00
M. A. Kearns	99.66
J. McAllister	99.66
K. M. Hurlburt	99.50
Mary E. G. McGrath	99.33

Principal of Kindergarten.

Bird Allen	100.00
E. Leggitt	100.00
K. W. O'Connor	100.00
Anna Raeder	100.00
C. M. Williams	100.00
S. V. Farrell	99.66
E. Dugan	99.50
M. C. Van Deventer	99.16
E. H. Johnson	99.00
Mary A. Bacon	100.00
K. L. Rooney	100.00
M. F. Malcolm	97.00
J. Chadwick	80.50
May Katz	78.75

Teacher of Games.

L. D. Bracken	100.00
N. G. Farrell	100.00
M. V. Kippen	100.00
M. J. Magill	100.00
M. O'Connor	100.00
H. E. Davis	99.33

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF GAMES.

K. G. Callahan..100.00 Susie McAteer..99.00

Teacher of Kindergarten.

E. C. Anderson	100.00
C. B. Bagley	100.00
H. S. Bloom	100.00
J. Campbell	100.00
M. C. Carroll	100.00
Ida Cohen	100.00
L. E. Colson	100.00
F. Connolly	100.00
R. V. Danheiser	100.00
G. E. Davidson	100.00
J. J. Farrell	100.00
Roy Dresbeck	100.00
L. M. Earl	100.00
J. Falkenhein	100.00
E. Frank	100.00
M. Greenwood	100.00
M. Hochlerner	100.00
N. C. Holywell	100.00
E. Huyler	100.00
A. F. Keanes	100.00
Mrs. M. Kelly	100.00
Sadie Krupp	100.00
H. Lipschutz	100.00
A. E. Maher	100.00
M. Maschmeier	100.00
M. I. McCarthy	100.00
M. L. McClean	100.00
A. M. McKinley	100.00
E. M. Miller	100.00
L. C. Nesbitt	100.00
J. H. Parry	100.00
M. Perlman	100.00
Louise Rice	100.00
Eva Rabinoff	100.00
M. W. Reller	100.00
L. J. Rieckenberg	100.00
M. E. Rieger	100.00
M. Roberts	100.00
M. E. Roberts	100.00
A. E. Roberts	100.00
F. L. Ryan	100.00
G. G. Saltzberg	100.00
E. Schimmel	99.66
A. Weiss	99.50
G. S. Dobson	100.00
I. L. Feldstein	100.00
F. Fielding	100.00
H. E. Goldstein	100.00
X. Healy	100.00
A. H. Isaacson	100.00
A. Jacobson	100.00
D. I. Kaplan	100.00
S. Keopnews	100.00
Hugh Mahon	100.00
D. R. O'Connell	100.00
Abner H. Pike	100.00
J. Rosenblum	100.00
H. Schaffer	100.00
C. M. Schroeder	100.00
G. B. Volto	100.00
E. S. Warren	100.00
H. Wetzler	100.00
J. E. Carroll	99.66

Assst. Teacher of Kindergarten.

Carolyn Assa	100
Edith Becker	100
Anna E. Bischal	100
M. D. Dobson	100
M. D. Eberhard	100
E. H. Brill	99.66
A. J. Johnson	99.25
A. L. Kottmann	99.16
Bessie O'Brien	91.75
B. Sandberg	91.50
Anna E. Cuchal	91.25
F. Rosenbaum	90.50
Blanche New	90.50
N. Y. Sullivan	90.50
M. A. Poenicke	90.25
M. W. Stock	90.00
J. Ehrlich	89.66
A. L. Jaques	88.75
Alfreda Timm	88.75
M. Dobson	88.50
E. A. Roehmer	88.50
Jane Kalisky	87.50
Celia Levine	87.50
Hedi M. Turk	87.50
Ella Bernath	87.25
A. V. Walsh	85.50
A. H. Greene	85.25
F. L. Ketchune	85.00
F. L. Odell	85.00

Assst. Teacher of Physical Training.

MEN.

A. J. Boye	100.00
A. Brandt	100.00
G. S. Dobson	100.00
I. L. Feldstein	100.00
H. E. Goldstein	100.00
A. H. Isaacson	100.00
A. Jacobson	100.00
S. Kaufman	100.00
D. I. Kaplan	100.00
S. Keopnews	100.00
Hugh Mahon	100.00
D. R. O'Connell	100.00
Abner H. Pike	100.00
J. Rosenblum	100.00
H. Schaffer	100.00
C. M. Schroeder	100.00
G. B. Volto	100.00
E. S. Warren	100.00
H. Wetzler	100.00
J. E. Carroll	99.66
E. Schimmel	99.66
A. Weiss	99.50
J. Gingsburg	99.16
Jacob S. Kats	99.00
J. Scholkow	99.00
F. Buckstein	99.00
John S. Boman	98.50
Jacob Baron	98.00
James A. Byrne	98.00
W. V. Kastner	98.00
James A. Lamb	98.00
J. Pasternak	98.00

SECTION 2.

W. T. Dillon	85.70
Max W. Sticker	83.50
J. T. Schawaroch	83.50
H. Levitt	82.00
C. Spiegler	81.00
H. Feldman	80.50
Aaron Abelson	80.00
I. C. Centra	80.00
G. A. Arkwright	79.50
Louis Fallig	79.00
Alfred I. Levy	79.00
A. Schapiro	79.00
J. J. McCue	78.50
Daniel Caplin	78.00
Martin Furman	76.00
Joseph Saltrian	76.00
J. Blumenthal	75.00
H. P. Levine	75.00
A. L. Smallheiser	75.00
H. Waldman	75.00
H. Goodman	74.50
Philip Shapiro	74.50
Jacob Silbert	74.25

WOMEN.

Tamah Axel	100.00
L. Blumgarten	100.00
H. Cohen	100.00
M. Gottlietti	100.00
J. A. Gross	100.00
E. S. Dereton	100.00
Sarah J. Doran	100.00
L. E. Ehlers	100.00
M. F. Fabregas	100.00
M. W. Farrell	100.00
Sadonia Franck	100.00
A. V. M. Jordon	100.00
G. A. Knapp	100.00
M. R. Kollock	100.00
H. McLaughlin	100.00
E. E. Montgomery	100.00
M. A. Murphy	100.00
J. C. Keenan	99.50
E. F. Phillips	98.50
Leta Byrne	87.50
C. E. Schwartz	87.00
H. Anderson	83.50
Selma H. Levi	82.50
S. Sokolsky	82.50
H. A. Clark	82.00
C. E. G. Skarstrom	81.50
Helen Chamberlain	80.00
H. Hamburger	80.00
E. M. Schoeller	80.00
May Feinholz	79.00

Asst. Teacher of Physical Training.

MEN.

G. Boesch	95.00
R. B. Swinton	95.00
Ray Warres	94.75
F. B. Thornton	93.75
L. Salzberg	93.66
M. D. Eberhard	93.40
E. H. Brill	92.60
A. J. Johnson	92.25
A. L. Kottmann	92.00
Bessie O'Brien	91.75
B. Sandberg	91.50
Anna E. Cuchal	91.25
F. Rosenbaum	91.00
Blanche New	90.50
N. Y. Sullivan	90.50
M. A. Poenicke	90.25
M. W. Stock	90.00
J. Ehrlich	89.66
A. L. Jaques	88.75
Alfreda Timm	88.75
M. Dobson	88.50
E. A. Roehmer	88.50
Jane Kalisky	87.50
Celia Levine	87.50
Hedi M. Turk	87.50
Ella Bernath	87.25
A. V. Walsh	85.50
A. H. Greene	85.25
F. L. Ketchune	85.00
F. L. Odell	85.00

SECTION 2.

David Kraus	74.00
Isaac Isler	73.00
Saul Friedman	72.50
L. A. McGinity	72.50
Rosencranz	72.00
F. O'Hara	71.00
J. Mulholland	71.00
Weinstein	70.50
Zimmerman	70.50
H. Shirosa	70.00
A. Cantor	69.00
C. Achsan	68.50
G. Berman	68.50
J. Crane	68.00
Morris Proper	68.00
A. D. Mackler	68.00
J. O'Connell	68.00
Henry Fard	67.50
Goodman	67.50
Joseph Baron	67.00
Harry L. Luft	67.00
Louis Cohen	65.00

WOMEN.

A. O'Connell	100.00
E. Phemmer	100.00
L. C. Ryan	100.00
Salwen	100.00
Ungerleider	100.00
Wahness	100.00
R. Zuckerman	100.00
H. S. McLaughlin	99.83
M. C. Blakesiee	99.66
S. Miaskowski	99.66
Anna M. Barry	99.33
A. Foote	99.00
R. Natelson	99.00
W. Seeley	98.83
C. Donovan	98.66
L. M. Freiman	98.33
Mary E. Nolan	70.00

SECTION 2.

H. Greenberg	79.00
Hawksley	77.00
Gertrude Reier	76.50
M. E. Van Duyn	74.50
Anna J. Krtil	74.00
A. G. Palmer	73.50
S. Ritter	71.50
E. Crabtree	70.50
P. Conlon	68.00
Schander	68.00
Hurwitz	67.50
Shonliger	66.50
A. M. Ferguson	66.00
R. Rubinstein	66.00

Jr. Asst. Teacher of Phys. Trg.

MEN.

M. Alderman	100.00
S. Amster	100.00
Morris Barnes	100.00
S. Bebarfald	100.00
M. Blank	100.00
John Boosamra	100.00
M. Boskowitz	100.00
A. Brodoski	100.00
R. L. Brodowsky	100.00
J. Bronstein	100.00
A. J. Burns	100.00
E. J. Chambers	100.00
L. F. Charkasky	100.00
C. E. Cohn	100.00
Joseph Cohn	100.00
J. J. Corley	100.00
A. H. Costabile	100.00
L. J. Eiten	100.00
H. Filmer	100.00
F. J. Fanhon	100.00
Henry Farb	100.00
Leo Frankel	100.00
Louis Frankel	100.00
J. H. Friedlander	100.00
Jacob Gallin	100.00
H. Goldstein	100.00
Solomon Granet	100.00
L. M. Hammel	100.00
Nathaniel Held	100.00
Arthur Huebsch	100.00
Michael Icahn	100.00
Isaac Jackson	100.00
Louis Kravitz	100.00
J. W. Kroeger	100.00
Louis Levinson	100.00
Louis Levy	100.00
J. H. Lipschutz	100.00
A. G. Luskin	100.00
G. J. McCabe	100.00
J. McCntee	100.00
J. W. McElhone	100.00
E. J. Monohan	100.00
F. E. Mulligan	100.00
A. F. Nolan	100.00
A. J. O'Neil	100.00
N. B. O'Connell	100.00
J. O'Keefe	100.00
Zimmerman	100.00
H. E. Pizer	100.00
Charles Radack	100.00
J. Rosenblum	100.00
L. Rockowitz	100.00
Schneider	100.00
C. Seidman	100.00
Shapiro	100.00
Shulman	100.00
Silverman	100.00
Solomon	100.00
Stein	100.00
Tenney	100.00
Castellano	99.90
Perlmutter	99.50
Weston	99.25
Shanoff	99.20
F. J. Wahle	99.20
Gershenhorn	99.00
Halpern	99.00
Falgert	98.90
Maguire	98.75
A. M. Granich	98.75
Benjamin Gross	98.00
Samuel Kramer	98.00
Daniel Goldenf	97.75
Israel Goodman	97.75
C. Schupper	97.75
James Scully	97.75
Louis Cohen	97.75
Leo Redler	97.75
J. Shedrowitz	97.75
Joseph Levy	97.75
Walter Rubin	97.75
N. Weinstein	97.75
Marcus Zetkin	97.75
E. Susseles	97.75
Max Kaufman	97.75
Morton Seidel	97.75
J. Adams	97.75
G. Becker	97.75
W. Godnick	97.75
Bornelstein	97.75
Shraer Glicksberg	97.75
J. I. Nevins	97.75
J. Schnall	97.75
Meyer Solar	97.75
Curran	97.75
Joseph Weiss	97.75
M. F. Sullivan	97.75
F. Tatarsky	97.75
Samuel Berman	97.75
A. Cohen	97.75
W. Kilgus	97.75
Kalman Harber	97.50
Hyman Shirose	97.50
E. Albrect	97.33
J. Gottlieb	97.33
James Barron	97.16
S. Kanzler	97.16
Charles Smook	97.16
J. A. Azinaro	97.00
J. Bennett	97.00
M. S. Rotalonello	97.00
L. A. Engel	97.00
H. E. Harras	97.00
M. H. Heller	97.00
Hirschman	97.00
Harry Yaffo	97.00
Isadore Javer	97.00
P. J. Lambe	97.00
Jacob Falgert	97.00
J. Sullivan	97.00
H. J. Wall	97.00
H. Warklieb	97.00
Schwartz	97.50
Charles Cohen	95.10
V. Coughlin	93.35
Morris Pike	93.35
A. Kiernan	93.30
E. Brolles	93.21
Hatelson	93.00
Morris Aronson	92.95
Goodman	92.90
S. Kaufman	92.85
Thomas Miller	92.55
Leon Schwartz	92.50
Ellperin	92.40
L. Rockowitz	91.80
J. Mazielwicz	91.75
J. A. Beatty	91.60
Jacob Cohen	91.60
Bogdonoff	91.35
T. Tenney	91.20
T. Castellano	90.90
I. Perlmutter	90.50
John Weston	90.25
Shanoff	90.20
F. J. Wahle	90.20
H. Gershenhorn	90.00
A. Halpern	90.00
Jacob Falgert	90.00
S. Maguire	89.90
A. M. Granich	89.70
Benjamin Gross	89.00
Samuel Kramer	89.00
M. Doonelef	88.75
Israel Goodman	88.75
C. Schupper	88.75
James Scully	88.75
Louis Cohen	88.75
Leo Redler	88.75
J. Shedrowitz	88.75
Joseph Levy	88.75
Walter Rubin	88.75
N. Weinstein	88.75
Marcus Zetkin	88.75
E. Susseles	88.75
Max Kaufman	88.75
Morton Seidel	88.75
J. Adams	88.75
G. Becker	88.75
W. Godnick	88.75
Bornelstein	88.75
Shraer Glicksberg	88.75
J. I. Nevins	88.75
J. Schnall	88.75
Meyer Solar	88.75
Curran	88.75
Joseph Weiss	88.75
M. F. Sullivan	88.75
F. Tatarsky	88.75
Samuel Berman	88.75
A. Cohen	88.75
W. Kilgus	88.50
Kalman Harber	88.50
Hyman Shirose	88.50
E. Albrect	88.33
J. Gottlieb	88.33
James Barron	88.16
S. Kanzler	88.16
Charles Smook	88.16
J. A. Azinaro	88.00
J. Bennett	88.00
M. S. Rotalonello	88.00
L. A. Engel	88.00
H. E. Harras	88.00
M. H. Heller	88.00
Hirschman	88.00
Harry Yaffo	88.00
Isadore Javer	88.00
P. J. Lambe	88.00
Jacob Falgert	88.00
J. Sullivan	88.00
H. J. Wall	88.00
H. Warklieb	88.00
Schwartz	87.50
Charles Cohen	85.10
V. Coughlin	83.35
Morris Pike	83.35
A. Kiernan	83.30
E. Brolles	83.21
Hatelson	83.00
Morris Aronson	82.95
Goodman	82.90
S. Kaufman	82.85
Thomas Miller	82.55
Leon Schwartz	82.50
Ellperin	82.40
L. Rockowitz	81.80
J. Mazielwicz	81.75
J. A. Beatty	81.60
Jacob Cohen	81.60
Bogdonoff	81.35
T. Tenney	81.20
T. Castellano	80.90
I. Perlmutter	80.50
John Weston	80.25
Shanoff	80.20
F. J. Wahle	80.20
H. Gershenhorn	80.00
A. Halpern	80.00
Jacob Falgert	79.90
S. Maguire	79.90
A. M. Granich	79.10
Benjamin Gross	79.00
Samuel Kramer	79.00
M. Doonelef	78.75
Israel Goodman	78.70
C. Schupper	78.70
James Scully	78.70
Louis Cohen	78.70
Leo Redler	78.70
J. Shedrowitz	78.50
Joseph Levy	78.50
Walter Rubin	78.50
N. Weinstein	78.50
Marcus Zetkin	78.50
E. Susseles	78.50
Max Kaufman	78.50
Morton Seidel	78.50
J. Adams	78.50
G. Becker	78.50
W. Godnick	78.50
Bornelstein	78.50
Shraer Glicksberg	78.50
J. I. Nevins	78.50
J. Schnall	78.50
Meyer Solar	78.50
Curran	78.50
Joseph Weiss	78.50
M. F. Sullivan	78.50
F. Tatarsky	78.50
Samuel Berman	78.50
A. Cohen	78.50
W. Kilgus	78.50
Kalman Harber	78.50
Hyman Shirose	78.50
E. Albrect	78.33
J. Gottlieb	78.33
James Barron	78.16
S. Kanzler	78.16
Charles Smook	78.16
J. A. Azinaro	78.00
J. Bennett	78.00
M. S. Rotalonello	78.00
L. A. Engel	78.00
H. E. Harras	78.00
M. H. Heller	78.00
Hirschman	78.00
Harry Yaffo	78.00
Isadore Javer	78.00
P. J. Lambe	78.00
Jacob Falgert	78.00
J. Sullivan	78.00
H. J. Wall	78.00
H. Warklieb	78.00
Schwartz	77.50
Charles Cohen	75.10
V. Coughlin	73.35
Morris Pike	73.35
A. Kiernan	73.30
E. Brolles	73.21
Hatelson	73.00
Morris Aronson	72.95
Goodman	72.90
S. Kaufman	72.85
Thomas Miller	72.55
Leon Schwartz	72.50
Ellperin	72.40
L. Rockowitz	71.80
J. Mazielwicz	71.75
J. A. Beatty	71.60
Jacob Cohen	71.60
Bogdonoff	71.35
T. Tenney	71.20
T. Castellano	70.90
I. Perlmutter	70.50
John Weston	70.25
Shanoff	70.20
F. J. Wahle	70.20
H. Gershenhorn	70.00
A. Halpern	70.00
Jacob Falgert	69.90
S. Maguire	69.90
A. M. Granich	69.10
Benjamin Gross	69.00
Samuel Kramer	69.00
M. Doonelef	68.75
Israel Goodman	68.70
C. Schupper	68.70
James Scully	68.70
Louis Cohen	68.70
Leo Redler	68.70
J. Shedrowitz	68.50
Joseph Levy	68.50
Walter Rubin	68.50
N. Weinstein	68.50
Marcus Zetkin	68.50
E. Susseles	68.50
Max Kaufman	68.50
Morton Seidel	68.50
J. Adams	68.50
G. Becker	68.50
W. Godnick	68.50
Bornelstein	68.50
Shraer Glicksberg	68.50
J. I. Nevins	68.50
J. Schnall	68.50
Meyer Solar	68.50
Curran	68.50
Joseph Weiss	68.50
M. F. Sullivan	68.50
F. Tatarsky	68.50
Samuel Berman	68.50
A. Cohen	68.50
W. Kilgus	68.50
Kalman Harber	68.50
Hyman Shirose	68.50
E. Albrect	68.33
J. Gottlieb	68.33
James Barron	68.16
S. Kanzler	68.16
Charles Smook	68.16
J. A. Azinaro	68.00
J. Bennett	68.00
M. S. Rotalonello	68.00
L. A. Engel	68.00
H. E. Harras	68.00
M. H. Heller	68.00
Hirschman	68.00
Harry Yaffo	68.00
Isadore Javer	68.00
P. J. Lambe	68.00
Jacob Falgert	68.00
J. Sullivan	68.00
H. J. Wall	68.00
H. Warklieb	68.00
Schwartz	67.50
Charles Cohen	65.10
V. Coughlin	63.35
Morris Pike	63.35
A. Kiernan	63.30
E. Brolles	63.21
Hatelson	63.00
Morris Aronson	62.95
Goodman	62.90
S. Kaufman	62.85
Thomas Miller	62.55
Leon Schwartz	62.50
Ellperin	62.40
L. Rockowitz	61.80
J. Mazielwicz	61.75
J. A. Beatty	61.60
Jacob Cohen	61.60
Bogdonoff	61.35
T. Tenney	61.20
T. Castellano	60.90
I. Perlmutter	60.50
John Weston	60.25
Shanoff	60.20
F. J. Wahle	60.20
H. Gershenhorn	60.00
A. Halpern	60.00
Jacob Falgert	59.90
S. Maguire	59.90
A. M. Granich	59.10
Benjamin Gross	59.00
Samuel Kramer	59.00
M. Doonelef	58.75
Israel Goodman	58.70
C. Schupper	58.70
James Scully	58.70
Louis Cohen	58.70
Leo Redler	58.70
J. Shedrowitz	58.50
Joseph Levy	58.50
Walter Rubin	58.50
N. Weinstein	58.50
Marcus Zetkin	58.50
E. Susseles	58.50
Max Kaufman	58.50
Morton Seidel	58.50
J. Adams	58.50
G. Becker	58.50
W. Godnick	58.50
Bornelstein	58.50
Shraer Glicksberg	58.50
J. I. Nevins	58.50
J. Schnall	58.50
Meyer Solar	58.50
Curran	58.50
Joseph Weiss	58.50
M. F. Sullivan	58.50
F. Tatarsky	58.50
Samuel Berman	58.50
A. Cohen	58.50
W. Kilgus	58.50
Kalman Harber	58.50
Hyman Shirose	58.50
E. Albrect	58.33
J. Gottlieb	58.33
James Barron	58.16
S. Kanzler	58.16
Charles Smook	58.16
J. A. Azinaro	58.00
J. Bennett	58.00
M. S. Rotalonello	58.00
L. A. Engel	58.00
H. E. Harras	58.00
M. H. Heller	58.00
Hirschman	58.00
Harry Yaffo	58.00
Isadore Javer	58.00
P. J. Lambe	58.00
Jacob Falgert	58.00
J. Sullivan	58.00
H. J. Wall	58.00
H. Warklieb	58.00
Schwartz	57.50
Charles Cohen	55.10
V. Coughlin	53.35
Morris Pike	53.35
A. Kiernan	53.30
E. Brolles	53.21
Hatelson	53.00
Morris Aronson	52.95
Goodman	52.90
S. Kaufman	52.85
Thomas Miller	52.55
Leon Schwartz	52.50
Ellperin	52.40
L. Rockowitz	51.80
J. Mazielwicz	51.75
J. A. Beatty	51.60
Jacob Cohen	51.60
Bogdonoff	51.35
T. Tenney	51.20
T. Castellano	50.90
I. Perlmutter	50.50
John Weston	50.25
Shanoff	50.20
F. J. Wahle	50.20
H. Gershenhorn	50.00
A. Halpern	50.00
Jacob Falgert	49.90
S. Maguire	49.90
A. M. Granich	49.10
Benjamin Gross	49.00
Samuel Kramer	49.00
M. Doonelef	48.75
Israel Goodman	48.70
C. Schupper	48.70
James Scully	48.70
Louis Cohen	48.70
Leo Redler	48.70
J. Shedrowitz	48.50
Joseph Levy	48.50
Walter Rubin	48.50
N. Weinstein	48.50
Marcus Zetkin	48.50
E. Susseles	48.50
Max Kaufman	48.50
Morton Seidel	48.50
J. Adams	48.50
G. Becker	48.50
W. Godnick	48.50
Bornelstein	48.50
Shraer Glicksberg	48.50
J. I. Nevins	48.50
J. Schnall	48.50
Meyer Solar	48.50
Curran	48.50
Joseph Weiss	48.50
M. F. Sullivan	48.50
F. Tatarsky	48.50
Samuel Berman	48.50
A. Cohen	48.50
W. Kilgus	48.50
Kalman Harber	48.50
Hyman Shirose	48.50
E. Albrect	48.33
J. Gottlieb	48.33
James Barron	48.16
S. Kanzler	48.16
Charles Smook	48.16
J. A. Azinaro	48.00
J. Bennett	48.00
M. S. Rotalonello	48.00
L. A. Engel	48.00
H. E. Harras	48.00
M. H. Heller	48.00
Hirschman	48.00
Harry Yaffo	48.00
Isadore Javer	48.00
P. J. Lambe	48.00
Jacob Falgert	48.00
J. Sullivan	48.00
H. J. Wall	48.00
H. Warklieb	48.00
Schwartz	47.50
Charles Cohen	45.10
V. Coughlin	43.35
Morris Pike	43.35
A. Kiernan	43.30
E. Brolles	43.21
Hatelson	43.00
Morris Aronson	42.95
Goodman	42.90
S. Kaufman	42.85
Thomas Miller	42.55
Leon Schwartz	42.50
Ellperin	42.40
L. Rockowitz	41.80
J. Mazielwicz	41.75
J. A. Beatty	41.60
Jacob Cohen	41.60
Bogdonoff	41.35
T. Tenney	41.20
T. Castellano	40.90
I. Perlmutter	40.50
John Weston	40.25
Shanoff	40.20
F. J. Wahle	40.20
H. Gershenhorn	40.00
A. Halpern	40.00
Jacob Falgert	39.90
S. Maguire	39.90
A. M. Granich	39.10
Benjamin Gross	39.00
Samuel Kramer	39.00
M. Doonelef	38.75
Israel Goodman	38.70
C. Schupper	38.70
James Scully	38.70
Louis Cohen	38.70
Leo Redler	38.70
J. Shedrowitz	38.50
Joseph Levy	38.50
Walter Rubin	38.50
N. Weinstein	38.50
Marcus Zetkin	38.50
E. Susseles	38.50
Max Kaufman	38.50
Morton Seidel	38.50
J. Adams	38.50
G. Becker	38.50
W. Godnick	38.50
Bornelstein	38.50
Shraer Glicksberg	38.50
J. I. Nevins	38.50
J. Schnall	38.50
Meyer Solar	38.50
Curran	38.50
Joseph Weiss	38.50
M. F. Sullivan	38.50
F. Tatarsky	38.50
Samuel Berman	38.50
A. Cohen	38.50
W. Kilgus	38.50
Kalman Harber	38.50
Hyman Shirose	38.50
E. Albrect	38.33
J. Gottlieb	38.33
James Barron	38.16
S. Kanzler	38.16
Charles Smook	38.16
J. A. Azinaro	38.00
J. Bennett	38.00
M. S. Rotalonello	38.00
L. A. Engel	38.00
H. E. Harras	38.00
M. H. Heller	38.00
Hirschman	38.00
Harry Yaffo	38.00
Isadore Javer	38.00
P. J. Lambe	38.00
Jacob Falgert	38.00
J. Sullivan	38.00
H. J. Wall	38.00
H. Warklieb	38.00
Schwartz	37.50
Charles Cohen	35.10
V. Coughlin	33.35
Morris Pike	33.35
A. Kiernan	33.30
E. Brolles	33.21

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—James D. Carpenter, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; Omri F. Hibbard and Hyacinthe Ringrose of New York City were admitted to practice.

265—J. McMicking v. R. G. Shields.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

228 to 230—J. E. Ryle v. Texas Transport and Terminal Co.—Decrees affirmed with costs, and causes remanded.

187—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works v. State of Missouri.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

189—A. T. & S. F. Railway Co. v. J. B. Veasburg.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

193—Tony Rossi v. Commonwealth of Penn.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

214—Chicago & Alton R. R. v. H. A. Tranbarger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

748—U. S. v. W. Rabinoich.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

167—C. F. Kreitlein v. C. Forger.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

218—Hartford Life Ins. Co. v. Eliza Ibs.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

672—L. & N. R. R. v. U. S.—Decree affirmed.

268—C. R. Bothwell v. Bingham Co., State of Idaho.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

776—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway v. J. T. Craft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

217—G. & C. Merriam Co. v. The Syndicate Publishing Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

786—G. Ebeling v. T. W. Morgan.—Final order affirmed.

685—T. W. Morgan v. A. J. Devine.—Final order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with instructions to dismiss petition.

273—Charleston & Western Carolina Ry. v. Varnville Furniture Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

279—Lumber Underwriters of N. Y. v. Robert Lockwood, Jr.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

281—Ida Richardson Hood v. J. B. McGehee.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

292—M. C. H. Park v. W. W. Cameron.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

255—J. P. Waugh v. Board of Trustees of University of Mississippi.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

106—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum v. Samuel Green.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

262—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Jersey City, v. Penn. R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

51—N. N. Longpre v. C. Diaz y Quinones.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

284—W. Toop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

234—Alfred D. Daniels v. Frank Johnston; 235—Same v. R. E. Butler; 236—Same v. E. B. Connor; 240—Same v. E. Denecn.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

241—Same v. Valentine Bernhard; 242—Same v. M. T. Howard; 243—Same v. J. S. Leonard; 244—Same v. V. W. Wakefield.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded for further proceedings.

248—Same v. M. M. Craddock.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

286—J. A. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

467—Arizona Copper co. v. State of Arizona.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

812—W. G. Welles v. G. E. Bryant.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

829—American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

1, (Original)—State of Georgia v. The Tennessee Copper Co. and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co.—Dr. John T. McGill appointed inspector to observe operations of plant of Ducktown Company and order entered as to operation of plan of company.

—, (Original)—Ex parte in matter of United States, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable Oct. 12 next.

702—U. S. of America v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft, and

784—Hamburg, &c., v. U. S. of America.—Motion to advance granted, cases assigned for argument Oct. 12 next.

937—Phila. & Reading Ry. v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for argument Oct. 12 next.

914—D. S. Lebon v. City of Atlanta.—Motion to advance denied.

521—Chicago Auditorium Association v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Motion to dismiss and petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing of cause on its merits.

653—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. City of Madison.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing of cause on its merits.

838—C. M. Dean v. R. B. Davis, Jr.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing of cause on its merits.

508—Chicago & Alton R. R. v. U. S.; and

759—Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

879—C. A. P. Turner v. J. L. Drum.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

957—J. A. Whitcomb v. G. S. Schultz.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

908—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. D. McKell;

976—Southern Ry. Co. v. E. B. Koger;

978—Ship Owners and Merchants' Tugboat Co. v. Hammond Lumber Co.;

988—P. P. Beals v. T. C. Burke.—Petitions for writ of certiorari denied.

904—U. S. of America v. J. H. Paterson.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

9, (Original)—State of Wisconsin v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Int.—Leave granted to file replication on motion of complainant.

982—M. Freundlich v. H. Eisenbach.—Certiorari petition submitted.

903—Hills & Co. v. J. Hoover.—Certiorari petition submitted.

985—Cuyahoga River Power Co. v. City of Akron.—Motion to advance submitted.

984—Gideon Dixon v. G. W. Goethals.—Motion for restraining order submitted for appellants.

1003—Sirocco Engineering Co. v. B. F. Sturtevant Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

135—Wilso . Cypress Co. v. Enrique del Poso y Marcos.—Motion to recall mandate and grant rehearing submitted for appellee.

936—St. Louis & Kan. City Land Co. v. Kan. City.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

1,002—J. M. Kuykendall v. W. S. Todd.—Certiorari petition submitted.

466—Penn. R. R. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

981—H. Kruegel v. Standard Savings and Loan Asso.—Certiorari petition submitted.

614—A. Steinfeld v. L. Zeckendorf.—Motion to advance submitted.

949—Central Trust Co. of Ill. v. G. Luders & Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

980—J. C. Blair v. J. S. Bailey.—Certiorari petition submitted.

1,008—F. Drew Caminetti v. U. S.—Certiorari petition submitted.

No. .—Victor L. Inness v. J. W. Tobin; and

No. .—Ida May Inness v. same.—Applications of plaintiffs to fix amount of bail bonds, submitted.

1,006—Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co. v. M. D. Price.—Certiorari petition submitted.

857—Hamilton Investment Company v. I. L. Ernst.—Dismissed, with costs.

804—Texas & Pacific Rwy. Co. v. J. F. Bigger.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

922—Great Northern Rwy. Co. v. H. W. Otes.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted.

Order—The Reporter having represented that owing to the number of decisions at present term it would be impracticable to get the reports in one volume, it is therefore now here ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year.

Adjourned until Monday, June 14.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Margott Co<Perlman, Am Tr Co<Atl Gas, &c, Co<Buttle.
Quigley F & F Co<Newhall Eng Co.
Marconi & Co<Wireless Spec. &c, Co.
Elev Supply, &c, Co<New & Reaver Arc. Boosey<Empire Music.
Hohlfeld<NY Couch Bed Co.
Imp Export Co<Imp Export Co. Inc.
Homer<NY Rys, Rund Mfg Co<Beier W H Co.
Lowell-McConnell Mfg Co<Heintze Elec Co.
McGregor<Chas Weiland, Inc.
Cons Rubber Tire Co<Goodrich Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Thos J Carney,
Chester A Stanton,
Chas E Hayliss,
Aaron Galef,
Guthman, Solomons & Co, Inc,
Adelaide L Martens,
Herbert I Hall,
Adolph Fromm.
Geo F Hills Co,
Samson Bros,
Schreiber & Kohn,
Abraham Freinolich,
Manhattan Band & Collar Co,
Lese Bros,
Morris J Sydney.
Handelsman Bros.
Julius Roettger,
Barnet Schwartz.

Under objections:

Gaetano Molito,
Carl H Vetter,
Morris Schachtel,
A & P Leichter,
Neadenthal & Co,
Simon B Hamburger.

Adjourned cases:

Thos D & Edw M Lounsberg,
Samuel Weinstein,
Levy, Schwada & Springer,

Involuntary case:

Davs & Dotter.

Motions:

Calller & Co.
Empire State Woodworking Co.
Celia Weiss.
Louis Sisenwein.
Max Kobre.
David Kanisler.
Annex Homes of NYC.
Lesser Kalb Mfg Co.
United Elec Co,
Samuel Cooper,
Alco Film Corp,
Freedman-Hess Co,
Gustav Stickley Corp.
Tilly Allen,
James W Webb.
Goldberg & Helshober,
Toby Claude.
Chas Parrelli.
Amasyon & Rosomer,
Gotel Befeler,
Francis A H Cohen,
L J Sivat & Brother,
H B Hollins & Co.
Max Kobre.
Oliver Bros,
Morris Rosenstrauch,
Morris Merlinsky,
H O Watson & Co,
Natl Woolen Co,
Henry Mock,
General Cont Machine,
Bawo & Dotter,
N Y R E Sec Co.
White Van Glashin & Co,
Max Zweifbel,
General Conf Machine,

Jacob Boahnak & Son,
The Confirm Allowances,
Herman Weiss.
Herman Katz,
Chas Sternstein,
Charles Ironson,
Metz Bros,
Ben Korman.
Rappaport & Bleefeld,
Daisy Shirt Co,
Mueller Graves Co.
Gerard Shoe Co,
Levy-Schwade Co,
Cottier & Co.
Levy & Schwartz,
Zale Schwartzman.
Isaac Guryan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Lougheed<Actiesselskabet Ronald & Steen.
Actiesselskabet Ronald & Steen<NY Transatlantic S S Co and Lougheed.
Ely<Stm tug Flemington.
Orvig Dampskipselskap Actiesselskabet<NY & Bermudez Co & Hamburg-A Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323.—Equity calendar.

Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Lowenstein.
US Benefit Rennolds<NY State Con Co.
Solotorefsky et al<Rosenthal.
Muller, Trustee<Sire et al.
Osborn, as Trustee<Eday Rty Co.
Sperry & Hutchinson Co<Fenster.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Lawrence<Littlefield, Harlem River R R Co<Tax Com.
Re Southworth.
Peo<Roach.
Peo<Day.

Peo<Parisi.
McGrath<Carnegie Trust Co.
Madison Trust Co<same.

DECISIONS.

Israelson v. Williams, applt.; Scofield, appl., v. Fitzsimmons, respt.; Jacobs, applt., v. Tictenberg et al.; Burke et al., applts., v. Travelers' Ins. Co.; Edgar, applt., v. Fish.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Meighen, applt., v. Rohe et al., dfts., Peo.; First Nat. Bank of Brooklyn, applt., v. Lafayette Trust Co. et al.—Motions to add to calendar and set down granted, and cases set down for the second Monday of the Fall session.

Roache v. Hanbury, applt.; Re Hanbury and C. v. Benedict, J. S. C.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Steibel et al., applts., v. Lissberger.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless the appellant within 20 days files the record on appeal and pays the respondent $10, costs of this motion. If these conditions are complied with, the motion to dismiss the appeal is denied. Motion to amend notice of appeal granted.

London Finance Co., applt., v. Shattuck, respt.—Motion for preference denied

Re judicial settlement of account of Mulligan, exrx. of Hartman, decd.—Motion for substitution of parties denied.

Re accounting of Wallach, exr.—Motion to amend remittitur granted and remittitur amended so as to grant a separate bill of costs.

People, respts., v. Smith, applt.—Motion for reargument denied.

Blake et al., applts., v. Manufacturers' Commercial Co.; Newton, admr., v. Evers et al., applts.; Colleli, applt., v. Tnrner et al.; Wood, applt., v. Fisk et al.; Sullivan, applt., v. New York Telephone Co.; Bump v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.; Murray & Hill Co. v. Boreas Realty Co. et al., applts.; Dillon v. Xavier, applt.; Kempezinski, applt., v. Chelsea Fibre Co.; Gardner et al. v. Town of Cameron et al., applts.; Scofield v. Powers, appit.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Schuten v. Alpine, Prest., applt.; Solomon v. Clarke, British and Mercantile Ins. Co. of New York, appit.—Judgments reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Re account of Watson et al., exrs. of will of Hoffman, respts.; Callatin, appit.—Order and decree reversed and proceedings remitted to the Surrogates' Court, with costs to abide final award of costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

CNY<Union News Co.
Scherner<Parker,
Dunn<McMullen,
Snare & Triest.
Simpson<Met Tr Co.
Coglio<Bradley Con.
Ericson<same.
De Ziegler Co.
Re Public Serv Com, Pommer<Thompson, CNY<Appleby, (2.)

Carlton Illustrators<Am Loco Co.
Gurney<Conn Cab Co. (2.)
Williams<McClave.
Sterns<Harms.
Youngman<Fid & Dep Co.
Amoroso<Fruit Auction Co.
Re McManemee, Kirkpatrick<Blau, Inc.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Krall<Schultz.
Same<Schumek.
Re Wolf.
Titus<Titus.
Behrer, Jr<Bungart.
Re Walter (Block Mandel Cloak Co.)
Furenholz<Meinschauser.
Bryan<Beasley.
Com Adv Assn<Cutler Williams Corp.
McCann<same, (2.)
Com Adv Assn<same.
Kalt<Kalt.
Re Darney.
Re CNY, (E 177 St.)
Re Schultze,(Kreppel.)
Hoffman<Hannon.
Schoitz<Beckelman Co, Inc.
Bernstein<Friend.
Re McDonald<Hasbrook.
Hanna<Sim.
Re Matheson,(Farley.)
Sheppard<P & D Co.
Re Miner, (Esther Furman.)
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Bradley<Bradley.
Murphy<Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Williams<Cox.
Gallagher<C I & BRR
Guillett<Siegrist.
Knecht<Knecht.
Rhodes<Rhodes Bay G Co.
Beatty<NY C RR.
Public Serv Tel Co<Empire C Sub Co.
Man Life<Von den Driesch.
Bernstein<Friend.
Mutual Life<Clark.
Robinson<Robinson.
Riotolo<Press P Co.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Public Serv<Empire C Sub Co.
Union Sq Con Co<H Fish Corp.
Schmittberger<Murphy
Bieber<Shubert Anderson Co.
Broadway Sav Inst<Nagle.
Blumsock<Weinstock.
Blum<Greater N Y Film Rental Co.
Wald<Jerman.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Sherman Nat Bk<Basin, (2.)
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hahn<Baum.
Loutrel<Van Benschoten.

Leichen<Prog Con Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Hoy<Sterling.
F Messer<Burstine.
L Messer<same.
Wiljner<I R T.
Biffolo<Bradley Cont.
De Levante<I R T.
Cohen<Neptune C Smyth, Inc.
O'Gorman<Taylor, Clear.

Friedberger<Allied Mfrs, Inc.
Breen<Cavanagh.
Hose<Morris & Cummings D Co.
Mantuci<Bodenstein.
Roth<Baum.
Nimgasser<Buge.
Ginsberg<Mitchell.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Weil<CNY.
Zeigler<Stamburg-Am. Line.
Re Nereid Av.
Lambert<Zimmerman.
Beck<Cunk.
Zimmerly<Sullivan Garage Co.
Latham Rlty Co<Hudson Trust Co.
Hall<Beltz.
Brown<Jacobs.
Prell<Prell.
Katz<Katz.
Nole<Abnet.
Norton<Russe.
Rothenberg<Jacobs.
Prata<Austin Stone Works.
Preferred causes:
CNY<Masten.
Mark<Abenheimer.

Undefended divorces:

Roth.
White.
Saunders.
Bowman.

General calendar:

Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros Co.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
La Cour<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes.
Hebron<118 East 54th St Co.
Tager<CNY.
Himowich<Moore.
Voss<Dunmore Realty.
McCormick<McCormick.

Goldberg<Cohen.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Angott<Amgott.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Monaco<Von Tilzer Music Pub Co. (2.)
Markow<Maser.
Robinson<Robinson.
Clacher<N Y County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Keeley<Pach.
Scheriner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of U S<Goldstein.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Island Worsted Co.
N Y Rys<Met St Ry.
Israel<Burke & Sons.
Kay-Scheerer Co<CNY
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Treutle<Treutle.

Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—Recess.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Valentine<Valentine-Van Lennep <Dekker.
Fischer<NY A K J Chem Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April Term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly<Federal Printing Co.
Brown<N Y Edison.
Schmidt<same.

Boross<NY Consol Ry
Miranda<NY Rys (2.)
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.
Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.

Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Steiner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Maier<Schreiner.
Schlit<Pitts Cont Co.
Hess<I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Saun<Cons Gas & Steen<NY Transatlantic S S Co and Lougheed.
Kubre<Atlas &c, Co.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Slaviz<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Fergrum<CNY.
Clark<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.

Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Lane<Smith.
Pizzente<Underpg & Foundation Co.
Withington<Boettger.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Okun<Duval Co.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Braunstein<Sussman, Greenwald<CNY.
Capozzi<McMullen, Snare & T.
Berstein<Levy.

Bornstein<5 Av Coach
Measter<Cathcart.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Contanza<Sitzer.
O'Connor<Frost & McCord, (2.)
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Maritato<Fuller Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lenza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meurer<Rosenberg.
Patterson<NY & Q Co Ry C.
Schroeder<Mar Metal Co.
Del Gatto<Onorato.
County of Nassau<Meadow Spring.
Coleman<Clark.
Lippman<Lippman, (add'l to June 3.)
Seelig<Overmeyer & Liebmann.
Behan<Schoenbaum.
Lester<Horton.
Garland<Burger.
Parker<Weingarten Bros.
Same<Weinbros Rty.
Mooney<Manuell.
Re Young.
Re Winch, (Stern.)
Re Martello, (Irwin & Son.)
Kempo<Casey.
Bishop Warehouse Co<Collora.
Houston Packg Co<same.
Dudley et al<same, (2.)
Levanti<same.
Lami<same.
Nimocks<Rahway Hts Rty Co.
Millang<Gilkinson.

Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Salkowsky<Astra Painting Co.
Livingston<NY Rys.
Pearson<same.
Hersyk<Labus.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crosby<Sulzberger.
Corsello<Weimmer Bros.
Hill<Illinois Surety.
Schlitten<Rosenberg (2.)
Weberman<Rosenberg.
Clare<Engeman.
Stein<NY Rys.
McCleman<Sykes.
Schwartz<Vinhof.
Sayers<Lutz.
Nass<Gross.
McDermott<Cappola.
Michel<Ringling.
Lelbowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Potter<Field.
Crane Co<Nat Nas Bk

Grannis<Temple.
Lovitt<Illinois Surety.
Pirone<Spivak.
Nat F P. &c, Co<Jampole & Werner C Co.
Cong Rodelph Schalem<Bradley Cont.
Heller<NY Rys.
McHugh<Holbrook, C & R.
Ovageman<NY Rys.
Brown<same.
Cole<Freres.
Katoff<Oddie.
Marvis<NY Rys.
Eagle Gas. &c, Co<Eisenberg.
Martin<Neiman Holding Co.
Rizzo<Solomon.
Confortl<Auerbach.
O Schlegel Mfg Co<Schwartz.
Ippolito<Harlem Cont.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Haight Co<Wedekind.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Pariante<Albert & Son (2.)
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Potterton Bros.
Guarantor Rty Corp<Schiff.
Gehl Accident, &c, <Kelly.

Kelly<Gen Accident, &c, Corp.
Roguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Accident Ins Co.
Bailly<Van dem Berg.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accident, &c. Corp.
Odell<Chadbourne.
Title Guar, &c, Co<CNY.
Fischer<Schram.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ommen<Little.
Farley<Bane.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler.
Loew<Miller.
Lynch<U S Chicle Ref Co.
Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rty Co.
Lang<CNY.
Voorhees<Robinson.
Doherty<Doherty.
Chandler<Holt-Chandler Co.
N E Cotton Yarn Co<L B Schoenfeld & Co.

Barrett<Hall.
Millinery Outlet Co<Wise Jr.
Van Houten<Pulsifer.
Adamson<Scheliner.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Freeman<Hurtig & Seamon Theat Ent Co.
R & L Co<Frazer.
Dahlstrom<Kinsella.
Oriental Bank<Stallo.
Bryant<Davis.
Hall<Schiff.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tsello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell, Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Cup V Co.
Judson<Hatch.
Wells<Berry.

Fried<Morana.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Watterson<Cohen.
Reitzield<Harris.
Billups<Cowan.
Operatic P & L Co<Century Op Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Leary<CNY.
Hunt<Armstrong (2.)
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French.
Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Dargan.
Essex Glass Co<Emp Bottle & Sup Co.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Nat'l Exch Bk<Farson.
Duveen<W J Sloan.

Peirano<Barsotti.
Century Opera Co<Pub Print Co.
Mav<Miller.
Allen<Gen'l Accident, Fire & Corp.
Clark<Schoonmaker.
Same<Cullen Transp Co.
Same<Schoonmaker (2.)
Kriwan<Robinson.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 504, 5th floor, Hall of Records.
Wills for probate:
Bessie King,
Rose M. Cody,
L. Goldsmith,
Sarah C. Coffey,
Thomas B. Brown,
Henry Hynes,
Kate Priefer.
TRIAL TERM—Room 503, 5th floor—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

Adelaide Hamilton,
Catherine Hopkins,
Margaret Herrick,
Helen L. Mackay,
George F. Stitt.
Caroline Friedberg,
F. A. Gruenberg,
Louis Gerbino,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Hennessy<Ry Co<Guterman & Meyers.
Stecher<Stecher.
Bender<Keene, (2.)
Rose<Ehl & Cas Co.
Carrol<Blum.
Rechson Rty Co<Shenk.
Cassell<Spencer.
Weinberg<Gen Accident, &c, Corp.
Am Exch Cigar Co<Harburger & Traubmann.
Schiffenbauer<Michelson.
Clark<Loeb.
Krasnov<Herkomer.
Stark<Kupperschmidt.
Carey<Morris.
Kaufman<Rafalo.
Appeal Print Co<Steel Co.
Shapiro<Miller, (2.)
Gimbel Brothers<Cremin.
Same<Lyons.
Weiss<Eulaw.
Harman Bros<Gallipoli.
Ehrhardt<Phykitt.
Meyer<Popp.
Echelmen<McElfatrick.
Manix<Herbert Robertson & Co.
H. Jaeckel & Sons<Katzman.
Read<Fowler.
Schmidt<Lovitz.
Shapiro<Chamsit Const Co.
Williams<Sturm.
Sullivan<same.
Eisenstein<Seiffert.
Wolf<Bridgham.
Reis<Lehman & Co.

Reisinger<Allied Mfrs, Inc.
Breen<Cavanagh.
Hose<Morris & Cummings D Co.
Mantuci<Bodenstein.
Roth<Baum.
Nimgasser<Buge.
Ginsberg<Mitchell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Corporate Mtg Co<Edson Bldg Co, (2.)
Smith<Smith.
Amsler<CNY.
Tiplady<Tiplady.
Heyman<Crispi Const.

Clifford<Union Ry.
Aetna Accid & Lib Co<Man I'd Rlty Co.
Kelly<Butler, (2.)
Re Ebling Brew Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Coleman<Coleman.
Oliveri<Oliveri.
Barchi<Barchi.
Weeks<Weeeks.
Klein<Klein.
Hatfield<Hatfield.
Wilson<Wilson.
Dousakes<Dousakess.
Benovitz<Benovitz.
Wile<Wile.
Ritzo<Ritzo.
Solomon<Solomon.
Berman<Berman.
McGowan<McGowan.
Eckel<Eckel.
Kuhn<Kuhn.
Beringer<Beringer.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Schiff<Schiff.
Gregg<Gregg.

Miller<Miller.
Flacko<Flacko.
Arnol<Arnold.
Bassett<Bassett.
Waterman<Waterman.
Baylis<Baylis.
Simon<Simon.
Giuliano<Giuliano.
Castagnetta<Castegnetta.
McInness<McInness.
Mosher<Mosher.
Lise<Lise.
Schweit<Schweit.
Coon<Coon.
Haage<Haage.
Tiplady<Tiplady.
Desch<Desch.
Felberbaum<Felberbaum.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kozlowsky<Lenigh C & N Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Weber<Symers Co.
Toscano<Bradley Cont.
O Toscano<same.
Restifio<same.
Petrilli<same.
Giantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Newman<Sheff Farms.
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry<Cicogna.
Lamanno<Solinger.
Solomon<Gates.
Schneider<I R T.
Palladino<Pitts Con.
Halberstadt<I R T.

Schiff<Harris.
Williston<Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein<Werner.
Tetzlaff<Sheff Farms.
Gilljamson<Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M Ch
Seigel<NY Con Rwy.
Sabarsky<Drew.
Walt<Tesla.
Rogoff<Kamentzky.
McGregor<I R T.
Moore, Jr<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy<Cent U Gas.
Burke<Callan.
Levine<Siegler.
Turk<Defender Con Co
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
Lipman<Couch Rty & Imp Co, (2.)
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co.
H Cohen<same.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Accountings:
George Abendschein.
Marcus King.
Hattie Kahn.

Motions:

Arthur A. Froman.
John F. Heitschusen.
Samuel Molostowsky.
Martin Caiflisch.
Giovanni Auriets.

Wills for probate:

Mary Ulrich.
Cornelius S Rourke.

Michael Berst.
William Schmidt.
James Wilson.
Helene Ross Wilhelmina Hopmann.
Margarethe Nitschke.
Thomas Daly.
Charles A Wirth.
Louise Bernard McGuire.
Gustave Scherrer.
Joseph Christoffel.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Contested wills:
Mary McManany.

Henrietta Gerlitz,
Henrietta Gerlitz.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.
Marx<Aginsky.
Keator<Lane.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fischer<Steeg—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Albert H Atterbury<Rachel C Blanchard—John J Donovan.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Pozzi<Shatzkin —C A Oberwager.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of N. Y. BRASS WORKS, INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 348 E. 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, and at 2 P. M. at 200 Greenpoint Av., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of brass turning machinery, tools and appliances for the manufacture of brass fittings, brass, wire, brass fittings and all other machinery and fixtures appurtenant to said business. MAX E. LEVINE, Assignee. MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Merrell Chem Co<Root.
Am Exch Cigar Co<Harburger.
Plass<Armstrong.
Kass<Hamburger.

Thompson<Herbold.
Cohen<Katz.
Dimon<Spiegel.
Kann<Friedman.
Whyte<King.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Zinwill Co.<Am. Purchasing Co.—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Tuszo<Am. Bonding Co. of Baltimore—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Clark<Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—Lauterbach Sanders, Kelley<Pach—Theodore M. Riehle, John D. Park & Sons Co.<Hubbard—Martin L. Stover.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Arent—Edmund Hurley, Re Rubenstein—James A. Farrell, Central Trust Co.<Fleischman Realty Co. (2.)—Frederick C. Lenbuscher. Warburg<Fleischman — Nathan Ottinger. Trowbridge<Abrahams — Denis O'L. Cohalan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Livingston Phelps<Samuel Kurzman—William P. Rooney. Henrietta Underhill<Lord Robert Realty Co. —Herbert J. Goodwin. New York Life Insurance Co.<Reed Realty Co.—John P. Leo. Solomon Klingenstein<Bella Leon—William P. Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Re Norton.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

Re Vlies.
Hussy<Woods.
Wiegand<Bachman Co.
Fetten<CNY.
Reisert<CNY.
People<Cepriano.
Roberts<Schiffer-decker.
Kolchinsky<MenkenCo
Selvagi<Tisdale Co.
Ritner<Holbrook.
Greco<L I RR.
Sutherland<Murray, (2.)
People<Pisano.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Barre-Bernard Co<Garcia.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Hamilton<L I RR, (2.)
McGinley<same.
Branagan<same.
Ranken<same.
Seligum<Beaver Eng Con Co.
People<Heaney.
Re Piateck, (Lieberman.)
Meurer<Rosenberg.
Patterson<NY & Q Co Ry C.
Schroeder<Mar Metal Co.
Del Gatto<Onorato.
County of Nassau<Meadow Spring.
Cole

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:32|Sun sets..7:24|Moon rises..11:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:32	11:48	5:27	5:38
Governors Island	12:07	12:00	6:00	6:15
Hell Gate	1:57	1:50	7:40	7:55

Arrived—Tuesday, June 1.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, May 22.
SS Cacique, Bordeaux, May 16.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, May 19.
SS City of Macon, Copenhagen, May 18.
SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, May 19.
SS R. Endyk, Rotterdam, May 15.
SS Mount Vernon, Jamaica, May 24.
SS Westminster, Hull, May 14.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, May 24.
SS Sangstad, Banes, May 21.
SS Mispan, Shields, May 8.
SS Nueces, Galveston, May 26.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 29.
SS Ville de Rouen, Fayal, May 19.
SS Polynesia, Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Cliftonian, Palermo, May 11.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, May 16.
SS Bradford, Tuxpam, May 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Roma	Lisbon	May 23
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 29
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
Hawaiian	Cristobal	May 25
Samland	London	May 22
St. Quentin	Manchester	May 19
Camino	Falmouth	May 19
Reliance	Port Talbot	May 19
Saratoga	Havana	May 30
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
El Sol	Galveston	May 27
El Rio	New Orleans	May 28
Comet	Sabine	May 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 26
Strathleven	Gibraltar	May 20
Melford Hall	Dundee	May 19
New York (tank)	London	May 20
Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Muncaster Castle	Dundee	May 20
Navigator	Genoa	May 15
Carolyn	Leith	May 21
Creole	New Orleans	May 29
Frances	Macoris	May 26
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 29
Huron	Jacksonville	May 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Venezia	Marseilles	May 20
Bergensfjord	Bergen	May 25
Lus Blanca	London	May 21
Scottish Monarch	Glasgow	May 21
El Alba	Galveston	May 29
Largo Law	London	May 20
Willaston	Liverpool	May 20
Maracaibo	San Juan	May 29
Morro Castle	Havana	June 1
Concho	Galveston	May 29
Radiant	New Orleans	May 27

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 29
Elfland	Rotterdam	May 21
Valdura	London	May 22
Helena	Rotterdam	May 21
Daleby	Marseilles	May 20
Advance	Cristobal	May 29
Manuel Calvo	Havana	June 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 2
Rayo	New Orleans	May 27

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pr. de Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Goredyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, San Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 1.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 745 miles E. at noon. Due June 3, forenoon. American Line.
SS New York, (tank,) London to New York, was 295 miles E. at noon. Due June 3, forenoon.
SS Camino, London to New York, was 130 miles E. at 8 P. M. Due June 2, afternoon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 93 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Cardenas to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 35 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 540 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 350 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 255 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 317 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 254 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 218 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 155 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Paramaribo to New York, was 180 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, May 29.
SS Galileo, at Hull, May 31.
SS Moorish Prince, at St. Nazaire, May 28.
SS Missouri, at Plymouth, May 29.
SS Bolton, at Amsterdam, May 28.
SS Djibbouie, at Marseilles, May 30.
SS Ocean, at Rotterdam, May 30.
SS Frederick VIII., at Christiansand, May 27.
SS Highland Heather, at Marseilles, May 27.
SS Marchioness of Bute, at Rio Janeiro, May 30.
SS Petroleine, at Cetti, May 26.
SS St. Andrew, at Genoa, May 30.
SS Chinonha, at Valparaiso, May 31.

Sailed.

SS Perugia, from Gibraltar, May 31.
SS Buenos Aires, from Cadiz, May 30.
SS Colbert, from Marseilles, May 30.
SS Le Coq, from Vigo, May 29.
SS Badagri, from Grand Canary, May 26.
SS Tapajoz, from Rio Janeiro, May 30.
SS Charleston, from Oran, May 25.
SS Saxon Monarch, from London, June 1.

Passed.

SS Oosterdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Stampalia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ardmore, New York for Algiers, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru ..... June 6
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... June 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... June 11

WAR PICTURE GALLERY.

Every phase of the great war pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, splendidly printed by Rotogravure process. 10 cents on all news stands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for fire drill expert will be received until 4 P. M. tomorrow. Candidates should have extensive experience in the inspection of buildings and testing of fire extinguishing equipment. They must be familiar with fire extinguishing appliances and interior alarm systems, the principles of prevention, and fire drills. There is one vacancy in the Department of Public Charities. The salary is $975 a year. The minimum age is twenty-five years.

United States.

The commission announces for June 23 and 24 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for electrical engineer and draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $1,200 a year, in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in electrical science, drawing and design, and training and experience. Applicants must have the equivalent of a high school education and not less than three years' special experience as a draftsman principally in connection with electrical work and illuminating engineering, or be technical graduates with not less than six months' experience as electrical draftsman or practical experience in the installation of electrical wiring or apparatus. Age, twenty-two years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CRAMSEY, DELIA A., (May 12;) personalty, $646, all to widower, James D., Jr.

HUBBARD, THOMAS H., (details elsewhere.)

IRELAND, ANNIE V., (May 22;) personalty, $15,000; realty, $55,000; widower, John, gets income for life from realty; 1-3 residue to each child, Alfred W., Alice, and A. Bertha Ireland.

JOHNSTON, MARY, (April 11, 1914;) personalty under $1,000; Jane Lewis, personal effects and jewelry; brother, Charles Johnston, $200; Cremorne Mission, unknown amount.

RUPPERT, JACOB, (details elsewhere.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a concert in the De Witt Clinton High School Auditorium at 7:45 this evening.

The Alumni Association of Public School 59, Manhattan, will have a meeting in the auditorium on Friday evening.

The Morris High School Faculty will give a tea for the alumnia on Friday afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has made changes in the method of rating teachers. The District Superintendents hereafter will rate teachers once every three years. Principals will rate teachers once a year.

There will be an art exhibition at the Flushing High School on June 2, 3, and 4.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland: Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 5, per SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, per SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 4, per SS Vasileps Constantinos.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 3, per SS Memnon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, per SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 8, per SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 30; Kobe, May 12, and Yokohama, May 13—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, June 2.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BENJAMIN SALUSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Salusky of 2,022 Third Avenue by the following creditors: William Rosenzweig, $225; Nathan Corning, $74, and Sol Levinson, $226.

BOSHNACK & SON.—A petition has been filed against Boshnack & Son, manufacturers of overalls at 2 Orchard Street, by the following creditors: Austin McNeal, $200; H. Abrams, $200, and Frederick R. A. Stiefel, $100. The liabilities are said to be about $20,000. A second petition was filed against Boshnack & Son by the following creditors: Epstein Manufacturing and Supply Company, $609; Max Silverstein, $240, and B. Teitz & Co., $135.

JACOB SINGER.—A petition has been filed against Jacob Singer, a jobber in woolens, &c., at 90 Eldridge Street, by the following creditors: Austin McNeal, $121; Joseph Goodman, $500, and Sol Bloom, $107. Liabilities are said to be about $25,000 and assets about $10,000.

BENJAMIN LEVY.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Levy, an installment dealer at 48 East Broadway, by the following creditors: Morrison & Hashkowitz, $562; Meyer Schwartz, $105, and Max Colodin, $84. Liabilities are said to be about $4,000 and the assets about $2,000.

SAMUEL SCHAFFER.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Schaffer, manufacturer of suspenders, belts, &c., at 542 Broadway, by the following creditors: David Goldblatt, $35; Exposition Garter Manufacturing Company, $316, and Rubin Brothers, $220.

FREDERICK ILLIUM, a fireman in the New York City Department, giving his residence as 212 East Seventy-seventh Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $545 and no assets.

VINCENZO MANINNO.—Judge Hand has appointed Elwood Rabenold receiver for Vincenzo Maninno, grocer.

GUSTAV STERN, manufacturer of costumes and dresses at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,072, of which $16,631 are unsecured claims, and assets of $1,286.

SAMUEL FISHGOLD, trading as Rose Dress and Waist Company, at 156 Greene Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,498 and assets of $2,700.

MATIS HARRIS, dry goods, at 89 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $11,174 and assets of $3,300.

NEW YORK MODERN BRASS WORKS, INC., plumbers' supplies, at 343 East Thirty-eighth Street and 299 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $36,906 and assets of $20,000.

ANNIE BERKOWITZ, crockery, at 601 East 138th Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $2,721 and assets of $450.

LOUIS DIAMOND and HARRY FRIEDMAN, clothing, at 2,074 Third Avenue, have assigned to Harry Osterman.

FEINSILBER & ANESH, hats, at 201 Wooster Street, have assigned to Joseph Donger and Harold Landsberger.

ALEXANDER SIDEN, millinery and dresses, at 773 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Sidney H. Aarons.

ESTHER LEFKOWITZ, shoes, at 314 Second Street, has assigned to Moses Gross.

JACOB SINGER, woolens and cotton goods, at 90 Eldridge Street, has assigned to Arthur Leonard Rosenberg.

DANIEL J. MONDELL, tailor, at 49 West Forty-fifth Street, has assigned to Thomas F. McCormick.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altman Furniture Co.—City of New York, costs, $107.35.
Atholz, William H., and Thomas Furman—Harlem Card & Paper Co., $818.62.
Bennington, Wesley H.—M. E. Lease, $120.80.
Brown, Francois A.—S. H. Spear, $115.46.
Blumenfield, Charles—City of New York, $109.75.
Brown, Weiss Realties—New York Edison Co., $484.05.
Blue, Maria M.—Saks & Co., $185.88.
Coon, Albert E.—Mandel Bros., $250.88.
Cassidy, David and Evelyn A.—Whitlock Printing Press Mfg. Co., $279.26.
Cassidy, David—S. N. Katz, Inc., $286.56.
Cricker, Henry H., and Peter J. Andrews—American Blower Co., $770.60.
Donaldson, Evelyn—T. I. Proud, $108.97.
Edelstein, Frank—A. Knecht et al., $114.15.
Fowler, Robert S.—J. E. McWilliams et al., $140.57.
Franco American Rubber Cloth Co., Inc.—York Mfg. Co., $484.24.
F. & D. Co.—M. E. Halfpenny, $2,672.13.
Gibson, G. Lucille—Automobile Importers' Alliance Co., $119.52.
Fliman, Deborah—Same, $127.62.
Gleckel, Michael and David Levy—P. Hartenstein, $2,022.17.
Gordon, John S.—S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., $114.16.
Gallo, Denis M.—Sound Realty Co., $267.86.
Hochfelder, Julius—Gibson Distilling Co., $234.81.
Holzderber, Charles P.—Tiffany Studios, $111.91.
Jacquin, Alfred L.—S. Hanelsen, $483.93.
Keppsdry Construction Co.—American Abrasive Metals Co., $128.98.
Kline Bros. & Co.—Factors Fire Ins. Co. of Memphis, Tenn., costs, $123.07.
Same—York Fire Ins. Co., costs, $104.84.
Same—Colonial Assurance Co., costs, $104.84.
Kline Bros. & Co.—Rimouski Fire Insurance Co., costs, $104.84.
Knickrihm, Anna—J. M. McCunn, $164.10.
Kunze, John—J. J. Reid, $224.69.
Koch, Elizabeth—I. Schacher, possession of chattels and $20.66 or $270.66.
Levine, Israel, and Nathan Minkoff—S. Goldstein, $264.41.
Lippman, Israel, and Milton H. Elsman—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York, $7,073.66.
Levien, Christopher L.—Stratford Avon Co., $225.44.
Lekis, Petras—Mallory Steamship Co., costs, $108.84.
Liebig Extract Co.—Hildreth-Segelken, $148.61.
Landar, Max—M. Ascher, $258.51.
Lalll, Mike—C. Delsener, $233.16.
Marx, Louis—E. Arnstein, $364.95.
McMahon, Thomas—City of New York, costs, $122.87.
McMahon, Mary G.—Same, costs, $122.87.
McDonald, Georgia A., executrix—Murray Hill Hotel, $37,146.01.
Montgomery, Richard M. and Maude—M. T. Fayon, $331.46.
Mugler, August—D. Valick, $1,157.34.
Matte, Joseph—M. Ascher, $230.68.
Marquesee, Julius—Roger Williams Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Providence, R. I., costs, $104.84.
Meyer, Mathilde—G. E. Chesholm et al., $1,971.57.
Malloy, Peter J.—O. Stegemann, $116.82.
Murphy Lamp Co.—C. V. Corson, $210.76.
Markowitz Bros. Inc.—E. Honig, $196.36.
National Corrugated Paper & Box Co.—F. M. Page & Co., $151.42.
National Nassau Bank of New York—W. H. McIntyre, costs, $118.35.
Progressive Co-operatove Steam Laundry—N. Schneider, $217.85.
Pittsburgh Construction Co.—M. Duhain, $2,104.31.
Posner, Hirsh—A. Perles, $1,150.32.
Peragallo, Harry—S. P. Tull, $196.21
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—G. Mincione, $405.90.
Polosky, Alfred—A. L. Hillyard, $1,383.95.
Roosa, Harvey E.—O'Neill Adams Co., $175.
Ruland, Irving, Irving H. Griswold, and Theodore M. Brush—Windsor Construction Co., $18,583.25.
Richwine, A. Grant—E. H. Cloud, $6,879.61.
Richmon, Isidor—City of New York, $158.81.
Rourke, Frederick W. and Mary W.—Hartman Wrecking Co., Inc., $572.06.
Roscorn Realty Co. and Henry Corj—Same, $46,547.85.
Snyder, Edwin H.—Hudson-Manhattan Railroad Co., costs, $110.40.
Searles, Edward—M. H. Searles, $1,802.65.
Somerville, George—Mayer Land Co., $156.36.
Steinberg, Jacob—Garry Iron and Steel Co. of New York, $197.91.
Saltzsieder, Irma, by guardian—F. W. Saltzsieder et al., costs, $276.35.
Sandfort, Paul—F. J. Gottlieb, $1,231.58.
Schanfele, Clifford A.—Le Huray & Co., Inc., $160.83.
Shapiro, Barnet, and Abraham I. Gordon—Metropolitan Bank, $1,247.54.
Trainer Contracting Co.—M. Ross, $750.
Trautwein, Louis—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $156.83.
Torocco, Nicholas—V. Torocco, $127.41.
Terry & Tench—J. Landers, $6,004.78.
Voth, Richard C.—Prosser & Homans, $814.94.
Union Porcelain Works—Clumbua Flirt Co., $107.50.
Wallner, Samuel—D. J. Rosenberg, $224.77.
Walters, Inc.—Aitken, Son & Co., Inc., $534.18.
Robinson, Catherine T., James P., and Martin J., Jr., executors—City of N. Y., $1,840.91.
Harris Brewing Co.—Same, $150.61.
Hirsch and Morgan Co.—Same, $100.
Kirby, James—Samc, $258.77.
Kosmers Engineering Co.—Same, $258.72.
Lexington Laundry, Inc.—Same, $350.87.
Nikolson, Stanatis—Same, $258.72.
Reimer, William W.—Same, $258.72.
Riley, James B.—Same, $258.72.
Rosenthal, Julius—Same, $258.72.
Renz, Jennie—Same, $258.72.
Reagan, John J.—Same, $258.72.
Reilly, William F.—Same, $258.72.
Rebehn, Charles—Same, $258.72.
Rosen, Joseph—Same, $258.72.
Reisner, William—Same, $258.72.
Rabinowitz, Phillips—Same, $258.72.
Ryan, Robert M.—Same, $258.72.
Rich, William—Same, $258.72.
Rothar & Slater Mfg. Co.—Same, $138.48.

In Bronx County.

Abrams, Jacob—R. Graham, $81.47.
Cohen, Martin H.—M. E. Townley, $24.-790.30.
Edelson, Charles—R. Graham, $53.07.
Levy, Irving—D. Jones, $113.82.
Reynolds, James—J. D. Johnson Co., $144.95.
Sonnett, Margaret—R. H. Arnold, $58.47.
Schwartz, John—R. Graham, $28.72.
Solomon, Joseph—B. F. Wolfskehl, $256.72.
Vlachacos, Pauline—S. H. Russin et al., $88.79.
Welser, Rosalia—H. Pachman, $234.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Crompton, William—W. H. Search, June 11, 1913, $263.01.
Same—Same, April 7, 1911, $6,140.89.
Cohen, Benjamin—L. Brozon, April 1, 1915, $841.89.
Cullingford, Howard J.—Maple Amusement Co., March 26, 1915, $1,805.18.
Drouillard, James P.—Equities Realization Co., March 12, 1915, $464.78.
Goldman, Samuel—N. Toplitzky, March 31, 1915, $422.84.
Keaul, Harry—J. Hauben, May 22, 1915, $787.65.
Marshall, Thomas—Universal Folding Box Co., May 6, 1915, $115.19.
McNeece, I. Ingram—J. M. Leddy, Nov. 25, 1914, $527.96.
Saltzsieder, Frederick W., Elizabeth, and Walter H.—A. Saltzsieder, June 25, 1914, (reversed.) $134.27.
Sophian, Michael—T. Walsh, Feb. 9, 1912. $1,150.58.

In Bronx County.

Martin, John T.—J. McNiece, Feb. 5, 1915, $88.88.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Rains continue in the South Atlantic States and have extended into the Ohio Valley; there have also been rains in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Elsewhere fair weather continues with low temperatures South and East.

The Missouri River is in flood between Kansas City and its mouth, but aside from overflowing bottom lands no serious damage has been done. The Mississippi at St. Louis is half a foot above the flood stage, although down river points are considerably below flood stage. The Arkansas is also in flood between Fort Smith and Little Rock. Other rivers in the South Atlantic States are also rising rapidly.

The Southern rain area will spread slowly northward during Wednesday, reaching Southern New England by Thursday.

There will also be rain Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and thunder storms in the East Gulf States. Scattered thunder showers are indicated for the plains States Wednesday and the Upper Mississippi Valley Thursday.

The temperature in the South will rise Thursday, and seasonal temperatures will prevail over the East Friday or Saturday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, shifting to east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, strong southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, fair north, rain south, portions.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, probably rain by night; Thursday, rain.

New England—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, probably rain.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, partly cloudy, probably showers by night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hour ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	60	4 P. M.	78	72
6 A. M.	62	61	6 P. M.	78	65
9 A. M.	69	66	9 P. M.	70	60
12 M.	70	74	11 P. M.	68	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 28 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:35	112 St. & Park Av.; New Haven R. R.	Slight
7:00	71 Amsterdam Av.; David Rothschild	Slight
7:20	171 E. 96 St.; not given	Slight
8:30	7-9 Abingdon Sq.; Morris Goldberg	Slight
9:00	822 Trinity Av.; Jacob Gires	Slight
9:45	650 5 St.; Annie Lanchuck	Slight
11:25	58 James St.; Joseph Sandura	Slight
P. M.		
2:45	143 E. B'way; Morris Weinberg	Slight
3:10	236 E. 63 St.; not given	Slight
3:10	173 E. 119 St.; Louis Epstein	Slight
3:20	58 Norfolk St.; Samuel Zeis	Slight
4:05	395 Mott Av.; Charles Dresdach	Slight
4:05	100 E. 88 St.; Joseph Ryan	Slight
4:05	2,040 Webster Av.; Alfred Armstrong	Slight
4:45	67 Perry St.; John Murphy	Slight
6:10	37A Bedford St.; Giuseppe Sinno	$100
6:25	Willis Av. & 134 St.; Van Buren & Co.	Slight
7:45	186 St., near Riverside Drive; Park Dept.	Slight
8:15	372 W. 127 St.; Francis Schwartz.	Slight
8:50	54 St. & N. R.; Am. Ice Co.	Slight
10:30	Ft. W. 41 St.; Thompson, (yacht.)	Slight
11:00	123 W. 61 St.; Ike Goldstein	Slight
11:20	610 6 Av.; Barrett, Nephews & Co.	$25
11:50	111 E. 9 St.; Mrs. Cohen	$25

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Ginger Root, Olives, and Silks Among Things Passed On.

Ruykhaver Brothers have been sustained in a protest claiming raw ginger root liable to duty at 1 per cent. per pound under the provision for ginger root unground. Although the product appeared from the testimony to be what is commercially known as cargo ginger, the Collector took duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "prepared vegetables." The Board of General Appraisers reversed the Collector.

Scaramelli & Co., Boston, raised the question whether the correct gauge of dried olives was taken, they being dutiable under the tariff by the gallon. The Government official gauged the olives by determining the cubical capacity of the cases. The importer claimed that the olives should have been measured and weighed, giving a certain weight to a gallon of the fruit. Judge Waite said it was the opinion of the board that the proper way would be to measure them, but, assuming that the number of gallons may be determined by weight, the tribunal held that the importers have not sustained their proposition. Both methods were tested by the Government gauger, and the result obtained by weighing a gallon of the olives is different from that arrived at by the protestants. It was decided that the firm failed to make out a case, the Collector being affirmed.

It was decided that the American Express Company must stand full duties on photographic views, photo postal cards, and photo albums. The forwarding company claimed that some of the articles were imported by order of a school or scientific society, and that others were artistic antiques. All were claimed free of duty. The board held that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury were not complied with, and that the testimony was insufficient.

Judge Howell sustained the action of the port officials in placing higher values on roller-printed chiffon, color hand-printed silk, color ground roller-printed silk, and other varieties of fabrics shipped to this city by the Textile Alliance, Lyons. Most of the goods were advanced by the General Appraiser from 90 to 60 centimes per meter.

The American Smelting and Refining Company failed to get foreign market values on zinc ore from Ciudad Jaurez reduced by Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official. The ore varied in its zinc contents from 7 to 50 per cent. Some of the ore was entered as having a value of $31.37, while the General Appraiser's valuation for dutiable purposes was $32.04. Other advances were in similar proportion.

Board 3 affirmed the single General Appraiser and the local customs officials in holding that wool cloth from J. Semler, London, must pay duty on a basis higher than entered. It was held that 59-inch cloth entered as having a value of 4 shillings 4 pence per yard should be assessed at 5 shillings 4 pence per yard while 58-inch cloth entered at 4 shillings 10 pence was correctly taxed on the basis of 5 shillings 2 pence a yard.

Judge Fischer decided that 17-inch loom linen crash from James Normand & Sons, Dysart, may enter at 3½ pence per yard. The goods were invoiced at 3 1-16 pence, but upon entry were raised to a price deemed satisfactory. The reappraised prices, therefore, stand at 3½ pence.

MORE BIG EXPORTS.

Last Week France Led the List of Shipments from Here.

Exports at this port in the week ended May 29 amounted to $2,000,000 more than in the preceding week, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The week's valuation was $26,457,310, compared with $24,175,030 in the week before, and $24,071,218 in the week before that. Exports in the corresponding week last year were only $16,417,478. The year's total of exports from this port to date reached the unprecedented sum of $562,968,973, against only $416,086,422 in the corresponding period of 1914.

France took first place away from England last week and bought supplies having a value of $8,844,535, while English purchases were set down at $6,363,315. The Netherlands came third with exports manifested at $2,707,562. Supplies sent to the British possessions totaled $1,666,631, while Italy bought supplies worth $1,625,391. For the first time in several weeks shipments were made to Austria, their value being placed at $20,834, while Germany's purchases are set down at $400. Merchandise for the German possessions was valued at $900.

Russian purchases for the week shipped out of the port totaled $1,129,048. Shipments to Norway were valued at $592,084, while exports to Denmark and Sweden were much lower. Supplies for the British army in Egypt amount to $80,586. Chile led the South American countries with purchases valued at $480,583. Shipments to Cuba reached the high total of $562,611, while business with Mexico was down to $4,273. Montenegro took supplies worth $3,370, and exports to Switzerland reached $215,769.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $303,866, and of cotton duck $49,723. Hayti was the biggest single purchaser, that country's share being $79,287. Cuba came next with 42,126, while Chile took domestics manifested at $43,337. French War Office purchased domestics worth $27,256. Shipments to British Australasia of domestics amounted to $34,842, and to Santo Domingo $34,702. Duck valued at $27,152 was sent to London for the use of the British military authorities, while the French War Department shipped duck worth $4,483.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 243, w s, 50.11 ft s of Murray St, runs w 114.3x n 51.1 to s s of Murray St (2½) x w 12.7x s 75.2x e 126.6 to Broadway x n 25.1 to beginning; The Domestic and Foreign Society of the P. E. Church in the United States of America, 281 4th Av, to Ralph M. Ward, Bound Brook, N. J., b. and s., all liens, May 27; attorneys, Rabe & K., 238 Broadway.....$10,000

DIVISION ST, 47, s s, 140 ft w of Market St, 25.5x68.8; Division St, 49 and 49½, s s, 25x68; Samuel Kaufman to William Scheinman, 325 Grand St, (mtg $85,000,) all liens, June 1; attorney, Moses Morris, 150 Nassau St.....$100

EAST END AV, w s, 84.9 ft s of 85th St, 17.3x98.6; Frederick Ludwig to Andrew Herold, Jr., 108 East End Av, C. A. G., all liens, May 25; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 170th St, 101x99.5x101x95; Avoca Realty Co. to Economy Real Property Co., 231 West 89th St, (mtg $225,000,) May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x 85; John Hyland Holding Co., 2 West 63 Park Row, (mtg $125,000,) June 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

READE ST, 77, s s, 75.3 ft e of Church St, runs e 25.2xs 151.1 to n s of Chambers St (95) w 27.4x n 4.10x n 75.8 to beginning: E. J. Haney and another, executors of Marion Cutting, to James McHutchison, 44 Danforth Av, Greenwich, N. J., (mtg $70,000,) June 1; attorneys, Rabe & K., 238 Broadway.....$100

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, n e s, 220 ft n w of Macdougal St, 22x90; West Washington Place, n e s, 242 ft n w of Macdougal St, 22x90; Sesare Razzetti et al. to Foglianetti Building Co., 187 Bleecker St, (mtg $29,000,) all liens, May 24; attorney, William E. Cook, 309 Broadway..$100

1ST AV, 389-391, s w corner of 23d St, (350 East,) 49.4x75; Louise Borst to Jennie Borst, 500 East 67th St, all title, quit claim, May 29; attorney, Charles Schurck, 140 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, 1,053, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x 68; Irene B. Morgan to Herbert A. Treat, Plandome, L. I., (mtg $12,000,) May 26; attorney, Leonard Morgan Co., 104 West 42d St.....$100

9TH AV, 715, w s, 50.2 ft s of 40th St, 25x 100x irregular; Robert T. Russell, 462 63d St, Brooklyn, to Frederick C. Scheel, on premises, (mtg $34,000,) all liens, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Ell

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Midtown Loft in $400,000 Trade—Harlem Apartment Sold—Buys Moore Estate Leaseholds—Seventeen New Bronx Flats to Cost $665,000—Roslyn Estate Purchase—Leasing Market.

A midtown loft deal and the sale of a Harlem apartment house provided the chief features in the realty market yesterday. The former transaction involved the purchase by the Adams Land and Building Company, the holding company of the Adams Express Company's realty, of the eight-story loft structure at 121 to 125 West Seventeenth Street, covering a plot 74 by 92, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. It was purchased from the Reffon Realty Corporation, represented by H. J. Sachs & Co. In part payment the latter took a Brooklyn corner at Jefferson Avenue and Ormond Place and property in Baltimore, Md.; on Baltimore Street, formerly occupied by the Adams Express Company. The aggregate value of the properties in the deal represented about $400,000.

De Selding Brothers acted as the brokers in the transaction.

Buys Harlem Apartment.

The seven-story apartment house known as the Century, at 95 West 119th Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, has been purchased by Frederick Brown from John H. Fahy. The frontage is 75.8 on Lenox Avenue by 85 on the street. It has been held at $190,000. Title was passed yesterday to the new owner in the name of the Orland Holding Company, subject to a mortgage of $125,000.

Moore Estate Leaseholds Sold.

The two dwellings at 464 and 466 West Twenty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on Moore estate leaseholds, have been sold by Henry Brady for Eda Parsons and Katherine A. Henderson, respectively, to John M. Ferry. Each is on a plot 14.8 by 80.

Harlem Dwelling Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 18 West 121st Street, on lot 20 by 100.11, has been sold by Anita Howell. She acquired the property at foreclosure sale last September for $12,500. It is assessed at $19,000.

Tenement Deal.

The four-story tenement at 71 East End Avenue, on lot 25.4 by 82, near Eighty-third Street, has been sold by N. Kaufman.

Recent Buyers.

The Tillman Company is the buyer of the Stockbridge apartment house at 603 and 605 West 138th Street, sold last week by Laura T. Scarritt.

Dr. Manuel J. Marxauch is the buyer of the dwelling at 221 West Seventy-ninth Street, sold a few days ago by Slawson & Hobbs for the Broadway Trust Company.

Bronx Borough.

A builder has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company the plot 75 by 130 on the east side of Crotona Park East, near the 174th Street subway station. It will be improved with a five-story apartment. A. Blumenthal was the broker.

Plans for 17 Bronx Apartments.

Plans for seventeen new five-story apartment houses were filed yesterday in the Bronx Bureau of Buildings at an estimated aggregate cost of $665,000. The majority were in the eastern section in the Hunts Point vicinity.

Brooklyn.

Isaac Salzberg sold for the C. W. P. Building Company to Bella Brinberg a two-family three-story, stucco cottage, consisting of fifteen rooms, on a plot of 30 by 100, situated on Fifteenth Avenue, seventy feet from the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street. Also for Dr. W. S. Stewart to Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to M. A. Vogel, a plot of 40 by 100, on the north side of Fiftieth Street, 200 feet from Twelfth Avenue.

George T. Mortimer, Vice President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, has purchased from the Kings County Building Company the five three-story store and flat buildings at the northwest corner of Coney Island Avenue and Avenue M, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The buildings were built about two years ago, are fully rented, and were purchased for investment.

The Jere Johnson Jr. Company sold at auction on Monday twenty lots at Canarsie at prices from $210 to $485 a lot.

$80,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for two apartment houses to be erected on a plot 100.2 by 107.6 on the north side of Forty-third Street, 245 feet west of Twelfth Avenue, for the Twentieth Avenue Improvement Company, to cost $80,000.

N. F. Brady Buys Roslyn Estate.

Joseph P. Day has sold seventy-three acres of William F. Sheehan's one hundred and fifty-acre estate at Roslyn, L. I., to Nicholas F. Brady.

$181,210 for Jamaica Hillcrest Lots.

The auction sale of the remaining lots at Jamaica Hillcrest, Jamaica, L. I., was adjourned late Monday evening with the selling of the three hundred and second lot. The ninety-eight lots remaining unsold will be offered on the premises next Saturday by the same auctioneer, William P. Rae. Since the first offering on Saturday last 266 lots were sold, exclusive of thirty-six others disposed of privately. The total paid for the 302 lots sold to date is $181,210.

Lots in Briarwood Road sold for $340, while corners brought $450 to $500. In Home Lawn Avenue the prices ranged from $310 to $465. Lots in this vicinity in 1912 sold for from $650 to $950 each. At the close of the sale lots in Chapin Avenue and Doncaster Road sold as low as $245.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the store at 42 West Thirty-ninth Street to the Boutellier Millinery Company.

The M. Rosenthal Company have leased for a long term of years the store 1,574 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, for the Times Square Improvement Company to the La Velle Jewelry Shop.

A. L. Monfort has leased for a long term of years the six-story and basement building, 50 by 100, at 214 and 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, for Katherine Highland, to the Sixty-fifth Street Garage Company.

City and Country House Leases.

The dwelling at 435 West 117th Street has been leased from Elizabeth P. Gow, through the Houghton Company, by the Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity for its clubhouse.

The four-story house at 610 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, has been leased by Louis E. Fritz for occupancy from Clara A. Bowron.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Howard T. Walder his place at Brevoort Farm, Mamaroneck, and for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a house in Bronxville to Dr. George Percy Long.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented Genehurst, the country place of Mrs. Emma L. D. Fields, at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, to Miss Annie L. Merriam; also for Anson Flower Robinson, his residence in Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, to Robert James Eidlitz.

Realty Co. Pays $787,968 for Taxes.

The amount of the tax check paid last week by the United States Realty and Improvement Company for the real estate tax on their various properties was $393,984.47, making a total for taxes for the year on the properties owned by the company of $787,968.94.

$250,000 Home for Harlem Y. W. C. A.

Plans have been filed for a $250,000 building for the Harlem branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. The plans, by the architect Louis E. Jallade, have been filed as an alteration to the present building. The completed structure will cover a plot 50.5 by 100.11 at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 124th Street. It will be seven stories in height and the present five-story building will be increased to that height also.

Gorsch Estate at Auction.

Today at noon Bryan L. Kennelly will sell in the Exchange Salesroom, Vesey Street, at executors' sale for the estate of Hugo Gorsch, 324 and 326 East Eighty-sixth Street, the two three-story brownstone dwellings; 211 East Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, and 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 West 128th Street, five three-story brownstone dwellings.

Realty Notes.

Justice Donnelly has appointed William P. Rooney receiver of the rents of 324 Fifth Avenue, a five-story mercantile building, pending a suit brought by Livingston Phelps to foreclose a mortgage of $125,000 made on Aug. 2, 1906.

The store at 626 Sixth Avenue has not been leased, as reported last week.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6 and 8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11; two three-story dwellings; adjourned to June 25.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 26 West, s s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, three-story dwelling; Sarah Dahlman against Jacob Wiener et al.; Charles Putzel, attorney; G. C. De Lacy, referee; due, $11,230.58; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

70th St, 220 East, s s, 258 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.5, four-story tenement and stores; New York Title Insurance Co. against J. H. Bodine et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. J. Amend, referee; due, $19,058.71; taxes, &c., $937.90; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

70th St, 222 East, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.5, four-story tenement; St. John's Guild against City of New York, J. H. Bodine et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. J. Amend, referee; due, $19,050.33; taxes, &c., $687.90; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 99.5 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x17.4; two-story dwelling; also 167th St, 841 East, n e corner of Stebbins Av, 25x61.2x10x62.6, three-story tenement and store; Dora Taylor against C. J. Herbst et al.; Phillips, M. & W., attorneys; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $1,214.25; taxes, &c., $841.02; subject to two mortgages aggregating $9,750; to George Ringler, a party in interest, for $125 over prior liens.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

86th St, 324 and 326 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 2 three-story dwellings, each 12.6x102.2; executor's sale; also

87th St, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 19.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; also

128th St, 126 to 134 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 three-story dwellings, each 15x99.11; executor's sale, estate of Hugo Gorsch, deceased.

Broad St, 46 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs w 110.9x s 45.7x w 40.10 to New St x s 94.5x e 74.6x s 111.10, twenty-story office building; New York Life Insurance Co. against 50 Broad Street Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. R. Sheffield, referee; due, $1,703,433.44; taxes, &c., $17,598.50.

101st St, 64, s s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Clara Stefermann against First United Presbyterian Church et al.; Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $2,689.03; taxes, &c., $1,067.13; subject to a mortgage of $19,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744 to 1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

29th St, 39 and 41 West, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 49.11x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Michael J. O'Connor et al. against Rockbridge Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $136,907.55.

Henry St, 233 and 235, n s, 280 ft e of Clinton St, 46x87.6, six-story tenement and factory against Sarah Kanovitz et al.; J. A. Seidman, attorney; K. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $11,389.62; taxes, &c., $1,027; subject to a mortgage of $54,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

30th St, 358 West, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9, three-story dwelling; Grage Williams, guardian, &c., against Matilda Morrison et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Benjamin Tuska, referee; due, $11,945.87; taxes, &c., $675.55.

By James L. Wells Company.

108th St, 306 East, s s, 139.3 ft e of 2d Av, 30.3x125, six-story flat and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Israel Lippmann et al., (Action 1; J. C. Gulick, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $37,406.97; taxes, &c., $1,143.53.

108th St, 308 East, s s, 178.6 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125, six-story flat and stores; same against same; (Action 2;) attorney, same; R. H. Robbins, referee; due, $37,402.34; taxes, &c., $1,008.42.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 333 East, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8, six-story flat and stores; R. N. Kenyon, executor, &c., against Potter & Decker Realty Co. et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; Thomas McMorrow, referee; due, $30,028.76; taxes, &c., $1,454.40.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.8, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Heath Av, 2,864, e s, 565.1 ft s of 230th St, 20.6x103.8x22.4x102.7, three-story dwelling; M. E. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30.

Heath Av, 2,866, e s, 554.11 ft s of 230th St, 20.2x102.7x20.3x101.10; three-story dwelling; F. L. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 659, n s, 313.1 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Julia Friedlander against Ruhl Real Property Co. et al.; Otterbourg, S. & H., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $7,189.52; taxes, &c., $138; subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Marcy Place, 443, n s, 112.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 23.1x100x17.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $2,257.99; taxes, &c., $402.22.

Interior parcel at point 17.10 ft n of Marcy Place and 87.2 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x50x25x50, vacant; A. R. Crossin against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $909.16; taxes, &c., $104.46.

By George Price.

Coster St, 636, e s, 400 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; E. M. Trafford against Hunts Point Estates et al.; W. G. Lane, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $6,557.76; taxes, &c., $294.44.

Brook Av, 1,217, w s, 96.1 ft s of 168th St, 23x26.8x35.10, vacant; Charles Black against Adam Rice et al.; Wing & W., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $704.88; taxes, &c., $128.74.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of Elwood St, for a five-story tenement and store, 124.8x127.7; Haven Construction Co., 215 Audubon Av, owner; E. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Elwood St, s s, 13.7 ft e of Broadway, for a five-story tenement, 47.10x irregular; Haven Construction Co., owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $50,000.

Barker Av, n s, 88.36 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a three-story brick store and tenement, 25x63; C. & M. Construction Co., (Michael Capiello, 2,956 Paine St, President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,500.

Teller Av, s e corner of 165th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 61x92.3, 50.2x108.2; Hubenek & Escher, 748 Melrose Av, owners; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $95,000.

Longfellow Av, n w corner of 173d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 55.9½x90; W. A. J. Building Corporation, (William Janota, 1,441 Marmion Av, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Union Av, e s, 25.35 ft e of Freeman St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x86.38, 50x85.94; Traffic Building Co., (John W. Deitinger, 4,029 Lowerre Place, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Bailey Av, e s, 74.28 ft n of 229th St, for four five-story brick tenements, 46.10x90.2, 40x94.7; Freeman Street Co., (John A. Mulligan, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $120,000.

Summit Av, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 47.6x88; John Boyland Co., (John Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $80,000.

College Av, s e corner of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90.80; C. J. Cary Co., (C. J. Cary, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 390 ft n of 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; John O'Leary, 991 East 167th St, owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Clint Construction Co., (Frank Willetta, 1,887 Vyse Av, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $40,000.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Traffic Building Co., (John W. Dietinger, 4,029 Lowerre Place, President,) owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $40,000.

Findlay Av, w s, 827.66 ft n of 169th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.4; C. J. Cary Building Co., owner; John P. Boyland, architect; cost, $80,000.

187th St, n e corner of Tiebout Av, for a two-story brick church, 50x83; United Presbyterian Church, (Jennie C. Halliday, 2,316 Cambreling Av, President,) owner; John C. Sims, 2,181 Ryer Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lenox Av, s e corner of 124th St, to a five-story association building; Young Women's Christian Association, owner; L. E. Jallado, 37 Liberty St, architect; cost, $250,000.

73d St, 110 East, to a four-story dwelling; estate of Maria Isaacs, 52 William St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

4th Av, 398 to 402, to a four-story store and loft; R. W. Goelet, 9 West 17th St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 50.11 ft s of Murray St, 25.1x—; Ralph M. Ward to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 281 4th Av, June 1, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Davies, A., C. & B., 34 Nassau St $200,000

DIVISION ST, 49 and 49½, s s, 25x68; William Scheinman to Samuel Kaufman, 133 West 118th St, June 1, due as per bond; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 1 Wall St.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, June 1, (prior mtg $35,000,) due as per bond; same attorney $10,000

DIVISION ST, s s, 140 ft w of Market St, 25x98.8, 5; William Scheinman to Samuel Kaufman, 133 West 118th St, June 1, (prior mtg $30,000,) due as per bond; same attorney $10,000

GREENWICH ST, 40, leasehold; Thomas F. Dowling to E. Ballantine & Sons of Newark, N. J., May 27, due, &c., as per notes; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway $2,755

SAME PROPERTY, per mtg $2,755; same to Saranac Realty Co., 149 Broadway, May 27, due, &c., as per note; attorneys, same. $1,500

READE ST, s s, 75.3 ft e of Church St, 25.2x —; James McHutchison to Henry A. C. Taylor, of South Portsmouth, R. I., June 1, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $70,000

WASHINGTON PLACE, n e s, 220 ft n w of Macdougal St, 44x90; Pogliasco-Clement Building Co. to Cesare Razzetti and another, 81 Washington Place, June 1, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $39,000

29TH ST, 411, s s—; Patrick J. Cahill to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, demand, 6 p. c., May 29; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,500

9TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 49th St, 25.1x—; Frederick C. Scheel to John C. Walsh, 670 46th St, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $24,000,) June 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

51ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; Mary V. McDermott to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 1, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $8,000

100TH ST, 125 West, leasehold; James J. Hughes to Jacob Ruppert, a corporation, 1,639 3d Av, April 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av..$3,800

105TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x 100.11; Morris Reiss and another to Blumenthal & Bickart, Inc., of Maryland, May 27, prior mtg $6,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St $362

111TH ST, s s, 218.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.1; Crossways Holding Corporation to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, May 29, due June 1, 1918; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $8,500

160TH ST, n s, 271.7 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; Hudson View Construction Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 565 8th Av, June 1, due Aug. 1, 1920; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St.....$135,000

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Gertrude B. Weed to Elizabeth C. Schneider, Jamaica, L. I., June 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $27,000

Bronx.

CLAY AV, e s, 1,047.6 ft n 169th St, 41x98; Sikara Realty Corporation to John Dvorsky, 654 Academy St, Astoria, L. I., (prior mtg $26,000,) May 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Dvorsky, 654 Academy St, Astoria, L. I $5,000

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 115.6 ft n of North St, 80.3x103.4; Henry Cleland to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 64 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn., May 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

MORRIS AV, e s, 156.3 ft s of 188th St, 43.1x125; Anna Schroder to Alice C. Holden, 323 Riverside Drive, May 27, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

MORRIS AV, e s, 132 ft s of Highbridge Road, 50x130.6; Fordham Heights Realty Co., Inc., to Henry A. Curtin, executor, 105 South Broadway, Yonkers, May 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,300

STEBBINS AV, 1,239, w s, 20x100; Robert F. McKee and another to Florence E. Speranza, trustee, Irvington, N. Y., May 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 33.10x100; Chester A. Kirchhof to Charles W. Kirchhof, 536 East 89th St, prior mtg $30,000, May 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $1,000

147th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Julius Wasser and another to Margaretha Stienes, 522 East 6th St, prior mtg $2,000, May 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. G. Wildnauer, 299 Broadway $500

169TH ST, 304 East, s s, 16.8x100; Herman Schmidt to Charles H. Thornton, 1,320 Clay Av, May 29, 5 years; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

169TH ST, 304 East, s s, 16.8x100; Herman Schmidt to Thornton Brothers Co., 1,320 Clay Av, prior mtg $3,000, May 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

180TH ST, 593 East, n s, 25.3x106.8; Mary C. Brophy to Mary E. Shea, 593 East 180th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) May 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 32, corner store; Edw. Baumann to David Reiff, 32 Avenue C, 4 years, from May 1, 1915 .....$576

CLEVELAND PLACE, s e corner Kenmare St, all; estate Augusta Liebertz to David Broschart, 1,951 Southern Boulevard, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 149 St. Ann's Av $1,800

GREENWICH ST, 40, all; Augustus Van Cortlandt et al to Thomas F. Dowling, 40 Greenwich St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway $2,000

KING ST, 37, all; Maurice H. Cohen to Elisha Lambow, 37 King St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914 .....$3,000

UNION SQUARE, 15, 15; also 15th St, 22 East, fourth floor; Tiffany & Co. to Sweet-Orr & Co. of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $4,200

67TH AV, 880, all; Magdalena Beris to Robert Beris, 868 West 120th St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; address, 880 6th Av.....$6,000

9TH AV, 411, all; Clinton DeK. Combes and another, executors to Patrick J. Healy, 407 West 49th St, 15 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.

24TH ST, s w s, 108 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8x 80, the land; Kath. E. Moore to Leon Rollac, 21 years, from May 1, 1908; attorney, James N. Wells Sons, 191 9th Av.....$850

92D ST, 316 East, all, except basement; Louis Safir et al to Paul Skoluda, 316 East 92d St, 4 years, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$4,600

120TH ST, 7 West, all; Antler Realty Co., Inc., to Lina Hoffman, 40 West 120th St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Isaac Levison, 40 West 120th St.....$1,500

Bronx.

CROTONA PLACE, 544, s e corner of 171st St, all; Rosalia Weiser to Ray Weiser, 548 East 171st St, 10 years from June 1; attorney, H. J. Radin, 505 Claremont Parkway.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 227 and 229 West; M. Byrne Co. against Eva J. Coe and New York Improved Properties Co., owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor and lessee $2,587.26

FULTON ST, 180; William F. Magory, Inc., against Adele de T. Parigord, owner; John C. H. Miller, lessee; Henry Baumgard, contractor $80.94

122D ST, 242 West; Harry Jaffe against Lizzie Haderman, owner and contractor; Herman Haderman, contractor $61

Bronx.

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 108x144.8; Howden Tile Co. against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractor $2,654

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 100x140; James Kelly against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractor $1,500

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 108x144.8; Charles F. McGuire against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractor $440

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 101x145; George H. Storm & Co. against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractor $1,485.45

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between 166th and 167th Sts; Rotberg & Rosenbliett against Angel Construction Co. et al, May 4, 1915.....$1,185

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x 100; New York Life Insurance Co. against Reed Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

WEST BROADWAY, 185; Henry H. Goodwin, as committee, against Cecilia Bishop et al., (partition;) attorney, T. J. Curtin.

SUTTON PLACE, 38; Pringle Memorial Home against Philip Schreyer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

SUTTON PLACE, 34; City Real Estate Co. against same, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

7TH AV, 349 and 351; Frederick Stock et al. against Margaret M. Stock et al., (action to debar claim, &c.; attorneys, Appell & Taylor.

106TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henrietta Underhill against Lord Robert Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lyon & Smith.

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11; John A. McVickar against Realty Realization Corp. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. R. Freeman.

Bronx.

DOCK ST, s w s, 300 ft s e of Thomas St, 150x157.1; Payne Estate against Baisley & Watson, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

HUNT AV, e s, 797.9 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 25.2x100; Louise Kausen against Our Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Frey.

LOT 79, part of Map of Village of Morrisania; William A. Paton et al., as trustees, against Mary A. Nolan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Norwood.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. W. F. Boetler, 167, to command 11 I. D., 4 days, 9 A. M. June 1; Sergt. J. W. England, 61, to D. B. 5 days, 9 A. M. May 29; Patrol. T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M. May 30; T. J. Kelly, 146, to B. B. H. Sq., 15 days, 8 A. M. June 2; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 31; Wm. Maher, 161, as station house attendant, 10 days, 4 P. M. May 31; F. A. Smith and J. F. Lorigan, 168, and G. C. Schlesinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M. May 30.

From 4 P. M. May 29 to 8 A. M. June 1, to 15 I. D., from prects. indicated: J. T. McGann, 169; J. E. Cassidy, 174; S. E. Thompson, 167. To 9 I. D., from prects. indicated: M. F. Bracken, 155; G. Kauffmann, 158; D. B. Cohen, 156; A. Hirschewitz, 164.

To 11 I. D., from precincts indicated: C. Mohn, 151; A. A. Schoendorf, 152; J. E. Realler, 153; J. F. McLaughlin, 165; J. O'Connor, 167; G. Noll, 151; P. J. Walsh, 152; W. W. Ruege, 153; J. Powers, 165; L. Heslin, 167. To 12 I. D., from precincts indicated: T. M. Webster, 279; P. Collins, 283; T. V. Duffy, 285; R. D. Waterbury, 281; E. Brady, 283; H. Winters, 285. To 16 I. D., from precincts indicated: J. E. Driscoll, 143; B. Devers, 144; J. F. Concannon, 146; J. J. Hendry, 146; J. Boetig, 172; J. Preciat, 144; G. W. Slater, 144; C. E. Pritting, 146; M. A. Myers, 172; C. F. Reilly, 172. To 17 I. D., from precincts indicated: J. P. Flynn, 274; P. J. McDonough, 275; H. McCutcheon, 276; J. F. Smith, 280; J. J. Hear, 274; C. P. Blaes, 275; J. C. Lazenby, 276; A. J. Fater, 290.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. A. Trezzo, 151, to Det. Bur., noon, May 29.

Leave with full pay: H. Cohen, 11 Insp. Dis., 4 days, 9 A. M. June 1, (to be deducted from vacation.) without pay: Patrol. J. J. Argenza, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 31; J. E. Sheedy, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 6; W. E. Rose, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 31; J. E. Bell, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 31.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Heaney, 285, 1:08 P. M. May 28.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Heaney, 285, 1:15 P. M. May 28.

Death: Patrol. E. J. Long, 15, 4 A. M. May 29.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. O. J. Ward, Jr., Eng. 206, 48 hours, 8 A. M., June 3; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Levy, Eng. 15, 12 hours, 1 P. M., June 3; Fire. 3d Gr. C. J. Whatley, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 2; Fire. 3d Gr. G. Hanrahan, H. & L. 26, 24 hours, 8 P. M., June 3; Fire. 1st Gr. J. C. Kanzler, Eng. 41, 96 hours, 8 A. M., June 9.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

HARRY BIJUR, Esq., Referee.

Wednesday, June 9

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

123 East 34th Street

(Bet. Lexington and Park Avs.)

A four-story and basement brownstone front building with basement store, containing 18 rooms and two baths on the upper floors. Size of lot, 22.9x98.9.

HIRSH & EHRHORN, Attys. for Pl'ff.

15 William St., New York City.

GEILGER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys., 22 Exchange Place, New York City.

Write for booklet.

Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Auctioneer

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,

(Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.) will sell at auction

Wednesday, June 9,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

Adjourned Executors' Sale

ESTATE OF ANN WILEY, DEC'D,

325 West 34th St.,

Near Pennsylvania Terminal. Four-story and basement brownstone building with upper floors altered and rented as flats. Size of lot 21x98.9 ft.

DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attys., 111 B'way.

Maps, &c., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY ESTATE

At **FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.**

FORMERLY OWNED BY

Patrick A. Geoghegan (DECEASED)

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

June 9, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.,

By James C. Archer, Auctioneer,

At Queens Attorneys' Real Estate Exchange, Post Office Building, Jamaica, L. I.

Premises will be sold subject to mortgage of $28,000, having about two years to run.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

See Kew Gardens First

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 6251.

A SEMI-BUNGALOW IN DOUGLASTON PARK

Six large rooms and bath. A charming house for small family. Opposite tennis courts. Location unexcelled. Worth more, but for quick sale will take $6,500. Will make terms.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg.

$150 DOWN, $18 PER MONTH

buys up-to-date cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; accessible to station and trolley; select neighborhood; 30 minutes from city. Will sacrifice to responsible buyer. C., Commuter, 388 W. 34th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS

For the wise buyers of real estate in the present War Time Sacrifice Market.

50% of 1911 and 1912 Prices

for the choicest residential property in the heart of Jamaica, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City, at

JAMAICA HILLCREST AUCTION SALE

CONTINUED ON

Next SATURDAY, June 5

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine, in mammoth tent.

89 REMAINING LOTS

WIL

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,500 Wanted; first mortgage Bronx lots; pay 5½ per cent.; assessed $6,300. N 250 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

WANT TENANT FOR 12-STORY MODERN LOFT BUILDING; WHOLE OR PART.

MANNES, 505 5TH AV.

45 East 59th St.—Two lofts, each 1,400 square feet; excellent light; will alter to suit; exceptionally reasonable rent.
M. WEINBERG, Agent.
627 Madison Av.

54th, 558 West.—To lease, new building with apartment; suitable for garage, auto repair shop, &c.; rent $3,000.

Sublet, attractive, outside furnished office, telephone and stenographer. 1208, 110 West 40th.

Part of office for rent. Room 500, 45 West 34th St.

To Let.—Desk space or half office. Room 1,304, 432 4th Av.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

LYME, CONN.

To let, 8 furnished cottages, one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

Maine Coast. Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

House, well furnished, 6 rooms, bath & laundry, front & side porch, large back yard. All windows & doors screened, best residential section, North End, 116 Broad St., Newark, J., from June 15 to Sept. 1. Apply on premises; rent $40.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Rent for the Summer, attractive house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; large, well kept grounds; near Montclair Golf Club. D 4 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For rent, season, 7-room cottage, near Sound; all improvements; garage, garden. Owner, 168 Rochelle St., City Island.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, from about June 15 to about Nov. 1, small furnished bungalow or cottage with at least three sleeping rooms and garage; will only consider Northern Long Island or elevated districts New York and New Jersey; must be within commuting distance New York City; give particulars by letter addressed to W. X., X 364 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

TWO JAMAICA HOUSES—BARGAINS.

Owners on account of financial reverses obliged to give up these two beautiful houses after making large payments; you can buy one for $2,000, and the other for $3,000, less than cost; good as new; best neighborhood; centrally located; very easy payments. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250—Two-Family Houses, Jamaica—$250. 11 rooms, 2 flocks from business centre; choice neighborhood; rents $67.50 per month; you can pay for one of these houses for what you are now paying in rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250. JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS. $250. Choice of 30 new houses, 6 to 9 rooms, built by myself. Best neighborhood. Must sell 10 within 10 days, even below actual cost. $3,500 to $6,500. $250 cash. Balance as rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

A PLANDOME BARGAIN.
New stucco house with tile roof, three baths,
Every modern improvement and large plot.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av.

Seven-room house; improvements; large plot; garden planted; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Borough Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

The Banking Department, State of New York, offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Normers, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots. BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL. The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN.—$6,500; very easy terms. Delightful country home, large grounds with fine shade trees; high in healthy mtn., near the city; 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room, with open fireplace, walls panelled in hardwood; billiard room, 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; 5 minutes to station, 50 minutes to city, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools, most select neighborhood. Address OWNER, Box D 319 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

A rare opportunity for small family secure part most desirable private dwelling, arranged as apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths, light, heat included; completely furnished, $100 monthly; 45 minutes New Jersey. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 West 52d.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield Park.—Seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,000; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Breezy hilltop bungalow sites for commuters; $10 monthly; refined surroundings; beautiful views; town water; electric light; monthly ticket $8.65. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

"NUTLET IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town,"
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Dumont, N. J.—Sell for cash two large lots. Box 141, 1,364 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted to exchange, small business property in Belmar, N. J., for small country place suitable Summer residence. Y 208 Times Annex.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Suburban house, about 8 rooms, unfurnished; rent not more than $600; give full particulars. N 253 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Six-room apartment, East 58th, near park, for Summer. Phone Plaza 2741.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. | By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near subway, "L" and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Facing Riverside Drive; housekeeping apartment; seven outside rooms, three master's bedrooms, two baths; living room nineteen by fifteen, with three French windows; attractive view and excellent cross-ventilation throughout apartment. Telephone Morningside 6640. Apartment 64, 126 Claremont Av.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and my maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 73.

Around 125th.—Completely furnished three, four rooms; modern housekeeping apartments; hot water; Summer rates; $6.50 weekly; $25 monthly upward. Address Charles Richmond, Station L.

Attractive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, pianola, victrola; beautiful view up Hudson; 3 months at $110 per month.
A. S. MAPES,
314 West 100th St.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten, all light, outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

Six-room handsomely furnished apartment, new elevator building, overlooking Hudson; fine view of river; two blocks to Subway. Phone Mr. Young, Audubon 7924.

To sublet, furnished, five rooms and bath; elevator and telephone; near Columbia University, Riverside, and Morningside. George N. See, 404 West 115th St.

112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Nine rooms, bath apartment, 7th floor; light, cool; June 10-Sept. 25; sacrifice. Apply Room 42, 124 West 82d.

Furnished two-room apartment, sublet June, July, August, September; monthly rental, $38. 747 Madison Av. References required.

Grant Court, 610 West, 183d, Near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms, attractively, completely furnished. Superintendent.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Delightfully attractive, airy, Summer apartment; 4 rooms; big concession. Nieman, 646 West End Av., at 91st. Riverside 8067.

THREE ROOMS, roof garden, bath, kitchenette; Fifties near 5th Av.; reasonable; desirable party. Inquire 421 Madison Av.

113th St., 622 West.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; exceptionally cool, light, and airy; reasonable. May, Apt. 73.

Sublet.—Spacious 3 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

142d St., 601 West.—Outside five rooms, bath, complete, piano, until September. Washburn.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman desires private, nicely furnished apartment, one, two rooms, with bath, between 50th and 100th Sts., Broadway. Answer, with price, N 101 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

64 East 58th.—Attractive two large rooms; kitchenette, bath; will rent furnished.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

Attractive unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms; all outside, southern exposure; view of Hudson; to rent from October 1st or before if desired; two blocks from 168th St., Broadway Subway. Mendelsohn, 8A, 235 Fort Washington Av.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2084 Columbus.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

Will sublet my beautiful 7-room apt. on Riverside Drive, furnished or unfurnished, at less than it cost me; all outside rooms; rental, $95 per month. Marsh Adair, 320 5th Av.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 68th St.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

GRYMES HILL
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

Appreciative guests afforded unequaled accommodations through opening of private home at Larchmont; few fastidious people; ideally located, convenience, beauty; 1sw spacious, well-windowed rooms, having superb view; cuisine irreproachable; boating, automobile service trains, links, given. 409-W Larchmont. Box 466.

Large corner room, private bath, completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable gardens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Tel. New Rochelle 3142. M 99 Times.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Sp'ts Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

Private house, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; homelike; modern conveniences; references. X 354 Times Annex.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 202.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse. Could use cottage in connection with hotel. X 376 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD for mother and daughter; 50 minutes' commuting distance Grand Central; give full particulars. N 95 Times.

Room and board; Jewish lady; commuting distance; first class. N 247 Times Downtown.

Young man desires real home with small private family; commuting distance; Pennsylvania station. S 41 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; reasonable; transients.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

35TH ST., 39 EAST.—Large and small rooms; transients accommodated; elevator.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (70th.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Choice rooms; comfortable; all conveniences; exceptional; board optional.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, single and double; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

57TH, 851 WEST.—An unusually attractive, large, front room; excellent cuisine; every convenience.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 268 WEST.—As suite or separate; handsomely furnished; 3 bedrooms and parlor; wash rooms, closets, service, bath; reasonable; near 72d Subway; references. N 97 Times.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well-appointed house; near Subway; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Well-appointed house; superior table; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 181 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful rooms; near park; parlor dining room; reasonable rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—A FEW refined guests can find unusually attractive quarters at exceptional Summer rates; meals optional.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners, transients; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; ideal location.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 58 WEST.—Elegant large cool rooms; private bath; reasonable; meals optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive rate; baths, electricity; excellent board.

88D, 40 WEST.—Large room; refined home; excellent board; table guests; near park.

86TH, 51 WEST. — Large, beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; reduced Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; shower; unusually fine table; Summer rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; homelike; excellent table; parlor dining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; electricity; near park; telephone; reference.

102D, 316 WEST. — Private family, owning large home near Riverside, will rent suite, two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath, dressing rooms, electricity, telephone; balcony overlooking Riverside; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside Drive.)—Nicest, healthiest section. The Audubon. Bright, cozy rooms, good German board, $7 to $12 singly, $14 to two; large porches, garden; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

18 Hamilton Terrace, West 141st.—Two or three paying guests received; references.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"The Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive.
Two blocks north of 157th Subway.
Opens immediately; newly decorated; steam-heated rooms; overlooking grounds and Hudson; country house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE ROZELLE,
65 West 95th St.—Best table upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, refined, educated, seeks home in strictly private and really refined, intellectual family; upper west side preferred; no boarding house or agents; only letters, giving fullest details, will be considered; first-class references given and required; write particulars. N 84 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, overlooking park, Apartment 71.—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite, private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $5; also parlor floor, $8.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Newly furnished large and small, airy rooms, kitchenettes; now $4 to $8; home comforts; telephone.

West Side

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

34TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large front and rear rooms; all conveniences; clean, quiet house; terms moderate.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, in attractive furnished apartment.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; beautiful rooms; electricity; choice furnishings.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

51ST, 70 WEST.—One or two connecting rooms; all improvements; well furnished.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; private or adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 47 WEST.—Twenty handsome new rooms; $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10; private baths.

57TH, 264 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful, airy corner room; running water, bath.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity.
JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen; others $2.50 to $4; running water.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive corner room in modern apartment; delightful park view.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome front room; adjoining bath; twin beds; dressing room.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath. Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; subway express.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; delightful Summer location; convenient Subway, elevated; transients accommodated; reasonable.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with baths, also parlor; $7, $9, $10.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, double room and single room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath, $4 up; private family; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, sunny, front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

81ST, 285 WEST, (West End.)—Large, airy, bright; running water. Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor; board optional; Summer rates.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transient; reference.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen only; parlors for professional man.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Attractive, homelike accommodations; suite, single; bath; table board.

92D, 48 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; every convenience; exceptionally clean, quiet.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; references.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D, 255 WEST, (near B'way.)—Few select rooms in private house; reasonable.

700 WEST END AV., (94TH.)
Attractive suite; piano; beautiful location; breakfast; Summer rates; Subway, 9845 Riverside. Britten.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; suitable for two; conveniences. Riverside 8091.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room; all conveniences; cool, comfortable, quiet; private house; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

94TH, 315 WEST, (RIVERSIDE.)
Attractive single room; elevator apartment. Gill.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Share elevator apartment, giving two large, front rooms, southern exposure; kitchen privilges; $40 monthly. 7 E.

97TH, 229 WEST, (The Powellton.)—Elegant front room; 3 windows. Apartment 4D.

107TH, 220 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room, gentlemen; conveniences; Summer rates; references. Apt. 21.

109TH, 301 WEST, Apt. 6B.—Large, cool room; river view; reasonable. Phone 7234 Riverside.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished; single, double; $2 to $8.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Southeast Corner.)—Rooms overlooking Morningside Drive, near Columbia; lavatories, private telephone; all transits; $4, $6.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room, modern apartment; No. 102; near Subway.

120TH ST., 434 WEST.—Delightful room for young woman, opposite Columbia University campus; coolest part of city. Apartment 2F.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; choice two rooms; sunny; modern conveniences; Subway.

123D, 449 WEST.—Room in attractive apartment; every home privilege. Benjamin.

150TH ST., 500 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; ground floor. Apartment 1.

ARE YOU TIRED OF YOUR HALL BEDROOM? WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN A BIG 500-ROOM HOTEL ON BROADWAY WHERE YOU WOULD ENJOY ALL THE PRIVILEGES OF A HOTEL, RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ROOMS, SPACIOUS PARLORS AND READING ROOMS, FREE STATIONERY, HOTEL SERVICE, AND ALL FOR THE SAME PRICE YOU ARE PAYING NOW, $4 PER WEEK? ADDRESS "MANAGER," N 7 TIMES.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two very desirable, well-ventilated rooms, adjoining bath, with shower; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references; reasonable. Telephone, 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (near 108th.)—Large room; private bath; business man; no other guest; $30 monthly. Inquire elevator.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 406, (100th.)—Delightful Summer location; room scrupulously clean; quiet; gentlemen; breakfast; $6 weekly; after 7 P. M. Brush.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apartment 62.

CLAREMONT AV., 190.—Private family; no other lodger; telephone; references. Stamper.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, $6.50, including gas.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Attractively furnished, light, cool room; single, en suite; Summer rates. Brewer, 414 West 118th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. — Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apt. 31.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (2D.)—Large, handsomely furnished front room; suitable couple or gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large or small rooms; $3-$7 weekly. Apt. 5E.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful rooms; running water; electricity; private family; 81st Subway.

Yonkers.

SEVERAL ROOMS, with private baths, near Van Cortlandt Park; $5 weekly; desirable location. P. Hall, 171 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large, modern room, with alcove, $6.

Bachelor's room and bath, all conveniences, to let. Sattler, 222 West 46th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF JOHN WEEKS, late of Dalton Street, Birmingham, England. Last heard of two years ago in Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A. Sister living in Toronto inquires. Apply A. W. HODGETTS, 426 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A good very old cello for sale at 126 West 76th, basement.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A 6-48 LOCOMOBILE; PRICE $1,500. OWNER WILL SACRIFICE TOURING CAR; COST $5,000; RUN LESS THAN 6,000 MILES; EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER AND LIGHTING SYSTEM; FULLY EQUIPPED WITH LOTS OF EXTRAS. CALL AT OWNER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 137 LENOX ROAD, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Oldsmobile autocrat, combination two and four passenger toy tonneau; very powerful; will give any demonstration. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Hudson, 1913, five-passenger "6-54"; electric lighting and starting; repaired and repainted; ready for immediate delivery. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Col.

Hupmobile, 1915, touring car; Amsterdam body; slightly used; special equipment; guaranteed; sacrifice. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Peerless, 1914, (6-88,) used very little; excellent throughout; sacrifice. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Sacrifice.—Premier, 1913; light, 6-88; self-starter; very classy; investigate. 1160 Schuyler.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 283 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Mercer runabout, 1912; like new; cheap

RUPPERT DEVISED $20,000,000 TRUST

Brewer's Properties Are to be Kept Together During the Life of His Widow.

CHILDREN SHARE IN INCOME

Will Provides for a Division of the Estate Among Them After the Death of Their Mother.

The will of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, disposing of an estate estimated at about $20,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The entire properties are left in trust for the life of the widow, Mrs. Anna Ruppert, for her benefit and that of the children, Jacob Ruppert, George E. Ruppert, Mrs. Amanda E. Sillick, wife of Henry G. Sillick, and Mrs. Anna G. Schalk, wife of Herman Schalk, who enjoy the income equally.

The widow gets, specifically, the use for life of the Ruppert residence, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and the country place at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, as well as the contents of the New York residence and all her husband's jewelry, books, paintings, silverware, &c., outright. Mrs. Ruppert also gets outright the farming utensils, chickens, ducks, live stock, and such property at the country place.

She and her son Jacob are named as the trustees, with broad powers to manage the three concerns, Jacob Ruppert, Inc.; the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, and the Arctic Hygeia Ice Manufacturing Company, in each of which the testator held 1,000 shares of the capital stock. The widow and the two sons, Jacob and George E., are named as executors.

Upon the death of the widow, the Fifth Avenue residence and the place at Rhinebeck are to be turned over to the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation. The three concerns are then to be divided as follows: 300 shares of the stock of each to Jacob, 250 shares to George E., 225 shares to Mrs. Sillick, and the remaining 225 shares to be held in trust for the life benefit of Mrs. Schalk, and at her death to be divided equally among her children. The residuary estate is then to go equally to the four children, except that Mrs. Schalk's share is to be held in trust for her benefit during her lifetime and then to go to her children equally.

The will reads in part:

In this connection I wish to emphasize the fact that my son Jacob has had the practical management of the said brewing business for some years, and the progress and success of such business has been largely due to his ability and attention, and it is my wish that upon my death he shall be elected President of such corporation, and continued as such as long as he shall be willing to serve in that capacity, and that he shall receive from the said corporation a liberal salary as such officer.

I make these provisions because the brewing business is a peculiar one, and it is essential that there should be no friction in the management thereof. I have every confidence in the ability of my said trustees to carry on the business along conservative, and at the same time progressive, lines.

The will gives broad powers to the widow and the son Jacob as trustees.

HUBBARD ESTATE TO WIDOW.

General's Will Gives Her a Life Interest in $4,000,000.

The will of General Thomas H. Hubbard, disposing of an estate estimated at approximately $4,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The widow, Mrs. Sibyl F. Hubbard of 16 West Fifty-eighth Street, receives the contents of the city residence. She receives outright the property at 138 West Fifty-fifth Street, all the property at Bar Harbor, Me., and the income for life from the residuary estate, which is to be held in trust for that purpose.

Upon the death of the widow, the residue is to be divided equally between the three children, John and Anna Weir Hubbard of 16 West Fifty-eighth Street and Mrs. Sibyl E. Darlington of Rosemont, Penn.

There are specific bequests aggregating $120,000, of which $50,000 is to Mrs. Virginia H. Curtis of New Haven, Conn., a sister of the testator. Genevieve H. Robinson of New Haven, not related to the General, is bequeathed $20,000, while there are bequests of $10,000 each to Mrs. Arthur J. Gammack of Lenox, Mass.; her son, Thomas H.; Thomas H. Morgan of Kittanning, Penn., and Virginia Hubbard of New Haven. There are $5,000 bequests each to Miss Rose George of Hallowell, Me., and Mary Stuart Murray of Dorchester, Mass.

All property at Hallowell, Me., is bequeathed to the General's children as joint tenants. The excess of the sale price of Cedar Knolls, near Riverdale, N. Y., over the purchase price is to be divided equally among the six children of Hiram Barney, deceased, who was once a partner of the testator.

WILL OF JEFFERSON HOGAN.

Widow Receives Bulk of Estate Worth $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—According to the will of Jefferson Hogan, who died at Harrison-on-the-Sound on May 16, which disposes of an estate worth $300,000, the country mansion at Harrison with the horses, carriages, and furniture is willed to the widow, Mrs. Mary Parsons Hogan. She also gets a life interest in one-half of the residuary estate and an additional one-quarter on which she draws the income. The children, Arthur Parsons Hogan and Llewellyn Parsons Hogan, each receive one-eighth of the residuary estate when they reach the age of 21, and upon the death of their mother they inherit all the property.

Mr. Hogan named his brother, Charles Washington Hogan, as an executor, but if he should die before the testator then the widow shall name his successor. She names Livingston Platt as co-executor to act with her. Mr. Hogan was a member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, Inc., of Manhattan.

Francis Kellett Left $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—The will of francis Kellett of Crestwood, who lost his life when the Lusitania was sunk, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer today, and disposes of an estate valued at $150,000. Mr. Kellett was Vice President of the Julius Stein's Successors, Incorporators, of Manhattan. Mrs. Kellett inherits the entire estate and is made executrix.

HIPPODROME ROW IN COURT.

Former Directors Sue the Shuberts on Broken Contracts.

The story of the row in the Hippodrome last January was told in detail before Justice Delehanty and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Arthur Voegtlin, who was an "originator of ideas" for the Hippodrome, and William J. Wilson, who was the stage director, brought suit against the Shubert-Anderson Company for $5,600 each for breach of contract. In their complaint they said their salaries were $12,000 a year each and that their contracts had five months to run when they were summarily cut off.

Mr. Wilson's suit was dismissed because he admitted that he had not obeyed orders and was insubordinate. Then Mr. Voegtlin's case was heard.

The jury will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

ITEM NO. 2 AGAINST GROUT.

Strasser Testifies $32,625 Note, an "Asset," Was Worthless.

With the prospect of the opposing counsel fighting out the issues "if it takes all Summer" in the trial of Edward M. Grout, former President of the now defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, accused of perjury in making a false statement of the bank's financial condition, the afternoon session before Judge Harry E. Lewis in the County Court, Brooklyn, was devoted to testimony on the second of forty-eight items mentioned in the bank's report.

The testimony related to the note of William Strasser, merchant and former Director in the Union Bank, for $32,625.03, which was recorded as an asset, and which District Attorney Cropsey contends should have been listed as a liability. This was a blanket note given by Strasser for three debt items due the bank.

Strasser, under direct examination by the District Attorney, supported the contention of the prosecutor that the note was worthless because he was not able to pay it. A letter in which Henry Allesheimer, President of the Metropolitan Bank, informed Mr. Grout that Strasser was unable to meet the obligation was introduced.

Under cross-examination, Strasser admitted that when he testified before the Grand Jury in the inquiry into the charges against Mr. Grout he was convinced that when he made the note he could meet the obligation. At the time he made the note, Strasser held forty-seven shares of stock in Steinhart Brothers, wholesale liquor merchants, the par value of each share being $1,000. This stock he afterwards transferred to his wife and daughter. He admitted that at the time he made the note he did not inform Grout he owned these securities.

Mr. Baldwin got the witness to admit that in a report made by the bank to the State Banking Department in November, 1908, he swore, as one of the Directors, that his note was good and collectible.

Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Grout, tried to induce the District Attorney to let him know just what items in the bank's report would be taken up by the prosecution at today's hearing, but was unsuccessful.

MITCHEL PICKS WILSON.

Thinks Re-election Sure—Discusses Murphy and Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York, who arrived here today, in discussing various matters affecting the city government, said:

"Tammany Hall has not been exterminated, but it has been subdued. The way to suppress Tammany is to educate the people into the affairs of the administration, for the more people study the workings of the city government the more active they will become, and this being the case, it is a comparatively simple matter for a citizens' ticket to be elected. This we are doing —telling the people all about the methods of administration.

"Of course administrations can never be kept at 100 per cent. efficiency. There will from time to time be weak administrations, but as the pendulum swings back it will never touch the extreme depth of inefficiency again. New York will never see, for instance, such another administration as that of Van Wyck."

Mayor Mitchel says President Wilson will be renominated and re-elected.

"I think that the Republicans will nominate some one from the Middle States or the West," the Mayor replied in answer to a question.

"How about Whitman?"

"Whitman is not so strong as he was," the Mayor replied. "He is losing strength, and if you consider him a possibility out here, then I can only say that the news has not percolated this far."

Concerning leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany, the Mayor said:

"Murphy thinks he will be the perpetual boss, and does not concede that he will have a successor. Murphy is a practical politician. I might say ultra-practical. Murphy's system, and that of Tammany, has been to make out of politics all that was possible for himself and the friends of the organization.

"Our big fight now, however, is for home rule. New York has been managed from Albany. What we want is to run New York from the City Hall instead of having it run from Albany, and we will eventually succeed."

ATTACKS MITCHEL'S POLICY.

Anti-Saloon League Finds Lax Excise Law Enforcement.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League was held yesterday at Marble Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell was re-elected President, Charles W. Dietrich was re-elected Secretary, and the four Vice Presidents are as follows: Truman H. Baldwin, Nyack; the Rev. James V. Chalmers, New York; Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City; Rev. Dr. William C. Spicer, Gloversville.

The Treasurers' report showed an increase in annual revenue from $38,000 to $70,000. The raising of a $50,000 emergency fund for forward work and expansion was ordered.

The meeting declared for national prohibition by amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The city administration was condemned for lax enforcement of the excise law.

PISTOL BATTLE ON ROOFS.

Three Harlem Gangsters Wounded in Fight Over Card Game.

Harlem was treated to a sight of aerial warfare last night, when the opposing factions of the "Dooley" gang and the "Canary Island" gang met on the roofs of tenement houses in East 143d Street and settled with revolvers and knives differences arising out of a card game.

The street was blocked from end to end by people looking up at the roofs of the tenements on the south side, on which about twenty young lads were waging a battle royal. Several shots were fired, and from below it could be seen that long knives were being used freely. Every now and then the fighters swayed over the roof edges.

Policemen Nennery and Gough ran up the stairs of No. 112, and the fighters disappeared down the skylights of the adjoining houses. In a room of the top floor the policemen found a man in a dazed condition, with a deep knife wound in the side of his head. He was removed, in a serious condition, to the Harlem Hospital. He gave his name as John Armstrong, 17 years old, an elevator runner, and said he lived at 190 West 142d Street. They found another man, who said he was Benjamin Mooke of 319 East 121st Street, who had been stabbed in the hand and leg. Later Jeremiah Armstrong, who said he lived at 1,384 Second Avenue and who bore several knife wounds, presented himself at the hospital and was identified as one of the fighters on the roofs.

COMMITTEE FOR H. T. MARTIN

Court Names Bertram Cruger to Handle Incompetent's Affairs.

Bertram Cruger, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was appointed by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday a committee of the person and property of Howard T. Martin, whose brothers, Bradley and Frederick, died within a short time of each other. Mr. Martin is in a sanitarium at Riverdale. His trouble is said to be incurable.

Mr. Martin's estate is worth $218,814, $75,000 of it having come from his brother Frederick. The court directed that not more than $1,500 a year of the estate shall go toward maintaining and educating Mr. Martin's twenty-year-old son, Bradley, who is a student at Princeton. Mr. Cruger has known Mr. Martin for seventeen years, and is familiar with his affairs. Mr. Martin's wife, who was Justine de Peyster, is living at her home in Tivoli, N. Y.

FIGHT PLAN TO LEVY TAXES ON CHURCHES

Religious Institutions Argue Against Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

PLAN LIKELY TO FAIL

Substitute Amendment May Forbid Exemption — Clergyman Says Churches Are Pauperized.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1.—Representatives of churches and charitable and educational institutions appeared in force before the Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional Convention at a hearing held in the Senate Chamber this evening, to oppose the proposed constitutional amendment presented by James L. Nixon, a Republican delegate from Buffalo, which would abolish the present tax exemptions enjoyed by corporations devoted to religious, charitable, and educational endeavors. According to the latest report of the Board of Tax Commissioners, the aggregate value of private property at present exempt from taxation is $654,486,829.

The most elaborate of all the arguments against the proposed amendment was made by William D. Guthrie, who represented the Roman Catholic churches and the charitable and educational institutions conducted by them. Mr Guthrie endeavored to prove to the committee that the State and New York City were receiving ten-fold returns for what is granted in the way of tax exemptions. The Protestant churches had their own spokesmen on hand, but the Jewish religious and charitable institutions had not sent any representatives to urge their claims.

Only three speakers appeared in favor of the proposed amendment. To the general surprise of all concerned, two of these speakers represented church interests. One was the Rev. Dr. F. J. Bolger, who said he had been authorized to speak for all the churches in Elmira. The other was John W. Slacer, who appeared as the spokesman for the Men's Clubs of the Protestant Churches in Buffalo. The third advocate of equal taxation was James F. Morton, Jr., representing the American Secular Union. All three urged that the exemption was detrimental to the influence of the Church with the people and was opposed to the spirit of American institutions.

It was said after the hearing that in all likelihood the amendment would not be reported by the Committee on Taxation, but that another amendment would be drafted which would prohibit any extension to new fields of freedom from taxation.

The Nixon proposal would amend Article III. of the Constitution by inserting a new section to read as follows:

No tax exemption on real estate shall be granted to any church, society, or school under church direction or ownership, nor to any cemetery association or public or private institution of any character not owned by the Federal, State, County, or Municipal Government, but all such property shall be taxed proportionately to its assessed valuation, the said tax to be applied to the general fund of the city, county, or State by which it is levied. The Legislature shall enact such statutes as are necessary for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions.

Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe, who is Chairman of the Convention Committee on Taxation, announced that he would hear the three advocates of the proposed amendment first.

The first speaker, Dr. F. J. Bolger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, said that the churches long ago had passed the period of incubation when tax exemptions were essential to their existence or wholesome growth.

"We believe," he said, "that the time has come when the churches, in common with other industries and enterprises, should bear their proportionate burden of taxation for the support of the Government that affords them protection."

"The church that is not able or willing to do so is doomed to an early death. The church is almost the sole agency, aside from the public press, which in and out of season lifts up its voice for justice and for civic righteousness. In this propaganda the church is hindered from the fact that we permit ourselves to be pauperized. Men have come to me time and time again and asked me what right the church has to appear as the exponent of civic righteousness when the church dodges its share of the taxes."

John W. Slacer, the next speaker, said the existing tax exemption was not in accord with true American principles.

"I may be an unbeliever, or I may be one of those who believe the family altar sufficient," said Mr. Slacer. "The Constitution accords me the right to worship according to the dictates of my conscience. What right has the State to ask me to contribute to the upkeep of churches with which I have nothing in common, by taxing me so that they may be exempt from taxation?"

Speaking about the present exemption in favor of educational and private charitable institutions as well as hospitals, Mr. Slacer said that many such institutions in fact were paying concerns which invested their earnings in real estate that yielded handsome profits because it was exempt from taxation.

Educational institutions conducted under church auspices, Mr. Slacer said, had been founded to promote "sectarian exclusiveness," which it was not good American policy to encourage. The exemption, he continued, involved a serious loss to the State and its municipalities. In Buffalo alone, he said, real estate valued at $56,389,270 was exempt from taxation in 1913. Under the prevailing tax rate the exempt property would have yielded $1,535,140 in revenue to the City of Buffalo.

James F. Morton, Jr., urged that at least church property should be taken out of the exempt class.

"I ask that in the name of the well-established principle that in this country there should be complete separation between State and Church," he said. "I do not think the State can give the churches something for nothing without violating that principle."

The first speaker in opposition to the amendment was Charles Terry, a New York lawyer representing the Brick Presbyterian Church. He took the ground that the institutions aimed at in the amendment were public utilities, and as such should be exempt from taxation. The Brick Presbyterian Church, Mr. Terry said, owned $2,500,000 worth of property which would be subject to taxation if the amendment were adopted. All of this property, Mr. Terry said, was dedicated to social service.

Howard Townsend, representing Grace Church and the New York and Roosevelt Hospitals, followed Mr. Terry.

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that God's house should not be taxed," he said. "With regard to the hospitals, I have only this to say, that if you start out to tax hospital property New York City would be compelled to build new hospitals to care for the poor sick, who would die in the streets right now if the private hospitals did not take them in. The public hospitals have no room for them at present."

Edmund S. Baylies, representing the Lying-in Hospital, Greenwood Cemetery, the Seamen's Church Institute, and the Episcopal churches in the New York Diocese, also opposed the amendment. He said the Lying-in Hospital, which renders absolutely free service, would be compelled to curtail its activities by 50 per cent. if its property were taxed.

In the course of his argument Mr. Guthrie said: "Religion, is the most substantial part of the common law of America. This has been recognized in every State of the Union, for all of them have made exemption from taxation in favor of the churches. It is recognized by the Federal Government by similar provision for the District of Columbia. Moreover, I think the State would lose more than would the churches by discontinuing the present tax exemption in their favor."

Mr. Guthrie said that ex-Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals and ex-Justice Daniel F. Kenefick of Buffalo were to have been associated with him in pleading that the amendment be defeated, but were unable to be present. He read a letter from Judge Cullen warmly protesting against taxation of church property.

Mr. Guthrie took the figures of the State Tax Board, which show that $654,486,819 of private property was exempt from taxation, and asserted that this was less than 6 per cent. of all the real property (land and buildings) in the State. In New York City, with exempt property valued at $429,007,618, the exemption represented something like 5 per cent. of all the real property within the city. Two per cent. represented church property, about one-half of 1 per cent. cemetery property, three-fourths of 1 per cent. hospitals and asylums, and a little more than one-fourth of 1 per cent. the exempt property of fraternal and benevolent organizations.

Taking up the Roman Catholic institutions, Mr. Guthrie said that the parochial schools in New York City were giving instructions to 130,000 children, for whom the city would have to make provision if the parochial schools did not exist. The would involve an expenditure for land and buildings alone approximating $30,000,000, according to Mr. Guthrie, and an annual expenditure of $40 per year for each pupil in the lower classes and $100 a year for pupils in the high school grades.

"In other words," he said, "the public service now rendered by the Roman Catholic parochial schools, in consideration of which they are allowed an annual tax exemption of $540,000, would directly involve, if abandoned, an increased annual charge or tax of fully $7,550,000."

"This one educational item of saving in the annual budget of the city is, therefore, not only fourteen times the annual exemption of schools from taxation, but is fully three times the amount of the aggregate of all the tax exemptions allowed for Roman Catholic churches, hospitals, asylums, homes, schools, &c."

Mr. Guthrie followed the same line of argument in discussing other Roman Catholic activities.

Other speakers who appeared in opposition to the proposed amendment were William S. Cogswell for the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, Delancey K. Jay, for the Orthopedic Hospital of New York City, Michael J. Scanlon, for St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, Alexander H. Candlish, Superintendent of the Post Graduate Hospital, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of the Federation of Churches, Herman A. Metz and the Rev. Dr. Joy Morton, for the Association of Private Charities, Charles L. Brace, for the Children's Aid Society, and Howard S. Stone, for Columbia University.

SUES ENGALITCHEFF.

Former Evelyn Partridge of Chicago Seeks Divorce from Her Prince.

Princess Evelyn Engalitcheff, formerly Evelyn Partridge of Chicago, filed papers yesterday, through her attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandivier, in a suit for absolute divorce from Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff, who claims blood relationship with the royal household of Russia. The papers were filed with the County Clerk late in the afternoon in the hope of avoiding publicity.

The Princess complains that her husband has had many love affairs, but although the statutory charge is alleged in six instances the only corespondent named is Jane Hathaway. Several prominent New York hotels are mentioned in the complaint.

Prince Engalitcheff is at the Biltmore. The Princess, with her 13-year-old son, Nicholas, Jr., is at the Vanderbilt. In the papers she seeks the restoration of her maiden name and the custody of the son. There is no mention of alimony, as the Prince is believed to be without means.

The Prince was served with papers in the suit two days ago upon his arrival from France on the steamer Espagne. A month ago he left for France to join the French Army at the front. His return was said to be due to the unexpected suit of his wife.

FOR A NATION OF NATIONS.

Mayor Blankenburg Says Declaration Should Be Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—A declaration of independence, which would pave the way for a new "nation of nations," was proposed today by Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, speaking in Independence Hall to the delegates to the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, guests of the city for the day. The Mayor proposed also the use of an international flag to protect commerce on the high seas.

"I believe," he said, "that the need is so great for such a flag that the peoples will unitedly respond to a call for the nations to get together to decide on its purposes.

"Upon this meeting, properly followed up," said the Mayor, "may be organized a new nation of nations. This is the shrine, the mecca where all Americans should and do worship. The time has come when thirteen or more nations on this continent should sign a declaration of interdepedence. Can we not form such a union between ourselves that would be absolutely irresistible?"

The Mayor's suggestion was greeted with cheers by the delegates, and Don Gonzales Bulnez of Chile said the adoption of such a suggestion would lead to peace and good will.

Business men and bankers in the United States must not expect to develop trade with South and Central America unless they conform to the standards of those countries, make the right prices and are willing to extend terms of credit such as the Southern republics have received from Europe in the past. This was the message delivered tonight in behalf of the delegates by Señor Santiago Perez Triana of Colombia, at a dinner in honor of the delegates by business men and bankers of Philadelphia. Trade, said Señor Triana, is not conducted along altruistic lines, but is a matter of dollars and cents. The United States, he pointed out, had a wonderful opportunity today to get the trade which Europe once had, but it must make the same effort to supply the needs of South and Central America as was made by European nations.

6 PHOTOS $1.50
Of yourself, in CHIAROSCURO, size 8x5. Reg. price, $6.00 doz. Also made from new or old photos. With this coupon.
Etching Photos $1.00 each and up.
Passports Finished in 24 Hours.
E. Brunel Photographs offer the highest quality obtainable, though popular in price.
Motion Pictures taken of anything, anywhere.
"The Photographer in Town"
New York Paris
Boston
Phila.
E. Brunel
1482 BROADWAY, at 42d St.
516 5TH AVE., at 43d St.
1 WEST 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
903 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
115 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
CUT THIS COUPON NOW
Good Until June 30. (T)

RADNOR, Plain White
EXTON, White Madras
NEW ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., MAKERS

MO. PAC. AGAIN FACES DEADLOCK ON NOTES

Neither Interest Nor Principal of $24,845,000 Six Per Cent. Issue Is Paid.

HOLD OUT FOR EXTENSION

Directors Assert All but Fifteen Per Cent. of Holders Assent—Litigation Possible.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company did not pay its maturing three-year 6 per cent. notes amounting to $24,845,000 yesterday. Nor was the semi-annual interest on these notes paid. While this failure to meet the principal and interest might be regarded as a technical default, it was not so regarded by the Missouri Pacific Directors or by the railway's bankers. Although there is now no law in this State permitting a period of grace in the payment of notes, the railway Directors took additional time for making payments.

The unusual procedure was caused by the inability of the Missouri Pacific Directors to get all of the 700-odd holders of the three-year notes to agree to an extension for another year. The campaign for the extension had been going on for weeks, but some holders demanded the cash for their notes, hoping that the Missouri Pacific would repeat its action of a year ago when about $5,000,000 of the notes were paid off at the last minute to protestors who would not consent to the original extension.

Under the repeated warnings of the railway company that absolutely no provision had been made this year for those holding out and that non-extension would result in a positive default of both principal and interest on the notes, it was expected that sufficient dissenters would consent at the last minute and thus insure the success of the extension plan.

Statement by Directors.

The Missouri Pacific Board was in session the greater part of the afternoon and many new deposits were received, but there were not enough, apparently, to warrant the adoption of the plan. At the close of the board meeting this statement was made on behalf of the railway company:

Eighty-five per cent. of the notes had been deposited up to the close of business today and word was received of considerable amounts of additional notes which are on the way. It is found that there is a general disposition to deposit, now that noteholders realize that no provision can be made to pay the unextended notes. There is no evidence of the disposition on the part of any noteholder to adopt the alternative of suing upon his notes.

Every effort is being made to secure additional deposits. The Board of Directors has adjourned until tomorrow morning. The Directors are very hopeful of being able to declare the extension operative, when they will be able to address themselves to the completion of the plan for the readjustment of the financial structure of the company, the success of which would provide for the payment of the extended notes in cash before June 1, 1916, the new maturity date.

The board believes that every noteholder will extend when he appreciates that the company cannot pay even the interest upon a note unless it is extended, to say nothing of the commission of one half per cent.

The notes deposited amount approximately to $21,250,000, leaving about $3,595,000 outstanding. Of these about $900,000, it is understood, are held abroad and cannot be reached. This leaves approximately $2,695,000 of the notes which are held in this country, and efforts to get holders of these to consent to the plan will be made again today. An official of the railway, explaining the critical situation, laid stress on what might happen to nonassenters if the plan became operative in spite of them.

"I have every reason for believing that the plan will become operative tomorrow or the next day," he said. "We have assurances of additional consents, but I cannot say how many will be considered necessary to make the plan operative. Now what will happen, if the plan becomes operative, to the man who persistently holds out? I can say, in accordance with today's action of the board, that the railway company will not voluntarily pey him either the principal or interest on his notes. He will have recourse, of course, to the courts.

Must Be Consistent.

"The railway company must be impartial and consistent in this matter. It has been clearly explained that the note extension is necessary and the reorganization plan calls for a payment of the notes next year in cash. It would be unfair to pay one man and not another."

It was pointed out that the Directors stated that 85 per cent. of the notes had been deposited, and according to the note indenture it required 15 per cent. or more of the holders to force a sale of the collateral behind the notes.

Browning, King & Company

It doesn't need hurrah advertising to tell about our good Clothes. Newspaper space is expensive. Our Clothing is not. We simply want to remind you that our Special Suits at $15 are made of Standard grade worsteds and we think are worth $20. The difference is yours.

Similar advantages in Our Children's Department.

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

$5,000,000 FROM CANADA.

Gold Sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. to Pay for War Purchases.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received from Ottawa yesterday $5,000,000 in gold coin for the account of the British Government, making total imports for the banking firm of $15,000,000 since May 1. The gold will be used to pay for purchases made by Great Britain through the Morgan house, and it is expected that shipments will continue to come from across the border for some time. To date the aggregate of all gold imports since Jan. 1 is now $78,345,000, of which more than $50,000,000 has come from Canada.

The foreign exchange market was again disturbed yesterday by extensive offerings of French and Italian exchange without adequate buying power in sight to prevent severe declines. Lire checks dropped to 5.95 and franc checks sold as low as 5.44¼. Both established new low records for many years. Sterling continued steady with demand bills quoted at 4.78½ and cables at 4.79. Brokers state that the shipments of gold here to pay for British war munitions and other supplies have aided inmaintaining sterling on a stable basis.

DROPS DEAD AT BALL GAME.

Brooklyn Man Stricken as Wheat Drives In Winning Run.

The eleventh inning victory of the Brooklyn National League team over the Phillies at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon was responsible for the death of Chauncey Martin, 45 years old, of 284 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, who dropped dead of heart failure when Zack Wheat drove Ollie O'Mara home with a winning run.

The game was one of the hardest fought of the season, and there were many opportunities for the bleacherites, of whom Martin was one, to demonstrate their confidence in the home team by their applause. Martin was seated in the bleachers just back of third base, and when Wheat singled in the eleventh inning he gave out one shout and dropped back in his seat. Death was almost instantaneous, and was caused by heart failure, according to Dr. Reeve, of the Swedish Hospital, who answered the ambulance call.

JAPAN STRENGTHENS FORCES

Adds 24,000 Men to Army and Eleven Vessels to Navy.

TOKIO, June 1.—The Government's policy of military development was approved by the House today at an exciting session. By a vote of 232 to 131 the House adopted the provision for an increase in the standing army of two divisions, or about 24,000 men. It then approved the entire budget, including the naval program, which provides for the construction of three submarines and eight destroyers.

The victory of the Government was emphatic. There was no such strong opposition as appeared in the previous Diet, which was dissolved by the Emperor for rejecting the Cabinet's military program. Speeches of Government and Opposition leaders showed that all parties favored military and naval development.

Yale Seismograph Records Quake.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—Earth tremors were recorded on the seismograph at Peabody Museum, Yale University, today. The first tremor was at 9:55 this morning, the maximum vibration was reached at 10:15 and the record ended at 10:45. The tremors were more pronounced than any noted since this instrument was set up. Mr. Tarr, the observer, thinks the disturbance may have been in the Alaskan region.

President Helps Sailor's Widow.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson today signed an Executive order allowing the appointment as a seamstress at the Mare Island Navy Yard of Mrs. F. Pierrard of Sausalito, Cal., widow of the chief gunner's mate of the submarine F-4, which sank recently in the Pacific. She is the only support of two children and a sister.

CONEY GIRL'S BODY FOUND.

Settlement Worker Was Despondent Over a Love Affair.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The body of a girl taken from Lake Michigan today was identified tonight as Grace Bond Coney, a worker at the Northwestern University Settlement, who disappeared May 1. She was the daughter of E. A. Coney, manager of the New York offices of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Miss Coney, who was 23 years old, disappeared after writing a sister in New York that she was despondent because a young settlement worker she had met here did not reciprocate her love. The body was identified by three of her former co-workers.

Mrs. Edward A. Coney of 205 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J., mother of Miss Grace Bond Coney, said late last night that she had received no information of the finding of her daughter's body.

"This is the first news I have received," said Mrs. Coney. "Is it possible that it is authentic? We have not heard a word of Grace since she disappeared, but we have made every possible effort to find her."

Mrs. Coney said she did not know whether Mr. Coney had been advised of the finding of the body. He was not at home or at his office last night, and she did not know where he could be reached. When Miss Coney's disappearance was reported her father said he believed she was despondent over a love affair.

CITY BREVITIES.

An exhibition and sale of Celtic arts and industries being held at the Emmet Arcade, 624 Madison Avenue, will end on Saturday. Miss Nelly O'Brien, who is head of the Gaelic League delegation in the United States, explains the work of the league and the art products of Ireland.

An unidentified one-armed man was run over and killed yesterday by a south-bound elevated train at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. A receipt for a suit of clothes made out by J. Thorner, 468 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was found in his pockets.

Robert Lauterbach, a salesman of Dayton, Ohio, was removed unconscious to Bellevue last night from the Hotel Prince George, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. He had recurrences of his illness after going to the hotel and was first attended by the hotel physician.

EX-WIFE SUES JOS. PATERNO

Wants Divorce Decree Set Aside and Also $50 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—Mrs. Catherine Clarisse Paterno filed papers here today through her attorney, Florence J. Sullivan of 22 Cedar Street, New York, in a suit to set aside a decree of divorce in her favor against Joseph Paterno, a builder of apartment houses, which was granted in 1907 in New York County. The complaint alleges that the action was fraudulent, and the plaintiff seeks to recover money due on an alleged agreement with Paterno to pay her $50 a month for life.

The couple were married in Brooklyn July 28, 1903. Mrs. Paterno lays stress on the fact that she was proud of her husband because he started in life as a newsboy and had become the wealthiest contractor in New York. Now she says he owns a one-third interest in thirty-one apartment houses, most of them on Morningside Heights and along Riverside Drive, the value of which is estimated at $28,000,000.

Mrs. Paterno says that when her husband began to rise in the world his sister, Cristina Ceratone, and his brother, Charles V. Paterno, decided that she and her husband should be separated and that they obtained a divorce in her name. When she tried to collect the $50 a month which she says he agreed on, Paterno presented papers releasing him from liability. These, she says, were fraudulent.

Mr. Paterno lives at 435 Riverside Drive. According to Dau's New York Blue Book he has married again.

JAILED FOR AUTO KILLING.

President of a Baltimore Automobile Company Gets Two Years.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—James Walsh, President of an automobile company, was sentenced today to two years in the penitentiary for causing the death of Mrs. Annie Seymour, whom he struck with his automobile last March. Mrs. Seymour was killed instantly.

Several witnesses testified that Walsh was under the influence of liquor when the homicide occurred.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Tel. 283 BRYANT.
TWICE DAILY Including SUNDAY. 2:20 & 8:20
Entire Lower Floor 75c First Balcony 50c 2nd Balcony 25c
"A SMASHING NOVELTY—SENSATION"
George Beban in "The Alien"
"NOT HALF REEL, HALF REAL, BUT ALL REAL."—Eve. Sun.
"IF THERE WAS A DRY EYE IN THE THEATRE, IT MUST HAVE BEEN A GLASS ONE."—Herald.
"HUGE SUCCESS— HERALDS THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN THE WORLD OF MODERN AMUSEMENT."—Eve. Journal.
"The Play That Makes Dimples to Catch the Tears"

Century Theatre CENTRAL PARK W., 62d to 63d Sts.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS 8 O'CLOCK SATURDAY MATINEE 2 O'CLOCK
LAMBS' ANNUAL GAMBOL STAR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS FUND OF AMERICA
GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED
Victor Herbert & His Orchestra
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office.
ALL RESERVATIONS AND AUCTION SALE TICKETS MUST BE CALLED FOR 5 P. M. TODAY.
PRICES: $3, $2, $1.

LYCEUM Theatre Opens Monday Evening, 8:30, June 7th, and then twice daily, LADY MACKENZIE'S BIG GAME PICTURES. Seat sale opens today.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS. CHARLES FROHMAN & DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. Ned Wayburn's 6-Cylinder Laugh Producer, SHE'S IN AGAIN
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Next Week—NORA BAYES.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. AT THE TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats..... 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL LAUGHS
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "TWIN BEDS"
CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve, 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eve. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 & 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "ERMINIE"
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 THE NATURAL LAW
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY) & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
STADIUM CITY COLLEGE OF N. Y. 136th-138th Sts. & Amst. Av. Lillah McCARTHY—Granville BARKER AT BY 4:30 TODAY & Friday DEMAND POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES "THE TROJAN WOMEN" NEXT SAT. (June 5) at